

3 1761 12062268 3

CA2 Φ N
DE 61
-M35

Ontario. Committee on University
Affairs
Minutes

1973 -

Quilley - 1/1/73

CA20NDE 61
- M35

Government
Publications

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

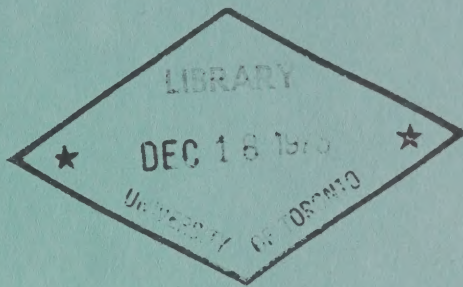
MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Monday, February 5, 1973, in the 12th Floor Boardroom, Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor Street West, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2130 PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Acting Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. M. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. H. H. Walker

Mr. J. C. Yen
Dr. L. A. McLeod
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe



2131 APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of December 12, 1972 were approved.

2132 DATA FROM RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Wolfe distributed tables which showed what each university would receive if the recommendations of the Committee were accepted.

Dr. Rossiter said that the new Treasurer had indicated that the budget would not be brought down until about the 15th of April which Dr. Rossiter noted would only give the institutions two weeks to budget. He suggested, and the Committee agreed, to urge the Minister to inform the executive heads of the universities and related institutions of the amount of their provincial operating grants for 1973-74 by March 15, 1973. Without an announcement by this date, the Committee concluded, the planning advantages encompassed in the slip-year system, particularly in its initial year, would be forfeited.

2133 BIU VALUE 1974-75

Dr. Gerstein reported that an outside position paper had been commissioned on the factors to be considered in recommending a BIU value for 1974-75. Mr. Dodge

approved of this, saying he didn't know how close one could come with merely a cost-of-living increase since people want a real increase in salary as well. He said that since the universities' budgets are comprised almost 80% of salaries, there should probably be more than just a cost-of-living increase. Dr. Rossiter agreed and said that OCUFA had made this point over the last few years in their briefs. He said the OCUFA principles included:

- (1) A cost-of-living increase;
- (2) Progression through the profession (which entailed higher cost because not many were retiring, since there were so many young Faculty members);
- (3) An improvement factor, since OCUFA felt that Faculty members were in a disadvantaged position relative to other professionals.

Mr. Dodge added that salaries were related to economic trends, since in an economic low people settle in and progress through the ranks, whereas in an economic high there tends to be more mobility and people move around to get salary increases. The Committee thus decided to defer decision on a recommendation for the BIU value in 1974-75 pending receipt of the position paper.

2134 PILOT PROJECTS FOR SUPPORT TO PART-TIME STUDENTS

Dr. Gerstein said that her recent visit to Algoma College had underlined the fact that part-time students would make an enormous difference to institutions of this nature in terms of their viability. She said that the Sault Ste. Marie region would be an ideal place to try either a bursary pilot project or an instalment plan system for paying fees. Dr. Rossiter said that in the design of any pilot project, there should be built in a reasonable amount of assessment and the opportunity to phase out the program if it fails. He suggested that Windsor would also be a good alternative area for such a scheme. The Committee noted that Mr. Bethune would be reporting back in the future on potential pilot projects and these points would be raised at that time.

2135 MODIFICATIONS TO EMBARGO ON NEW GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Referring to the report brought forward from the Joint Subcommittee on Goals and Policies for Graduate Development, Dr. Gerstein introduced the concept of the provisional embargo. She mentioned that it had originally been proposed to completely embargo Fine Arts but the Subcommittee had decided that, while it needed planning,

this area should not be held back in a time when there was a growing public demand for the kind of graduate which these programs produced.

On the question of planning in the Health Science area, Dr. Gerstein said she would like to contact informally Dr. Charron of the Ontario Council of Health to establish an informal liaison with this Council.

Mr. Dodge questioned whether the planning studies undertaken removed any of the uncertainty about the viability of some programs, which was presumably the reason for imposing the embargoes in the first place. Dr. Rossiter replied that there were two follow-up stages, one undertaken by OCGS and the other by ACAP. Each appraisal had a five-year review built into it. Presumably, Dr. Rossiter continued, there was no problem with non-viable new programs because of the appraisal, but this was not necessarily true for old programs. Mr. Dodge suggested that there might be hundreds and hundreds of classes throughout the system with quite low enrolments. Dr. Rossiter said that UWO has a planning system whereby if a course has an enrolment of less than five students for three years running, it is abolished. Dr. Gerstein suggested, and the Committee agreed, that the following recommendations be forwarded to the Minister:

Annual Submissions of Three-Year Plans

The Committee recommends that the Three-Year Plans for New Graduate Programs required to be submitted by the 'emerged' universities be submitted by those universities on an annual basis.

Concept of Provisional Embargo

The Committee recommends that the category of 'Provisional Embargo' be established. Those programs placed under provisional embargo would require the departments involved to determine if their plans were complementary, or if they could be making more effective use of each others' resources. After such discussions, the Advisory Committee on Academic Planning could investigate the cases by appropriate means short of a full-scale planning assessment.

Programs to be Placed under Provisional Embargo

The Committee recommends that the following disciplines be placed under provisional embargo:

Russian
Spanish
Recreation
Anthropology - at the Master's level (except at Trent)
Biophysics - at the doctoral level
Journalism - including Communication Arts
Fine Arts - including Drama, Music, Art History, M.A. in Fine Arts and Master of Fine Arts (M.F.A.) but not including the Master of Art Conservation at Queen's.

Programs to be Placed under Embargo

The Committee recommends that the following disciplines be placed under the existing embargo category:

French and French Studies - doctoral level
Computer Science - (including Mathematical Foundations of Computer Science) M.Sc. and Ph.D.
Engineering and Applied Science.

Removal of Embargo from Psychology

The Committee recommends that Psychology be removed from the list of embargoed disciplines.

Provisional Embargo Applied Pending Receipt of Further Information

The Committee recommends that the following programs be considered under provisional embargo pending receipt of further information by the Advisory Committee on Academic Planning:

Law/Library Science
Interdisciplinary (M.A.)
Non-departmental (Ph.D.)
Leisure Studies.

2136 TRENT UNIVERSITY FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

Dr. Gerstein introduced the discussion by stating that anthropology was the only new offering proposed in the Trent five-year plan. The Committee agreed that this was a worthwhile and well-planned offering and thus the Committee approved the Trent Five-Year Plan for Graduate Studies.

2137 SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHT - YORK UNIVERSITY

The Committee recommended funding the Ph.D. in Social and Political Thought at York University.

2138 POINT SYSTEM OF CREDITS BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Dr. Gerstein tabled for the Committee's information a letter received from Dr. J. H. Sword, Vice-President of Institutional Planning and Relations at the University of Toronto concerning U. of T.'s consideration of a point-credit system in Arts and Sciences. Dr. Holmes suggested that this idea could be given further consideration during formula revision. Dr. Rossiter said the underlying question of this specific case was whether part-time students would get one-fifth of 1.24 or one-fifth of 1.0. The Committee decided to refer the matter to the Joint Subcommittee on Finance-Operating.

2139 COMMISSION ON CANADIAN STUDIES

Dr. Gerstein referred to a letter from the Commissioner, T. H. B. Symons, requesting that CUA give consideration to presenting a brief to the Commission. Mr. Dodge expressed approval for the work of the Commission and thought CUA should give serious consideration to the invitation. Mr. Hughes said his organization and probably many others had received an invitation to submit a brief, but he felt that CUA should decline the invitation. Dr. Rossiter referred to the terms of reference of the Commission and said that several of them were of great interest to CUA. He also indicated that all Ontario universities would be submitting a brief to the Commission and these briefs would also be of interest to CUA. Mr. Walker cautioned that CUA was an advisory committee to the Minister and had never submitted a brief before to another Committee or Commission. Dr. Foley said this raised a complication but suggested that CUA recommend that the Ministry be responsible for submitting a brief and that CUA could make suggestions for the scope of the brief. Professor Lederman said the Ministry might submit an informational brief which would be of help to the Commission. Dr. Rossiter suggested that CUA reply to the Commission, declining to submit a brief because CUA is an advisory body to the Minister, but, at the same time, recommend to the Minister that the Ministry supply relevant information to the Commission. Professor Lederman

cautioned that Ontario should be careful to provide leadership of the right kind and not go overboard in its response to the Commission, since this would be frowned upon in the rest of the country. The Committee thus recommended that the Ministry supply information on specific points requested by the Commission in the pursuit of its objects.

2140 ONTARIO COMMITTEE ON STUDENT AWARDS

Mr. Walker reported that he had attended the last meeting of this Committee and that the two items of concern at the moment were Support for Foreign Students, on which the Committee was trying to reach a consensus, and a reply to the COPSE Report.

2141 VISIT BY THE ACTING CHAIRMAN TO ALGOMA COLLEGE

Dr. Gerstein said she had noted several problems while at Algoma. First, the College had entered its new premises and renovation money was required. Second, the College considers that its potential for growth is vested primarily in part-time students and they would like to encourage this. Third, the problem of affiliation is still unresolved and the particular problem at issue at the moment is whether Algoma College can co-operate with the University of Western Ontario which wants to offer business courses in Sault Ste. Marie. Lastly, the entrance requirements imposed by Laurentian on Algoma is hampering the enrolment growth of the institution.

Mr. Hughes said that it was his opinion that Algoma would have to recognize the fact of life that they could only draw on a limited population and should temper their plans accordingly. Dr. Gerstein responded that this should not deny Algoma the opportunity to take advantage of the resources available. Mr. Dodge said he thought it advisable to give serious consideration to closing Algoma as a non-economic institution. He said that communities regard universities as secondary industry and try to expand them because of this. Dr. Foley said that while it might be advisable to consider the plight of Algoma, the CUA should not try to influence the Senate of Laurentian. She suggested that intervention made only at the invitation of all parties and only then to help redraft the affiliation agreement. Dr. Rossiter suggested that the government should start to treat Algoma and Nipissing in the same way as they treat Scarborough and Erindale at the

University of Toronto. He said that the problems being encountered by Algoma and Nipissing should be raised with Laurentian and the parties should be encouraged to get together. Dr. Gerstein then mentioned that she would be meeting with President Monahan of Laurentian and the Committee agreed to defer action until after this meeting.

LUNCHEON

2142 TOUR OF OISE

The Committee went on a tour of OISE conducted by Mr. Brooks who showed the Committee members teaching, research and administrative areas.

2143 DISCUSSION OF RECOMMENDATION ON CAPITAL

Mr. Wolfe explained how the current recommendation on cyclical renewal forwarded to the Ministry did not provide moneys for certain universities whose need might become apparent. Dr. Rossiter suggested that if the recommendation forwarded to the Ministry did not cover all cases, Mr. McCullough of the Capital Support Branch should explain to the Committee what the options were. The Committee deferred action until the next meeting when Mr. McCullough could be present to explain the situation.

2144 RESPONSE TO COPSE FINAL REPORT

Dr. Gerstein asked how the Committee wished to formulate its response to the COPSE Report. Dr. Rossiter suggested that a full day be set aside for a free-wheeling discussion of the Report and then, on the basis of this discussion, a draft document could be prepared for discussion at the next meeting. Professor Lederman suggested, and the Committee agreed, that the discussion should be based on the order in which recommendations were made in the Commission Report.

2145 INTERIM BILINGUAL GRANT FORMULA 1973-74

Mr. Dodge expressed concern about the \$128,000 grant to Glendon, when the recommendation of the Subcommittee had been to red-circle Glendon at \$100,000 pending receipt of further information. Dr. Gerstein responded by saying that, in her opinion, the decision of the full Committee had been a 5% formula overall with no exceptions. Mr. Walker added that if the 5% formula

were compromised, those who do not benefit might ask to be held at last year's higher level and, on this basis, he opposed compromising the formula in any way. The Committee thus decided to leave the 5% formula unchanged.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Monday, February 19, 1973, in the Committee on University Affairs Boardroom, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute PRESENT
2146

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Acting Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. M. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Dr. M. J. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. J. Rossiter
Mr. H. H. Walker

Dr. J. Gordon Parr
Mr. A. P. Gordon
Mr. J. D. McCullough
Dr. L. A. McLeod
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe



2147 DATES OF NEXT MEETINGS

The Committee decided that the next meetings should be held on March 12 and 13, and then on April 16 and 17, rather than the previously announced meetings in April.

2148 APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The draft minutes of December 18 and 19 and January 8 and 9 were approved, with amendments.

2149 BIU VALUE 1974-75

The Committee discussed the previously distributed paper by Professor N. T. Jazairi, entitled "Rate of Inflationary Adjustment of Basic Income Unit for 1974-75." Mr. Wolfe introduced the paper in Dr. Jazairi's absence. He drew attention to the recommendation that a special price index for the universities and their employees should be used, since the consumer price index was not applicable to the universities and their employees. Also, Professor Jazairi, in his paper, suggested that the range of increases he considered appropriate would be from 4.25% to 6.4% with 5.8% being the figure which he would recommend. Mr. Wolfe noted that it is difficult, if not impossible, to measure

productivity increases for universities while this is a standard fact in negotiating salary increases in commerce and industry.

Dr. Rossiter mentioned that the steady-state problems delineated by the Queen's Gazette were not included in Professor Jazairi's paper and he suggested that a study should be commissioned by CUA to investigate both the problems outlined in Professor Jazairi's paper and in the Queen's Gazette. Mr. Walker questioned whether university salary increases should be higher than the consumer price index suggested because of faculty trying to attain parity with other professions or because their consumption patterns were different from that segment of the community used to compute the consumer price index. Referring to the steady-state problem, Dr. Gerstein said that there was probably data on the average ages of faculty members throughout the Ontario system and this might be considered in the course of a study on university costs. Referring to the table in Professor Jazairi's paper, Mr. Pritchard suggested that the cost data on utilities could be updated since he thought recent cost increases were much larger than those indicated in the table. When invited by Dr. Gerstein, Dr. McLeod agreed to help in getting pertinent information and setting the parameters of the proposed study.

The Committee also agreed to recommend to the Minister that the Ministry of Colleges and Universities approach Statistics Canada requesting the development of a cost index for Canadian and Ontario universities. Such an index appears very necessary as university costs are not directly nor easily comparable to consumer costs, industrial costs, or government costs. The need for a university cost index becomes more apparent each year with the increasing portion of provincial budgets that universities consume. The development of such a cost index may have the valuable by-product of giving an indication as to how research, instructional, and administrative costs could be separated.

The Committee also recommended that if Statistics Canada undertakes this project, the Ministry of Colleges and Universities offer to supply staff assistance and information.

2150

CYCLICAL RENEWAL

Mr. McCullough distributed a document which outlined how cyclical renewal funds were generated at Guelph, McMaster and Trent. Using these three cases, he went on to explain how the Committee's previous recommendation about cyclical renewal would deny certain universities access to cyclical renewal funds. Upon examining this problem, the Committee agreed that it was not their intention to deny these

universities cyclical renewal moneys. In examining the Ministry proposal, Mr. Walker suggested that, in essence, the universities were borrowing against future entitlements of cyclical renewal, and Mr. McCullough agreed that this was in fact the case.

The Committee agreed to revise recommendation 73-20b to read:

The Committee recommended that allocations be based on one-year-only cyclical renewal amounts, except for those universities which have an entitlement. In these instances the accumulated cyclical renewal or the entitlement may be allowed - whichever is less.

Mr. McCullough also reported that Brock and Trent both wanted to divest themselves of old downtown buildings which they had acquired in their early years. This would substantially lower their operating costs. The Committee expressed approval of this, and Dr. Rossiter mentioned that this had been suggested to these universities more than once by CUA.

2151

MINISTRY RESPONSE TO CUA RECOMMENDATIONS

At this point in the meeting, the Deputy Minister, Dr. Parr, arrived to present the Ministry's response to the Committee's recommendations. He cautioned that the decisions had not been finalized. Some of the recommendations had not been cleared through all the channels of the government decision-making process, and all were susceptible to the Estimates Debate. Hence, what he had to say would be in strict confidence and could not be considered final until after the budget had been brought down.

Dr. Parr reported that the slip-year had been accepted and the Ministry agreed with the Committee's recommendation that implementation of the slip-year scheme in 1973-74 ought not to change significantly the expected formula grant contribution of the government. However, the Committee's suggestion that a guarantee of 3.4% be instituted had been amended in favour of incorporating these moneys in providing additional operating funds for the current year. Also, he reported that Algoma, Lakehead and Windsor and church-affiliated colleges whose current enrolment was less than that of 1971-72 would go on a slip-year beginning this year. He expressed the hope that recommendations on weight revisions would be forthcoming very quickly for implementation in 1974-75. Also, the bilingual interim formula had been accepted, but he asked the Committee for a long-term solution to this problem. In response to a question from Dr. Rossiter,

Dr. Parr said that it would be impossible for the Ministry to inform the universities of their budget prior to the Treasurer's introducing the provincial budget in the Legislature. Dr. Parr concluded that while some of the specific recommendations forwarded from the CUA had been amended, the total allocation had been met, and any differences between the CUA recommendations and the Ministry were generally on the means of attaining the same end.

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein about ACAP, Dr. Parr cautioned that ACAP's recent suggestion of lifting embargoes appeared to involve principles that were separate from any contemplated budget cuts. Dr. Gerstein agreed that these were indeed separate issues and the Committee would approach this matter with caution.

Dr. Gerstein thanked Dr. Parr for his report and expressed the pleasure of the Committee that their recommendations had been so favourably received by the Ministry.

LUNCHEON

2152

DISCUSSION OF COPSE FINAL REPORT

Dr. Gerstein asked each member of the Committee to indicate his overall impressions of the COPSE Report.

Dr. Rossiter began by saying that he was delighted at the transition between the draft and final reports. He thought that the package had changed considerably since quality of education and academic standards were now given a place of distinction, which they deserved. Also, he said he detected a major difference between the monitoring suggested in the final report and the co-ordination mentioned in the draft. However, he thought a major shortfall of the Report had been the failure to make a clear distinction between universities and colleges. He said this blurring of any distinction was important from the point of view of the keystone of universal accessibility put forward in the Report. Did 'universal accessibility' mean to include accessibility to universities and colleges and the open sector or just to one of them? Also, the recommendation concerning charter colleges in small communities did not make clear whether 'college' meant a university college or a community college.

Turning to the administrative organization, Dr. Rossiter said he agreed one hundred per cent with the proposal. He noted

that CUA had come under some criticism by the Commission but the suggested replacement was acceptable to him.

On the subject of funding arrangements, Dr. Rossiter said the separation of research funding from teaching funding was inevitable, however difficult it might be to accomplish. He thought that the section on student support was good in principle. However, he had one criticism, which was that there should perhaps be only four years of support past High School rather than five years for low-income groups.

Professor Lederman said he was in general agreement with the final report and was relieved at the extent of its difference from the draft. He said that, along with Dr. Rossiter, he was pleased with the new emphasis on quality. However, he said he concurred with Professor Careless' reservation about linking quality and universal accessibility. At the same time, he expressed his approval for the high value the report put on pluralism and autonomy in the institutional structure. He also thought that the governing structure was essentially good, and was pleased that the highly centralized model had been rejected and a buffer mechanism accepted. At the same time, he felt the proposal had sufficient accountability built into it. Professor Lederman concurred with the criticism that the COPSE Report made about CUA, which stated that the burden of decision placed upon the Committee on University Affairs was greater than that body was designed to cope with. He thought that the CUA was not the best way to handle matters and that the COPSE analysis was quite accurate.

On the subject of financing, Professor Lederman said that the COPSE final report had more appreciation of separating research funding than the draft had, and it was apparent that the Corry-Bonneau Report had been taken to heart. He agreed that instruction-related research should remain financed under the formula. However, there should be government and industrial input into research projects which did not involve instruction.

Professor Lederman said that his most substantive disagreement with the COPSE Report was on the subject of professions and he thought that the Commission's recommendations were not consistent with the principles put forward in the Report. He said that he would reserve specific criticism of this area for later. He concluded his remarks by saying that he was generally encouraged by the recommendations of the COPSE Report.

Mr. Pritchard said he was also relieved by the difference between the draft report and the final version. The Report had changed to become more concrete in its recommendations, and this was all to the good. He said he was particularly pleased by the increased emphasis placed on accessibility, especially of minority groups. He specifically mentioned Franco-Ontarians and women as having increased importance in the Report. He also said that the open-sector concept was quite good and deserved support.

Although he thought the finance section of the Report had been much improved, he was concerned that there was still no cost analysis attached and he said this particularly bothered him since he was concerned about trade-offs. He also thought that the Commission could have been more careful in differentiating between professional schools and graduate schools in terms of student income. He thought it was unfortunate that they were lumped together, since many false impressions resulted. In conclusion, he said he concurred with Mr. Kelly's reservations about student support and fees and said that, to some extent, the elitist framework of education was being perpetuated in the Report.

Dr. Foley said her major concern was over the division of research and instructional funding. She said it was difficult to pin down the distinction between the two, and any framework she could imagine to do this would not be adequate, in her opinion. She noted that there was no scientist on the Commission, and this might have denied the Commission the insights necessary on this subject. As an example of the difficulties of breaking the two types of funding, she questioned whether library costs would be divided as well between research and instructional areas.

Addressing the proposed structure for the post-secondary system, Dr. Foley said she liked the four-council arrangement but was somewhat unsure about what the supposed responsibilities of each council would be. As an example, she said that it seemed that the proposed Council on University Affairs would recommend the BIU value but actually set formula weights. Also, she wondered if the proposed Council on University Affairs would be responsible for assessing research in terms of funding. She could see a concrete problem here because if there was to be judgement by peers about research, there would be a conflict of interest from parties within the province who would be capable of assessing the research; and bringing in outsiders would create similar problems.

Turning to student support and fees, Dr. Foley said she stood by Mr. Kelly's reservations except that she was not in favour of quotas. However, she thought that progressive taxation was a better method of financing higher education. In conclusion, Dr. Foley said that the COPSE Report was acceptable to her in principle but some of it was unnecessarily intricate and would be costly to run.

Mr. Hughes reviewed the history of CUA, stating that originally it was composed of laymen and non-technical people. It had been plagued by rapidly changing Committee members and personnel in the Department of University Affairs. Eventually CUA began to be more and more isolated from the Department and there was a breakdown in communications. He said that the COPSE Report looked like an honest effort to formalize relations between the Ministry and the proposed Council on University Affairs, and this would be a major move forward. If the terms of reference for the body were put into focus, this would make the deliberations of it much easier.

Dr. Holmes said he found the COPSE Report difficult to read and was disappointed that there were no cost figures included. He was also concerned that the open sector would be financed at the expense of the universities. He concluded by saying that he was disappointed because there was not much information on the proposed formula changes.

Mr. Walker said he found the construction of the COPSE Report difficult to digest and said that there was much vagueness in the vocabulary used. As well, it was hard to relate the recommendations to the text. As such, he suggested a recommendation-by-recommendation response.

Dr. Lavigne said he was pleased with the bilingual recommendations, in particular, the recommendation which suggested giving support to Franco-Ontarians who cannot receive their chosen course of instruction in French in Ontario and continue their studies elsewhere.

At the request of the members, Dr. Gerstein outlined the thinking of the Commission on some of the issues raised by the members. She confirmed that, in fact, there had been a change in the direction of emphasis on quality of education. She said that the Commission did not use an institutional approach to the problem because it felt it was talking about all people over 16 years of age, many of whom had never had higher education in any form.

As such, the emphasis was on the population to be served, not on how the institutions would meet the challenge. On the subject of accessibility, she said the Commission was interested only in making accessible education to those who would benefit from it and not any kind of total accessibility. She said in retrospect it might be easy to criticize the Commission, but the statement of issues, which had been made when the Commission began, had been startling in the first instance and much progress had been made since then. Referring to the criticism that there was no costing involved in the study, she said this would be exceedingly difficult because there was no gauge as to what the demand would be in the new system, and how the government defined the ground rules would have a profound effect on the costs the system would generate. On the subject of the governing structures, she said that the university sector had a particular challenge to establish a buffer, and that if the university sector could not do this, none of the others would have a chance of success. She acknowledged that separating research funding would be difficult but felt that the Corry-Bonneau Report would provide an excellent basis. She concluded by addressing the criticism of a fee structure by saying that it was the opinion of the Commission that abolishing fees would not bring in lower-class students to the system.

The meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 20th February 1973, in the Committee on University Affairs Boardroom, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2153

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Acting Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. M. Holmes
Dr. M. J. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. D. Pritchard
Mr. H. H. Walker

Dr. L. A. McLeod
Mr. P. Wright
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe



2154

B.I.U. VALUE 1974-75

Mr. Wolfe distributed a table showing the various percentage increases in the BIU value and the dollar value increases generated, and the total basic operating income for each value. Mr. Wolfe said the range of values had been extracted from Professor Jazairi's paper where he suggested 4.25% as the bottom of the range, 6.4% at the top of the range and 5.8% as his own educated guess.

Professor Lederman said he felt lack of information hampered making a rational decision. He enquired how the raises given to civil servants compared to those given to professors in recent years. He suggested that, in a buoyant economy, universities would have to compete for staff and, since a buoyant economy was predicted in the federal budget, this might be an impending problem for the universities. Mr. Walker said that, in comparing the dollar value increases generated by the three BIU values, there would be percentage increases of 6.7%, 8% and 8.6% in basic operating income. Professor Lederman said he favoured recommending the 6.4% increase in the BIU value, even though the members of the Committee who had a university background could be considered as having a bias.

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Mr. Wright said that last year the Ministry looked at the various price indexes available and took a three-year and a five-year average of them. Also, the Ministry applied the price and

wage factors allowed by the Ministry of Treasury and Economics in government spending. These considerations yielded a 3.4% average over the past three years and this is what the Ministry decided to adopt.

Dr. Gerstein then asked each member to state which BIU value percentage increase they favoured. Dr. Holmes, Dr. Lavigne, Dr. Foley and Mr. Pritchard favoured a 6.4% increase. Dr. Holmes said that, in opting for this percentage, he wished to attach a rider that all factors had not been able to be taken into account. Mr. Walker opted for 5.8%, saying that the total fiscal implications for the government would have to be taken into account. Dr. Gerstein suggested, and the Committee agreed, that since only half of the Committee was present for such an important decision, the absent members should be canvassed by telephone for their opinions. If a consensus was reached by this method, the recommendation would then be forwarded to the Ministry. However, if no consensus was reached, the matter would have to be opened at the next meeting, despite the time constraint imposed by the Ministry.

2155

DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS IN COPSE REPORT

The Committee began a recommendation-by-recommendation study of the final COPSE Report.

Recommendation No. 1

This was endorsed. However, the complexity of funding and management was pointed out.

Recommendation No. 2

There was some question as to whether, in the text, the Commission meant to devalue professional qualifications. If so, certain members expressed reservations about this. The brush strokes appeared somewhat broad in sweep, and the Committee cautioned that Medicine and Law should be seen in their historic context.

Recommendation No. 3

Mr. Walker said that there would be fantastic administrative problems and the question about whether this was to be accomplished at the expense of current programs had not been answered. He also questioned the wisdom of bringing too much under one umbrella.

Recommendation No. 4

The Committee expressed no concrete opinion on this since it had never been involved in manpower policy.

Recommendation No. 5

Certain Committee members commented that there was a lack of definition about these advisory committees and that it appeared to suggest a fragmenting of government decision-making powers. Such committees without power were considered helpless.

Recommendations Nos. 6, 7, and 8

The Committee did not comment on these since they felt they were outside the area of knowledge of the Committee.

Recommendation No. 9

The Committee questioned who would decide when such an examination would be justified and expressed reservations saying such examinations might be inappropriate in some areas, particularly in the professions. It was conceded that, in courts, interpreters are used, which may create injustices in some areas.

Recommendation No. 10

The Committee said legislation should be avoided if possible but efforts should be made to protect all interests.

Recommendation No. 11

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 12

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 13

Professor Lederman said he was afraid that the dichotomy between the practical and theoretical seemed to favour the practical and this recommendation ought to be qualified. The problem of saturation was raised, and the work experience in some situations was not as worthwhile as in the past. It was felt that applied fields of study seemed to be given priority with a suggestion of disparaging formal programs.

Recommendation No. 14

Dr. Holmes and Dr. Lavigne pointed out that practical experience was already an integral part of scientific and engineering education today.

Recommendation No. 15

The Committee expressed reservations about the use of the word "right" saying that this "right" should be earned. Deductible fees were considered as an incentive.

Recommendation No. 16

Dr. Foley and Professor Lederman both disagreed. They suggested there was a need for sophisticated assessment. They said a system of pre-admission similar to that granted to veterans after World War II was more appropriate. Also, Mr. Walker said there should be an upper age limit for certain programs of an expensive nature, such as Medicine, where a cost return was essential.

Recommendation No. 17

Mr. Walker suggested the government might be put in the position of paying twice for the same student and this should be pointed out.

Recommendation No. 18

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 19

The Committee expressed reservations, saying it might not be as simple as it looks on the surface. Also, they noted there was no textual reference to this recommendation and wondered if it was even in the frame of reference of the Commission. Some negative examples of students in public housing were cited.

Recommendation No. 20

The Committee wondered whether these grants could be made to universities and professors who would already be receiving funds from the university sector, and whether there would not be a situation where two sectors would be financing the same institution concern was also expressed that the number of organizations eligible was much too large to be practical.

Recommendation No. 21

Dr. Holmes suggested a regional organization, rather than a provincial one, particularly where such organization exists. He also wondered who would subsidize such an operation. The point was also raised about why this could not be undertaken by the Open Academy. Also, this would be an administrative nightmare because there were too many interested parties.

Recommendation No. 22

The Committee endorsed this recommendation.

Recommendation No. 23

The concept of the Open Academy was discussed at some length. It was agreed that, in order to be successful, the Open Academy would have to be hinged on its own new programs and not be a pale reflection of existing institutions. Dr. Foley was more sceptical, saying she doubted they would be able to attain their objectives. Also, there was the question of where they would obtain their faculty and curriculum materials.

Professor Lederman and Dr. Holmes disagreed categorically with items 2 and 3 concerning testing and evaluation and awarding degrees and diplomas. Professor Lederman said that it would be unworkable if the Open College was able to award professional degrees. The Committee acknowledged the complexity of this recommendation and suggested it should be studied in more depth later. Particular reservations were raised with regard to the testing evaluation service.

Recommendation No. 24

The Committee suggested this not be conditional on whether or not there is an Open Academy but deserves implementation in its own right.

Recommendation No. 25

The Committee suggested this was quite acceptable because of the proviso mentioning reasonable rules and regulations.

Recommendation No. 26

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 27

The Committee endorsed this recommendation but suggested there are few existing communities which could achieve a viable enrolment.

Recommendation No. 28

The Committee noted that it was already on record as disagreeing with the establishment of any new free-standing

Recommendation No. 29

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 30

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 31

The Committee noted that such funds were already being provided to certain universities.

Recommendation No. 32

The Committee endorsed this recommendation, saying that it was up to an individual institution to determine whether or not it should grant a degree or a diploma and that the public and the academic community would soon be able to judge the quality of the degree or diploma.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

DOCUMENT
REPRODUCTION

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Monday, 12th March 1973 in the Committee on University Affairs Boardroom, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Acting Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. M. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Dr. J. M. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. D. Pritchard
Mr. N. A. Sisco
Mr. H. H. Walker

Dr. P. Glynn
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe



APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The Committee approved the minutes of January 15, 16, and February 5, 1973, with revisions.

RECOMMENDATIONS FORWARDED FROM JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCE-OPERATING

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

After discussing the intention of the recommendation and the current practice in this area, the Committee recommended that, for purposes of operating formula grant calculations, students enrolled in correspondence courses should be considered as part-time students if the following criteria are satisfied. The criteria are:

- (a) the courses offered by correspondence be the same as regular credit courses given on campus;
- (b) admission requirements be the same as for regular full-time or part-time students;
- (c) periodic campus participation by correspondence students be encouraged;
- (d) fees be at least equal to those charged for regular part-time courses.

In order that the progress of correspondence courses may be monitored, enrolment-reporting that distinguishes between regular part-time students and students participating in correspondence courses should be introduced.

2159

BROCK UNIVERSITY PROGRAM IN UNDERGRADUATE PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Committee approved the Subcommittee's recommendation that Brock's proposed undergraduate degree program in Physical Education be given a weight of 1.5 per full-time equivalent student for each of its three years.

2160

CREDIT SYSTEM DEGREE PROGRAM IN ARTS AND SCIENCE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Dr. Gerstein and Dr. Foley discussed how this system would give students more flexibility by allowing them to take different course loads each year over a number of years, and thus allow a student to proceed at a faster or slower pace as he chose. The Committee recommended that if the Governing Council of University of Toronto approves the credit system degree program at Scarborough College, then funding should be provided on the basis of courses taken - i.e. as if participating students were part-time students. For purposes of statistical analysis and O.S.A.P., a method of reporting should be devised which allows for a distinction between full-time and part-time students in the credit system degree program.

2161

PROGRAM FOR INSTRUCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Gerstein reported that the Joint CUA/COU Subcommittee on Instructional Development had sent a letter to the executive heads of Ontario universities requesting nominations be made for the Director of the Program on Instructional Development. The Subcommittee would then interview the candidates and hoped to hire a Director by June of this year. Also, COU, through the university information officers would publicize the position on the campuses.

2162

FUNDING OF NEW PROGRAMS IN A SLIP-YEAR

Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Gardner reminded the Committee that the issue of whether or not new programs would be funded under a slip-year had not been resolved. Dr. Foley said that the principle of the slip-year should be maintained and funding should not be provided in the first year of operation. She said this would encourage universities to phase out programs since, presumably, funding would be provided for a program which had been phased out the year before. Also, it was decided that no provision should be made for extraordinary costs. The Committee was agreed that such costs would normally be borne from capital funds. Thus, the Committee recommended that, with the implementation of the slip-year, a new program would not be funded in its first year of operation.

In its second year of operation, the new program would be funded on the previous year's enrolment as in the case of all other programs.

2163 PH.D. IN CHINESE - UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The Committee recommended that this program be approved for funding in its second year of operation, 1974-75, consistent with the above recommendation.

2164 DISCUSSION OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Professor Lederman reported that the Law Society of Upper Canada had met on March 9th to decide which recommendations of the McKinnon Report to implement. The following motions, extracted from the Communiqué of the Law Society, were carried:

" - That Convocation regrets that a period of service under compulsory articles may no longer be possible but postpones a final decision until the October Convocation and if such decision be in favour of the abolition of articling that implementation of such decision be postponed for a further two years to allow the profession, law schools and law students to adapt to the new circumstances and to consider alternatives to compensate as much as possible for the elimination of compulsory articling.

With only slight changes, the other recommendations made by the Special Committee were adopted:

- The Legal Education Council is to be established subject to the availability of adequate financing;
- The law schools are asked to adopt as an ideal the policy whereby half the places in the first year may go to students with no more than two years' university work if they have been as competent academically as the other students;
- Law schools can waive normal requirements to admit mature students;
- Native Canadian peoples are to have help and encouragement to pursue careers in law and be admitted to regular law courses as mature students;
- Universities are asked to consider setting up five-year courses from high school leaving, containing both legal and non-legal subjects leading to either an LL.B. or B.A.-LL.B. degree;

- Teaching programs in the law schools and in the Bar Admission Course are to give systematic emphasis to professional responsibility and ethics."

On the basis of this information, the Committee agreed that the \$100,000 included in the CUA recommendation concerning funding of an additional session of the Bar Admission Course would not now be available.

Some discussion ensued between Professor Lederman and Mr. Dodge about the admissions procedures to the Law Schools. Professor Lederman said that, while the Law Society had no formal power over admissions procedures, the Law School and the Law Society co-operated to ensure some standardization and mutual acceptability.

2165

B.I.U. VALUE INCREASE 1974-75

Dr. Gerstein reported that when those members who had not been at the previous meeting had been canvassed by telephone concerning their views on the B.I.U. value increase, no consensus had been reached. Thus, she said she felt obligated to re-open the matter before the full Committee. In soliciting the individual views of each member, Dr. Gerstein then determined that the range of values was between a 5% increase and a 6.4% increase. Mr. Hughes said that he was opposed to averaging each member's suggestion and presenting that to the Ministry since he felt it would accomplish nothing. He placed significant emphasis on the financial constraints of the Government. He believed an increase above 5% would not be politically feasible in light of announced intentions of the Government to curtail their deficit financing. Dr. Gerstein said she felt it was important that the Committee reach a consensus on such an important question.

Dr. Foley, employing index numbers and the distribution of university expenditures among academic salaries, non-academic salaries, and operating materials, argued that an increase of 5.4 to 5.5% would permit universities to maintain their present levels of quality in a zero growth situation if there were no shifts in student preferences. However, Dr. Foley expected some changes in student preferences and believed that for universities to be able to adapt to these, it would be necessary for an increase in the B.I.U. value of greater than 5.4%. Dr. Foley also thought that at this point in time it was not appropriate to attempt to remove to any further extent inefficiencies in universities; to the best of her knowledge extensive rationalization of the university system had been undertaken in the past couple of years and this

rationalization process was continuing. In short, Dr. Foley's desire for an increase of greater than 5.4% was based on the principle that preservation of existing quality of education should at least be maintained, and if possible increased.

Dr. Holmes agreed with Dr. Foley, but also added that he considered C.U.A. to be in a bargaining situation and, from his point of view, this required recommending an increase of 6% or more. Dr. Holmes thought it was reasonable to expect the Government to cut-back any recommended increase C.U.A. made. Dr. Holmes also pointed out that if one rejected this opinion of expected Government behaviour, then one would still argue for an increase in excess of 6% based on the most recent experience C.U.A. has had with the Ministry. Dr. Holmes referred to the Deputy Minister's responses to C.U.A. recommendations for 1973-74, in which the Ministry's final decisions appeared more generous than C.U.A.'s recommendations. Hence, Dr. Holmes believed that whether the Ministry was in a 'generous' or 'non-generous' mood required a recommended increase in excess of 6%.

Mr. Dodge then proposed, seconded by Dr. Foley, that the Committee recommend a 5.8% increase in the B.I.U. value for 1974-75 based upon a 6% increase in academic salaries, a 6% increase in non-academic salaries, and a 5% increase in operating materials.

Mr. Hughes suggested, and the Committee agreed, that a formal vote should be recorded. Mr. Dodge, Dr. Foley, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Pritchard, Professor Lederman and Dr. Lavigne voted for the motion, and Mr. Hughes, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Sisco opposed it. Of those absent, it was understood that Mr. Frost and Mr. Mitchell were in favour of 5% and Dr. Rossiter was in favour of 6.4%.

Mr. Gardner was requested to submit for the Committee's approval at the next meeting a draft of the recommendation to be sent forward to the Ministry.

2166

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF COPSE FINAL REPORT

Recommendation No. 33

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 34

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 35

The Committee endorsed this. Dr. Foley said this was a weak recommendation because of the varying definitions of what might constitute "appropriate". She thought the recommendation should have been more specific if it wanted to accomplish anything.

Recommendation No. 36

The Committee endorsed this. Dr. Holmes pointed out that since the universities will be in no position to do new hiring in the near future, there could be no immediate implementation of this by the universities.

Recommendation No. 37

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 38

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 39

The Committee suggested that day care centres should be part of community facilities, rather than being provided specifically by the universities for its students and employees.

Recommendation No. 40

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 41

Dr. Foley said she could see no purpose in having institutions prepare plans for increasing female participation. Such a plan would, in her opinion, either be inadvisable or impossible to implement. Universities would have to take advantage of the opportunities presented to them to increase female participation, rather than consciously forming a plan which had no possibility for successful implementation.

Recommendations Nos. 42 to 50

The Committee endorsed these.

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

Ontario Legislative Assembly
COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 13 March 1973, in the CUA Boardroom, fifth floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute PRESENT

- 2167 Dr. Reva Gerstein, Acting Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. M. J. Lavigne
Professor W. R. Lederman
Mr. R. W. Mitchell, Q.C.
Mr. D. Pritchard
Mr. N. A. Sisco
Mr. H. H. Walker

- Dr. P. Glynn
Mr. J. P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe



2168 STATUTORY POWERS PROCEDURE ACT

Dr. Gerstein distributed a letter sent to the Minister from Honourable Mr. Kerr, Provincial Secretary for Justice Policy, requesting that any applications for exemption from the provisions of the Statutory Powers Procedure Act be forwarded to him. She said that the Minister had requested that C.U.A. suggest whether or not the universities be exempted.

Dr. Foley raised the anticipated problems this Act would have if it applied to academic tribunals. The Committee agreed that application of the Act to disciplinary boards was quite just and Mr. Sisco said that because of the universities' tradition of freedom and rights, they should not seek exemptions which might compromise this tradition.

Some discussion ensued about the applicability of the Act to administering examinations. Professor Lederman and Mr. Mitchell said that without a formal opinion on the applicability of the Act to various situations, the Committee could only guess about what problems would arise and, therefore, could hardly prescribe a solution.

Mr. Sisco said it might be helpful if the Committee could decide on what the Act should apply to in the university situation.

Mr. Mitchell continued that the Committee should not be put in the position of answering for the universities. The universities, individually or collectively, through C.O.U., he said, should make whatever representations they felt necessary to the Ministry of Colleges and Universities or Attorney-General without involving C.U.A. in an internal university matter.

The Committee decided to make no response to the Ministry's request for an opinion on the basis that it might compromise the universities' independence. Also, the Committee felt that it did not have sufficient knowledge about the applicability of the Act to make any suggestions.

2169 B.I.U. VALUE INCREASE 1974-75 RECOMMENDATION

Mr. Gardner distributed a draft recommendation on this subject. The Committee suggested several changes and approved the following text:

The Committee recommends that the B.I.U. value increase for 1974-75 be 5.8%, yielding a value of \$1930.

The Committee engaged in an extensive examination of price and wage indexes as applied to the university situation. The division of university costs was considered to be 45% academic salaries, 30% non-academic salaries, and 25% operating materials. The Committee endeavoured to apply an appropriate index to each part, although it was recognized that no specific index was entirely appropriate. The various alternative rates of inflation yielded an overall range of increase in the B.I.U. from 5% to 6.4%.

The Committee was satisfied that the financial stringencies imposed upon the universities by the modest B.I.U. value increases in the fiscal years 1972-73 and 1973-74 had effected considerable economies. The Committee agreed that 5% would at best maintain the status quo. The top of the range, 6.4%, would allow the universities to make reasonable qualitative improvements.

The Committee decided upon a 5.8% B.I.U. value increase based on the calculation below:

	<u>% of University Budget</u>	<u>% Cost Increase Factor Applied</u>	
Academic Staff	45	6	47.7
Non-Academic Staff	30	6	31.8
Operating Materials	25	5	<u>26.25</u>
			105.75

∴ Total Increase is 5.8%

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF COPSE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation No. 51

The Committee had considerable reservations about this recommendation and deferred discussion of it until the structure and financing background papers were discussed.

Recommendation No. 52

Since this is contingent upon No. 51, it was also deferred.

Recommendation No. 53

There was some discussion about what the wording of this recommendation meant. The Committee agreed that if the intention was to strike down irrelevant and unreasonable requirements, they could approve of it.

Recommendations Nos. 54 and 55

The Committee had general reservations and specific disagreements with these recommendations. Professor Lederman said the importance of the examination would have a profound steering effect on earlier education. This, in turn, would have a disastrous effect on the autonomy and innovation in the professional schools. In Recommendation No. 55, the Committee noted the seeming reservation of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education because of the number of qualifications in the wording. The Committee agreed that a detailed response should be prepared on the subject of professional education.

Recommendations Nos. 56 to 60

The Committee endorsed these recommendations.

Recommendation No. 61

While the Committee agreed with this recommendation, it pointed out that some of the professional programs are not run by publicly funded institutions, and this would place them outside the jurisdiction of the Councils.

Recommendation No. 62

The Committee endorsed this recommendation.

Recommendations Nos. 63 and 64

Professor Lederman said there was no use in universities admitting people who couldn't pass the certifying examinations set by the professional associations. To this extent, the universities would have to take heed of the outside environment.

Recommendation No. 65

The Committee endorsed the principle of this recommendation but Dr. Rossiter raised the question about the efficacy of random selection. The Committee agreed that random selection might well work against the principle of representation and suggested that a different method be devised to ensure representation.

Recommendation No. 66

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation No. 67

Mr. Sisco pointed out that this recommendation disagrees with the current philosophy of the Ministry of Education whereby teachers should be trained at Faculties of Education in the universities. However, the Committee agreed with the recommendation on the basis that it would provide a variety of kinds of teachers - which was desirable.

Recommendations Nos. 68 and 69

The Committee endorsed these.

Recommendation Nos. 70 to 82

The Committee endorsed these.

Recommendation No. 83

The Committee endorsed this recommendation, but suggested that the program be restricted to study in the Province of Quebec only. Otherwise, the cost might get out of hand and there was no comparable program to allow English-speaking students to study outside Canada.

Recommendation No. 84

The Committee agreed that monitoring should be done but reserved its opinion on whether this should be done by the proposed Committee on Post-Secondary Education.

Recommendations Nos. 85 to 88

The Committee deferred discussion of this pending receipt of a background paper.

2171

COMMENTS ON COPSE STRUCTURE

Dr. Gerstein introduced the proposed structure by elucidating on the principle of decentralization of executive powers. Mr. Sisco illustrated the changes which would be necessary to convert the CAATs from Crown agencies to autonomous institutions. He said there was a difference of opinion over autonomy. One faction fears that the CAATs might try to become pale reflections of universities if they became autonomous, while the other faction felt that autonomy would allow for healthy program growth within the CAATs. He said the Council of Regents had serious reservations over giving the CAATs more autonomy.

Mr. Dodge said that he felt the Committee on Post-Secondary Education was redundant and that the monitoring mentioned throughout the report should be done by the proposed Council for University Affairs so that it could keep in close touch with the universities. He cited the federal experiences of large unwieldy committees, such as the Committee on Post-Secondary Education, being bogged down in a bureaucratic maze. He also said a serious problem with COPSE was that there was no overlap of membership with the four councils and this would create massive liaison problems. Mr. Walker took up this point by questioning how the overlap of functions would be prevented in the new proposed structure.

Professor Lederman said the important point at issue was what would be left for the Ministry to do. He felt that monitoring could not be made a separate function in the Council, while the general and day-to-day matters concerning the universities were handled by the Ministry. Mr. Dodge said he couldn't agree with the proposal that fund allocation be split four ways amongst the various Councils. Mr. Walker said that, in his opinion, policy and administration being fused was a good thing.

The discussion then turned to the question of membership of the proposed Council for University Affairs. Mr. Sisco said that taking the discretion of appointment from the Minister by rigorously prescribing who should be on the Committee was a major break from the precepts of parliamentary democracy and would undermine the Ministry's position. Mr. Dodge said he too was troubled by the fact that membership of the Committee was really out of the hands of the Minister to a large extent. Professor Lederman said he felt the new Council members would have to be much closer to a full-time basis than currently. Mr. Dodge agreed that much more time seemed necessary in the new structure. Mr. Mitchell said the government might consider having one large body instead of four councils and having panels of the large body for each sector. The Committee discussed this idea and decided that the COPSE model had more

merit. In conclusion, the Committee agreed that the COPSE prescription for who should sit on the Council for University Affairs was too rigid and that the idea of having bound representatives from organizations was not a good idea. Mr. Pritchard said that a three-year term for student representatives would be too lengthy for the student to fulfil. The Committee agreed and suggested this be amended.

2172

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF COPSE REPORT

The Committee engaged in a brief discussion on the financial implications of COPSE. Dr. Foley questioned how much latitude was implied in the model concerning formula financing. Dr. Gerstein pointed out that formula financing was an integral part of the COPSE recommendation. She continued to say that the university community had the feeling that, in stringent financial times, the Committee on University Affairs was ignored by the government, whereas in the COPSE model, this would not be possible. Mr. Sisco questioned how realistic it was to demand complete financial autonomy for the universities when no other institution in society supported by public funds was granted this freedom. He said there was no question about maintaining the independence of the intellectual process but this, he said, could be readily divorced from the financial structure of the universities. Professor Lederman retorted that decentralization, such as COPSE suggested, was not irresponsible and enough accountability could be built into it.

Mr. Dodge said he thought there was a major difference in the COPSE structure. As it is now, he said, CUA works up to a global figure piecemeal, whereas in the new system the Council would have to work back from a global figure to the individual institutions. The leeway now granted would be removed by the restraint of the ceiling implied by the global figure. Professor Lederman suggested that it was not that simple and that there would be a continuous flow of communication from the Ministry to the Councils. Mr. Mitchell said that he was afraid the lack of consultation with the Ministry could be perpetuated in the new model. Professor Lederman said that the new Council would seemingly be spared from the more rough treatment that CUA might encounter because of the increased autonomy and executive functions given to the Council by the COPSE recommendations.

Mr. Walker questioned who would attempt a breakdown of research and instruction as suggested in the report. Dr. Gerstein said this issue would have to be further aired when the paper on research funding was presented for consideration.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.)

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRSMINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 27th March, 1973, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute
2173

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Acting Chairman
 Dr. J. Foley
 Dr. J.M. Holmes
 Mr. J.O'N. Hughes
 Dr. M.J. Lavigne
 Professor W.R. Lederman
 Mr. R.W. Mitchell, Q.C.
 Mr. D. Pritchard
 Dr. R.J. Rossiter
 Mr. N.A. Sisco
 Mr. C.F. Sauvé
 Mr. J.P. Gardner
 Mr. B. Wolfe



2174

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Gerstein introduced Mr. C.F. Sauvé, Management Board Analyst for the Ministry from the Education and Social Services Branch, Programs and Estimates Division of the Management Board Secretariat. She explained that Mr. Sauvé was replacing Mr. Yen as an observer

2175

APPROVAL OF MEETINGS

The Committee approved the Minutes of 19th and 20th February with revisions.

2176

INVITATIONS TO FUTURE MEETINGS

The Committee agreed to invite the Minister and the Deputy Minister, Dr. Parr, to the next meeting to discuss the final status of the Committee's recommendations as a result of the tabling of the budget. Mr. Bethune is also to be invited to

report on pilot projects for part-time students support and Mr. McCullough or his successor to discuss the survey of the capital cyclical renewal requirements.

2177 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC PLANNING

Dr. Gerstein reported on an informal meeting she and Dr. Rossiter had had with Dr. Macdonald of COU concerning the suggestion that, because of financial difficulties, the embargo on three disciplines be lifted. Dr. Gerstein stated that she had made clear that there should be no connection made between these two issues, and the Committee agreed that she should write to COU to confirm this in writing.

2178 CO-ORDINATION OF HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS

As a preface to discussing the two McMaster requests in the Health Sciences, the Committee engaged in a discussion about how health science programs should be approved for funding. Mr. Mitchell suggested a tri-partite joint committee consisting of CUA, the Council of Regents, and the Council of Health, should be set up to approve these programs. The Committee discussed various other alternatives to this. Mr. Sisco said the Technical Review Committee set up between the Council of Regents and the Council of Health was working well. Recognizing the policy implications of such a body, the Committee did not make any specific recommendations but decided to impress upon the Minister the urgency of setting up such a body so as not to continue the delay in starting health care programs.

2179 MCMASTER UNIVERSITY - NEW GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Dr. Gerstein read a letter from Dr. Preston of ACAP stating that the four programs forwarded by McMaster for approval were not under embargo. Consequently the Committee decided to recommend to the Minister that the Ph.D. in Anthropology and the M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Neurosciences be funded. The Committee also agreed to recommend that the M.A. in Social Policy (Social Work) and the Master of Health Sciences (Health Care Practice) be funded subject to successful academic appraisal.

2180

DISCUSSION OF PROPOSED COPSE COUNCIL STRUCTURE

The Committee engaged in a lengthy discussion about the Council on University Affairs proposed by the COPSE report. Dr. Foley said it was her impression that the structure had gained general acceptance in the university community. She said that more emphasis should be placed upon the textual description of the organization than the chart. She also suggested that the other three councils were beyond the realm of analysis of CUA and should be left to other agencies for evaluation. Dr. Gerstein agreed that there was no necessity for a lock-step structure with each Council being identical in form. She agreed with Dr. Foley that the decentralized buffer system suggested by COPSE was generally acceptable to the universities.

Professor Lederman said the recommendations of COPSE entailed a major change in CUA. It was one thing to recommend and another thing to execute, he said. Dr. Gerstein agreed, saying that the COPSE report suggested a smaller Ministry. A general discussion then ensued about the relationship between the proposed council and the Ministry. Dr. Foley said if the council were to make the decision but the Ministry were to implement it, if the Ministry was out of sympathy with the decision it could obstruct implementation of it. Professor Lederman said that even before implementation was considered, it should be pointed out that much more staff support would be required for background in making the decisions. Dr. Foley agreed saying there should be a senior Civil Servant responsible to the council on a full-time basis. Mr. Mitchell wondered if some current elements of the Ministry should be incorporated into the council. Professor Lederman said he would like to see the statistical staff under the council because the staff would then gather what the council asked for. He said that the current situation with CUA was well illustrated by the BIU value discussion when data was hard to come by. Dr. Gerstein said that any semi-autonomous council would still have to be linked to the civil service for its personnel but she thought this would present no greater problems than were encountered now.

Mr. Sisco cautioned that if the new council undertook a large executive function it could become embroiled in the day-to-day problems of implementation and would lose a certain amount of policy perspective. The part-time members of the council would be over-burdened with work and a tremendous bureaucracy would emerge parallel to the Ministry and the part-time council members would become a captive of

it because of their lack of time. Thus, he said, there was a danger of exchanging one bureaucracy for another without having any of the civil service safeguards built into the new one.

Dr. Rossiter turned the discussion to the role of voluntary organizations vis-a-vis the new council as outlined in paragraphs 7A and 9 of Recommendation 91. He said that the voluntary associations which the Commission on Post-Secondary Education had in mind seemed to be outlined in paragraph 4. He suggested there were too many of these to make consultation with all of them practical and in any event such consultations might tend to tie the council's hands to an undue extent.

Dr. Gerstein said that what appeared to be at issue was whether the new council should be advisory, or decision-making, or decision-making and implementing. She said that the ultimate decision on which role should be adopted should be based upon what would best serve both the universities and the government. Professor Lederman said that if such concepts as funding on projected enrolment levels were to be employed then it was important that the new council have the final decision on which predictions would be accepted. If the Council were only to be advisory, this would not be possible. Mr. Mitchell asked what would be wrong with remaining advisory. He wondered how executive powers would make the buffer any more effective. Dr. Gerstein said that much of the buffer effect is achieved through credibility and credibility is in turn established by performance. Mr. Mitchell thought CUA at the moment had a good credibility rating with universities and the government. Mr. Hughes said he thought that the new council might not have the perspective that the Ministry has on some matters. Dr. Holmes said that if it was known that the new council would make a final decision, much of the information which flows into the Ministry now would come to the council and the council would thus be better informed than it is now. Dr. Gerstein said that it would be unwise to assume that any structure which was recommended would remain unchanged once it was set in place. She said that CUA itself was constantly evolving and this fact should be kept in mind. Professor Lederman said that the concept of the buffer alone as a function for CUA was too negative and that he preferred to see the role as reconciliation between the universities and the government, and that the credibility depended on not disappointing either side too often. He continued to say that he favoured retaining the central administration and implementation with the

Ministry but having the new council make binding decisions about the formula which would in turn give it higher visibility and credibility.

Dr. Foley said that now CUA can disclaim any responsibility for its decisions because they are only recommendations. Making them final decisions, she said would probably change the whole outlook of such a body.

Mr. Hughes said when the chips were down the government was not going to let half a billion dollars become one step removed from the government decision-making structure. Mr. Sisco said he doubted whether there would be much opposition to having the council make program and formula finance final decisions. The management and administration of those funds were separate questions but he said there was no political gain to be made by allocating funds from within a total budget and for this reason alone he thought there would be no opposition.

The Committee agreed that with the consultation and feedback process inherent in the new council structure, the setting of the global figure for university expenditure would not be much different than it is now and this should not be regarded as a problem. At the present time, the final global figure is a political decision, and must inevitably remain so.

On the subject of the council the Committee came to these specific recommendations;

1. there should be a Council on University Affairs as outlined in the COPSE report
2. this council should have decision-making powers with a civil service staff support group
3. the council should advise the Ministry and the government about the global expenditure on universities
4. the council should make the final decision on the allocation within that global sum
5. the members of the council should not be chosen as specified in the COPSE report but should be chosen at the discretion of the Minister to represent the universities and the communities at large

6. the council should maintain close co-operation with the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

The Committee then turned to consideration of the proposed Committee on Post-Secondary Education in the COPSE structure. Mr. Mitchell and Professor Lederman thought that this structure was redundant. Professor Lederman said that many of the tasks allotted to this committee were the responsibility of the Ministry or other government agencies. Other of its functions could be better accomplished by joint task forces. Mr. Sisco said he saw some merit in the committee since it might act as a conscience to the decision-makers which would spell out alternatives and make clear the implications of policy decisions. He thought that rather than being a powerful body it was envisaged to be an influential body. The Committee agreed that the Committee on Post-Secondary Education seemed to be redundant and with the proliferation of bodies suggested one could very well be done away with.

Dr. Holmes wondered whether consideration should be given to amalgamating the performing arts and Open Sector councils. Dr. Gerstein replied that the performing arts sector was different from that of the open sector which was primarily educational. Also she said that the Open Sector was new and innovative and would require careful guidance specializing in that alone.

In the same vein, Mr. Mitchell asked about amalgamating the university and college affairs councils. Dr. Gerstein said that the individuality of these sectors was now well established, their aims different, and the level of centralization was much higher in the college sector.

The Committee then returned to a discussion of the individual recommendations.

Recommendation 97

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation 98

While agreeing with paragraph 1, the Committee agreed with Mr. Pritchard's criticism of paragraph 2, where it is suggested that the province should fund student organizations according to some formula. Mr. Pritchard said these organizations should be self-financing to preserve their autonomy.

However, he had no quarrel with the part of the recommendation which suggested that individual students receive honoraria for their participation on government boards, councils and committees.

Recommendation 99

The Committee endorsed this recommendation as it pertains to the university sector but said it was not prepared to suggest that it automatically be extended to the other sectors.

Recommendation 100

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation 101

The Committee noted that this was happening to a certain extent already and endorsed any effort to encourage this trend.

Recommendation 102

The Committee noted that this is general practice already, and endorsed it.

Recommendations 103 to 105

The Committee endorsed these.

Recommendation 106

After some discussion the Committee could not endorse this recommendation. Professor Lederman said he saw no demand for an ombudsman in that in recent years the universities had made progress towards instituting due process procedures. There was some discussion about the application of the Statutory Powers Procedure Act to the universities with the view if this were done it would eliminate much of the need for an ombudsman. Professor Lederman said even without this act applying, the new due process procedures would allow a complainant recourse to the courts.

Recommendation 107

The Committee endorsed this.

Recommendation 108

The Committee endorsed this.

This concluded the Committee's discussion on the structural aspect of the COPSE Report.

2181 DISCUSSION OF FINANCIAL ASPECT OF COPSE REPORT

Mr. Pritchard presented a discussion paper commenting on the financial aspect of the COPSE Report. Mr. Pritchard first addressed the recommendations concerning institutional funding. He said that the two options were financial guarantees for future years as COPSE recommended or the slip-year which CUA and the Ministry had recently put into place. The Committee agreed that because of the changing enrolment situation the COPSE recommendation was somewhat out of date. Dr. Rossiter noted that the approval of projections implicit in the COPSE recommendation meant many complications would arise. Dr. Holmes said that approval of projections was the next thing to imposition of quotas by the new council. The Committee agreed that slip-year under the present conditions was preferable but that the new council should have enough flexibility to change the method much as CUA recommends now. Although Recommendation 112 suggests a rolling three-year plan funding arrangement, the committee noted that this was incompatible with the slip-year system but such a scheme could be used as an alternative in future years.

On the subject of freedom of the institutions to set their own fees as suggested in Recommendation 113, the Committee engaged in considerable discussion. Although in his paper, Mr. Pritchard suggested endorsing the recommendation, Professor Lederman said he could see no legitimate policy goal being served by the university having complete freedom to set its own fees. It was also pointed out that this would be incompatible with the system of equity established by the formula and might compromise the principle of accessibility. Professor Lederman said the issue of equity was currently in the forefront of the controversy over school tax equalization at the primary and secondary school level. He continued to say that by setting their own fees the universities might begin to engage in unethical competition. The Committee decided that Recommendation 113 should be amended to read: "Institutions should be free to set their own tuition fees within reasonable limits approved by the council".

The Committee also endorsed Recommendation 114.

Mr. Pritchard noted in his paper and the Committee agreed that CUA had already made a parallel recommendation on the subject of church-affiliated colleges as referred to in COPSE Recommendation 115. Mr. Pritchard noted that the recommendation was much the same as that forwarded to the Minister by CUA. However he did point out that 115 C was rather vague on what it meant by "religious indoctrination" and that CUA viewed theology as "enriching academic pursuits on the university campuses" and there might be some variance on this point between COPSE and CUA. Also, the relationship recommended by CUA between a church-affiliated college and its church might not be able to be accommodated within the other COPSE recommendations on this subject and this should be clarified.

The Committee agreed with Mr. Pritchard's suggestion that Recommendations 116 and 117 be endorsed on the basis of equality of accessibility.

The Committee suggested a revision to the wording of Recommendation 118 to make it clearer who was eligible. The last sentence would read "A proportion of fellowships (say 15 percent) should be awarded to students who are not Canadian citizens, nor landed immigrants." This suggestion was made because it was felt that landed immigrants should not be part of the 15 percent quota because there is such a high proportion of them in the Ontario population at large. If the 15 percent quota were to apply both to landed immigrants and foreign students, the 15 percent figure would not be high enough, in the opinion of the Committee. Also, the remaining 85 percent should go to people from all across Canada, rather than those exclusively from Ontario. This was not clear in the COPSE Report.

The discussion then turned to the area of accessibility, student aid, and in particular, a contingent repayment plan.

Concerning the grant program as outlined in Recommendation 120, Dr. Rossiter questioned whether five years of full-time study was not too long to subsidize a student. He said that by the time a student had attended a university for three years and certainly four years, the student would have enough sophistication to decide whether or not it was worthwhile to stay and pay his or her own way. The Committee debated whether there should

be a time limit on the number of years, or whether support should be to the first degree. The Committee reached no consensus on this issue and decided to suggest that this matter be carefully scrutinized before implementation of any such program. The Committee also queried whether \$15,000 was a reasonable ceiling, but decided that because of lack of data it was futile to suggest any change. In conclusion the Committee wished to point out that it was difficult to evaluate all the variables in this recommendation and that financial constraints would, to a certain extent, determine the number of years of support and the income ceiling.

On the subject of contingent repayment of student loans, Mr. Pritchard made several points in his paper. He noted that although initially a contingent repayment scheme looks attractive, it has several serious shortcomings. First, with mainly lower income families using it, the scheme would become a regressive form of taxation because those who need more assistance must borrow and repay more. Second, the costs would be astronomical, both to the borrower and to the Government. The repayment rate would be 7 1/2 percent of gross income, which is higher than the maximum comfortable repayment rate. The Government, in turn, in the twentieth year of operation would have accumulated a 4.4 billion dollar indebtedness in an annual interest cost of 355 million dollars. Third, there was the unresolved question as to whether the non-working spouses would have to be subsidized by other participants which would make the cost even higher. There was also the related problem of emigrants, and how to recover their debts.

The Committee agreed that Mr. Pritchard had raised some serious questions about the viability of a contingent repayment plan. It appeared that massive Government subsidization would be necessary and the Committee was uncertain whether the Government could or would agree to such a cost. As with the grant portion of the scheme, much of the contingent repayment plan would depend upon the parameters set by the Government. The Committee agreed that some of the more commendable aspects of a contingent repayment system might well be incorporated into OSAP, which the Committee noted has worked well for many years and could serve as the basis of a new system. In conclusion, the Committee agreed that since so much work was being done on new schemes, it would wait until presented with firmer alternatives before suggesting which option to adopt.

The Committee endorsed Recommendations 122 and 123.

The Committee felt that great care should be exercised in any implementation of Recommendation 124. It was felt that this resembled an educational credit system, which could provide an interesting experiment, but had many pitfalls as well. The Committee noted the three million dollar allocation proposed and thought that would be adequate to provide a good pilot project.

Recommendation 125 was recognized to be contingent upon Recommendations 120 and 121, which the Committee did not entirely favour.

The Committee noted that Recommendation 126 involved the Ontario Committee on Post-Secondary Education, which CUA felt was redundant, and that all monitorings should be done in the appropriate Councils.

2182 DISCUSSION OF SEPARATION OF RESEARCH
AND INSTRUCTIONAL FUNDING

Dr. Foley presented a position paper she had prepared called "Separation of Research and Instructional Components in University Funding". In the context of her paper, Dr. Foley said it was difficult to accept the position of the COPSE Report that the present system is hopelessly deficient. However, this did not mean that the proposed system should not be examined on its merits. Dr. Foley's paper outlined four problem areas. First, the proposed system might encourage conflict between teaching prowess and research skills when it came to promotion, tenure and general prestige. Second, the separation of research funding would mean a separate policy on the part of the Government for research funding and this might inhibit the university's capability to make an independent assessment of where research should be done. Third, there was the problem of assessment of research when it came to deciding who should be funded. Finally, there was bound to be disagreement when it came to separating the research and instructional components of the university budget. In conclusion, Dr. Foley's paper said that an underlining reason for the proposed system appeared to be federal-provincial negotiations about research funding, and while this might have financial and administrative significance for the governments concerned, it was questionable whether such a system should be foisted upon the universities merely because of that. Also, she said it was naive to believe that research funding could be accomplished separately on a neutral basis.

Dr. Rossiter said he was worried that this proposal would accentuate the "publish or perish syndrome". If it became necessary to attract outside research funds, the outside agencies granting these funds would come to have an undue influence in university affairs.

Professor Lederman said the separation would destroy the flexibility the university now has. Decisions made about research and instruction would distort the mix of emphasis within the university, which the university could now adjust according to its priorities. Concerning how funding would be appropriated, Professor Lederman said that peer group assessment was tough enough now and that the presence of students in a program was a neutral indicator of the merits of it. He was very skeptical that any separation of research and instructional funds could be done on a neutral basis. Also, he raised the problem that if the province were to match federal research contributions, then effectively the federal agencies would be allocating provincial moneys, and this would probably be unacceptable to the provincial level.

Although he prefaced his remarks by saying that he was not as knowledgeable as some members of the Committee on this subject, Mr. Sisco said that it was his opinion that the underlined philosophy of the proposed separation was to get rid of purposeless activity, euphemistically called research, and that if research were separated out, it would raise the effectiveness of institutions. He continued to say that if the universities did separate the cost, the community colleges, in comparison, would be stranded on what might appear to be a high-cost teaching island. He also suggested that much of the ineffectiveness of institutions would be solved by changing student enrolment, which might solve the problem before any separation of funding was accomplished.

Dr. Holmes said that his chief concern was that if research dollars were separated, they would be easy for the Government to cut in times of financial constraint. He said that if reform was necessary, it should be accomplished through the vehicle of formula revision.

The Committee concluded that the problems raised in Dr. Foley's paper, and those mentioned during the discussion, indicated both in principle and in practice, that the separation of research and instructional funding would not be of much benefit to the universities, and consequently the Committee could not endorse Recommendation 110.

The meeting adjourned at 4:.5 p.m.



COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES
of CUA Meeting on 16th April, 1973



<u>Contents</u>	<u>Minute No.</u>
Present	2183
Approval of Minutes	2184
Release of Joint Sub-Committee Minutes	2185
Program for Instructional Development	
- Student Participation	2186
Graduate Program Application for Funding	
- Master of Orthodontics, University of Western Ontario	2187
ACAP - Attendance by Acting Chairman	2188
Approval Moratorium on New Undergraduate Programs	2189
Undergraduate Program Applications	
- Ryerson, B.A.A. in Geography	2190
- Lakehead, Bachelor of Social Work	2191
- Queen's, B.A. in French (Translation)	2192
Weight Revisions	
- M.A. Applied Psychology, University of Waterloo	2193
- Schools of Social Work	2194
Dates of Future Meetings	2195
COPSE - Response	2196
Information Requested from the Ministry	2197

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee held on Monday, 16th April, 1973, in the C.U.A. Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

Minute PRESENT

2183 Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
 Dr. J. Foley
 Dr. J.M. Holmes
 Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
 Professor W.R. Lederman
 Mr. R.W. Mitchell, Q.C.
 Mr. D. Pritchard
 Dr. R.J. Rossiter
 Mr. N.A. Sisco
 Mr. H.H. Walker

 Dr. L.A. McLeod
 Dr. P. Glynn
 Mr. J.P. Gardner
 Mr. B. Wolfe

2184 APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The Minutes of the meetings of 12th, 13th and 27th March were accepted with revisions.

2185 RELEASE OF JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE MINUTES

The Committee agreed that all Joint CUA/COU Subcommittee Minutes should be distributed in approved form to CUA and COU members of the Subcommittees and whomever else COU wishes to receive the Minutes. There should be no six-month holdback on any Subcommittee Minutes.

2186 PROGRAM FOR INSTRUCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - STUDENT PARTICIPATION

Dr. Gerstein reported that both the Students' Union at the University of Toronto and the Ontario Federation of Students had requested undergraduate participation in the selection of the Director of the Program for Instructional Development. Dr. Rossiter and Mr. Pritchard agreed that it would be advantageous to have a student participate in the selection of the Director so that student co-operation in the Program in

the future would be ensured. Dr. Foley said that OCUFA had been considered for membership on the Subcommittee in the past and that putting a student on the selection committee had implications for OCUFA participation. Dr. Rossiter said that he was not in favour of formal representation from OCUFA on the Program for Instructional Development. It was then suggested that student participation should be elicited in such a fashion that the student is not bound to report back to any organization. It was agreed that Dr. Gerstein should contact Dr. Macdonald at COU to get COU's approval to place a student on the selection committee for the Director.

2187 MASTERS IN ORTHODONTICS - UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

Dr. Holmes complained that the documentation before the Committee was inadequate to make a decision. Dr. Gerstein said that the program was not under embargo and had been appraised unless the Committee wanted to go into great detail for every program, there would be a problem about getting more information. The Committee agreed that Dr. Preston of ACAP should be requested to provide basic information about every program coming up for approval, perhaps on a form which could be jointly agreed upon.

Returning to the subject of Orthodontics at UWO, Dr. Rossiter thought that the program had outside support, and the size for such a specialized subject was viable. The Committee then recommended that this program be approved for funding.

2188 ACAP - ATTENDANCE BY ACTING CHAIRMAN

Dr. Gerstein reported on her meeting with the members of the Advisory Committee on Academic Planning on 13th April, 1973. She said she had conveyed to ACAP the CUA's concern about the length of time taken for some appraisals to be completed, and the large scale of some of the provisional embargo studies. She reported that the ACAP membership had been quite receptive to these concerns and in fact shared some of them. Dr. Gerstein then suggested that CUA meet with ACAP informally sometime in June to discuss the numerous assessments which would be tabled at that time. The Committee agreed and suggested that Dr. Gerstein invite ACAP to a meeting sometime in June.

2189 APPROVAL MORATORIUM ON NEW UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Mr. Gordon said the Ministry was anxious not to vet all programs but suggested that CUA look at what constituted

a new program and whether or not approval for funding should be necessary. Professor Lederman cautioned that the issue of what constituted a new undergraduate program was important since university autonomy was involved. The Committee then discussed what they felt might constitute a new program, and it was decided to strike an Ad Hoc Subcommittee to draft a document for CUA's consideration. Mr. Gordon suggested that the starting point was the background data of the past two or three years which included correspondence with COU. The Committee then decided to leave the question of membership to Dr. Gerstein.

In the interim, the Committee recommended that pending the outcome of deliberations of an Ad Hoc CUA Subcommittee which is attempting to determine what constitutes a new undergraduate program, and what the criteria for approval should be, no applications for funding for new undergraduate programs be considered by the Ministry.

The Committee then went on to discuss the applications before them for funding of new undergraduate programs.

2190

BAA IN GEOGRAPHY - RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The Committee recommended that a decision on funding this program be deferred pending the outcome of the study mentioned above. The Committee suggested that the lateness of Ryerson's application precludes the possibility of funding in 1973/74.

2191

BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK - LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY

The Committee decided that a similar deferral would be appropriate for this program. Mr. Walker also suggested asking for information about what stage the recommendations on Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario were since this proposed program might be affected by whatever recommendations were to be accepted.

2192

B.A. IN FRENCH (TRANSLATION) - QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

The Committee recommended that this offering be funded because it is an extension of an existing program and does not offer a new degree, and therefore cannot be considered as a new program.

RECOMMENDATIONS FORWARDED FROM
THE JOINT SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCE-OPERATING

2193 M.A. APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY - UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO

The Committee recommends that students enrolled in internship terms of the Applied Psychology program be weighted at 50% for each of the two internship terms; that is - a full time equivalent student during an internship term would generate .5 x 1 1/3 basic income units (appx. .7 BIU's). In determining the Government grant full-time graduate term fees should be deducted. Funding should be retroactive to 1972/73.

2194 SCHOOLS OF SOCIAL WORK

The Committee recommends a full-time equivalent student enrolled in Social Work at the undergraduate level should generate 1.5 BIU's for each of the second, third and fourth years. This new weight should become operational in 1974/75.

LUNCHEON

2195 DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

The Committee decided that the dates of future meetings would be:-

22nd and 23rd May, 1973 (Tuesday and Wednesday)
25th and 26th June, 1973 (for a meeting with ACAP)
30th and 31st July, 1973
10th and 11th September, 1973

2196 RESPONSE TO COPSE REPORT

The Committee considered a draft Response which had been prepared on the basis of the Minutes and the background papers. The Committee suggested several changes and then approved the document for transmittal to the Minister. They also decided the document should only be made public in six months with the Minutes.

2197

INFORMATION REQUESTED FROM THE MINISTRY

Mr. Gordon reported that on several matters which the Committee had requested clarification on earlier in the day. First, he reported that there were no exemptions for universities from the energy tax introduced in the Budget. Second, there was no municipal tax rebate for church-related institutions and third, the University of Toronto Schools would receive \$393,000 in the 1973/74 fiscal year from the Provincial Government, a 5% increase over the previous year.

The Meeting adjourned at 4:30 p.m.



COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Meeting of 17th April, 1973



Contents

Minute No.

Present	2198
COPSE - Recommendation-by-Recommendation Response	2199
Cyclical Renewal Requirements - Report of Capital Support Branch	2200
Ministry Response to CUA Recommendations	2201
Library Science - COU and ACAP Report	2202

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the Meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 17th April, 1973, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

2198

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J.M. Holmes
Mr. J.O'N. Hughes
Professor W.R. Lederman
Mr. R.W. Mitchell, Q.C.
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. H.H. Walker

Mr. A.P. Gordon
Mr. L.M. Johnston
Dr. L.A. McLeod
Dr. P. Glynn
Mr. J.P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe

2199

COPSE - RECOMMENDATION-BY-RECOMMENDATION RESPONSE

The Committee considered a Recommendation-by-Recommendation Response, which was to be attached to the text of the Response to the COPSE Report. After suggesting several additions and revisions the Committee approved this for transmittal to the Minister.

2200

REPORT OF THE CAPITAL SUPPORT BRANCH
ON CYCLICAL RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

Mr. Orlowski, Acting Director of the Capital Support Branch, reported that a Task Force from his Branch had visited all universities in January and February to catalogue areas of

distress. He said that while there was a total capital budget for 1973/74 of \$65 million for universities and colleges, only a small amount would be available for cyclical renewal since most of the funds were allocated for project completion. There was no cyclical renewal entitlement for some projects which were necessary, and in these cases the institutions would have to borrow against future cyclical renewal entitlements. He reported that the distressed areas alone would need \$18 million to remedy. These distressed areas resulted from changes in academic programs and student preferences, and structural difficulties in buildings.

Mr. Orlowski stated that his Branch must consider the Community Colleges at the same time and he noted that the Community Colleges have a critical need for space because of the expiration of leases.

At the same time, many universities have excessive space so it is fully justified to expend a good deal of the cyclical renewal money in the Community Colleges.

The list of distressed areas in universities amounting to \$18 million had been pared down to \$3 million for emergency projects after individual consideration. Mr. Orlowski said his Branch was hoping for an under-expenditure on project completion in order to provide more money for cyclical renewal.

Mr. Dodge enquired whether premises vacated for new quarters were now being considered "distressed", when the original intention had been to abandon them for new space. Mr. Orlowski assured Mr. Dodge that this was not the case.

Mr. Orlowski then reported to the Committee on what emergency projects were going forward at the various universities and which projects had been excluded to pare the list down to the available \$4 million from \$18 million. Mr. Dodge questioned whether some of the projects mentioned should not have been financed from a depreciation allowance, rather than a cyclical renewal grant from the Province. Mr. Gordon reminded the Committee that a component of the operating formula was for renovations up to \$25,000, and the universities should be reminded of this. Professor Lederman suggested splitting out the renovation allowance part of the formula so that the universities use it for the specified purpose.

After hearing the report and the catalogue of distress, the Committee discussed whether or not it would be opportune to send forward a recommendation to the Minister on the subject of cyclical renewal. After some discussion the Committee decided to await further reports from the Capital Support Branch.

2201

MINISTRY RESPONSE TO CUA RECOMMENDATIONS

The Minister, Mr. McNie, accompanied by Dr. Parr and Mr. Kidd, arrived to present the Ministry Response to the CUA Recommendations following the tabling in the Legislature of the expenditure estimates of the Ministry.

Mr. Gordon began by presenting the budgetary items in the recommendations and their disposition. He said that the 1973/74 Recommendations of the CUA had been generally accepted by the Ministry, although in some cases administrative changes had been made without changing the intent of the Recommendations. As previously reported the slip-year approach had been accepted and the level of basic income approximately equals the amount that the Government would have expected to expend had this procedure not been introduced. The guarantee of a 3.4% increase in total operating grants over 1972/73 was not accepted because of the complication that the 1972/73 grants had been inflated by the "bail out" grants, and because Laurentian's bilingual grant had been reduced in 1973/74, which meant it would have been offset under this principle. However, the Ministry agreed that these professional schools with a growth of 3% or more, should be exempted from the slip-year for one year. Additional operating funds had also been made available to Algoma, Lakehead, and Windsor, effectively putting them on the slip-year a year ahead because of enrolment shortfalls. This principle had also been extended to the church-related colleges in a similar position.

The Ministry had accepted the BIU value of \$1,825 and had under review the 1974/75 BIU value recommendation.

The Ministry also accepted the recommendation that innovations grants be funded out of existing operating funds.

Although the Ministry had not accepted CUA's recommendation concerning emerging grants, the Ministry had devised a system of its own which would generate the following compensatory grants for 1973/74:-

Brock	\$ 334,000
Lakehead	\$ 878,000
Laurentian	\$ 810,000
Scarborough	\$ 341,000
Erindale	\$ 283,000
Trent	<u>\$1,652,000</u>
T O T A L	<u>\$4,298,000</u>

The Ministry had accepted the Committee's recommendations for an interim bilingual formula grant in 1973/74, but requested that efforts be actively continued towards a longer term solution to the question of bilingual grants.

All recommendations concerning non-formula grants had been accepted. It was pointed out that an additional \$100,000 was not necessary for the Law Society's Bar Admission Course because Articling had not been discontinued. Also, the Art College of Ontario would receive a further \$40,000 to provide leased facilities, and \$50,000 for lease hold improvements.

The Ministry also agreed that Ryerson should retain its existing formula, and the slip-year be applied.

The Ministry would also provide additional interim operating funds for the Schools of Social Work in 1972/73 and 1973/74 as recommended by the Committee.

On the subject of student support, the Ministry had accepted the Committee's recommendation that the loan limit remain at \$800. Also, as the Minister had previously announced, the Ontario Graduate Fellowship Program would be continued for one further year while plans were being finalised for a graduate scholarship program for 1974/75. Also, the Ministry was willing to extend the permission granted to the universities last year to offer a third term tuition bursary, but the Ministry urged the Committee to resolve this problem early enough to be initiated in 1974/75. Support to part-time students would include time payment tuition fee plans and increased accessibility to bank loans. Mr. Gordon promised that details of the scheme would be presented to CUA when they are worked out in more detail.

Mr. Gordon noted that Mr. Orlowski had already reported to the Committee on the results of the survey of cyclical renewal requirements in the universities.

While the recommendation that the Master of Education program at the University of Western Ontario be granted operating funds for one additional year had been accepted, the similar recommendation about the University of Windsor was still being studied because of the unique situation there.

Other program recommendations which were accepted included the following:- Continuation of the Brock University Grade 12 entrance programs for a further year; Brock University's five-year plan for graduate programs; Immunology M.Sc., and Ph.D., University of Toronto; Trent University's five-year plan for Graduate Studies; Social and Political Thought, York University; Ph.D. in Chinese, University of Toronto; Ph.D. in Anthropology, McMaster University; and M.A. in Social Policy, McMaster University.

The Ministry had also accepted CUA's recommendations concerning modifications of the embargo on funding of the new graduate programs, and had informed the universities of this. Also, the Ministry had accepted the Committee's recommendation that funding to ACAP be extended to a total of \$250,000 with support to be terminated by 31st March, 1974.

The M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Neurosciences and Master of Health Sciences (Health Care Practice) at McMaster University had not been approved, pending recommendations from the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry had considered CUA's recommendations that new programs not be funded in their first year under the slip-year. However, the Ministry felt that this would be an undue hardship on the universities, and consequently the Ministry had decided to fund programs on their current enrolment for the first year.

The Ministry concurred with CUA's recommendation that the present arrangements for non-credit courses be continued, with no funding provided for non-credit courses. Concerning extension courses, the Ministry agreed that distance allowances paid to Lakehead University should be extended to Laurentian University.

The Ministry also had agreed to the establishment of the Program for Instructional Development, but had not determined what amount should be committed at the present time.

Mr. Gordon also expressed the pleasure of the Ministry that the Committee has agreed to provide advice on the allocation of Ministry research funds.

At the Committee's suggestion, the Ministry would also supply information to the Commission on Canadian Studies on specific points requested by the Commission in the pursuit of its objectives.

In relation to setting the BIU value in future years, the Ministry had taken under advisement CUA's recommendation that a University Cost Index be established in conjunction with Statistics Canada.

The Ministry was also considering CUA's recommendation concerning funding of correspondence courses on the same basis as for part-time study, but no decision had been made, and the Committee would be informed when a decision had been reached.

The weight of 1.5 per full-time equivalent student for the Physical Education Undergraduate Degree Program at Brock University was also undecided.

Mr. McNie commented that he regretted not being able to give the universities detailed budget information by 15th March as the Committee had recommended, because of the lateness of the Budget. However, as it was, he said, universities had been informed of their Provincial grants even before the Estimates had been tabled in the House. Also, student awards had been announced before the students left the campuses, which he felt was important because of the apprehension at the universities about student aid. He said the Ministry was making a concerted effort to emphasize the positive aspects of increased grants to the universities and student awards.

Mr. McNie continued by saying that the Ministry hoped to hold a conference on 11th, 12th, and 13th June, on the future of higher education in Ontario. He said that the Ministry hoped to attract people from all interest areas, political parties, and student groups. Those consulted about the utility of such a conference said that it would be most useful if it was not too highly structured and this would be the case. Mr. McNie said that he envisaged an attendance of between 450 and 500. Current planning called for it to be held at Hart House and Sheridan College had agreed to prepare an audio-visual presentation on higher education.

Mr. McNie then asked Dr. Parr to discuss the Ministry reorganization with the Committee. Dr. Parr said that the two purposes of the reorganization were to better serve the clients of the Ministry, and to relate on a more one-to-one basis with the new structure of Government. The University Division under Mr. Gordon would relate primarily to CUA and Mr. Gordon should be regarded as the prime back-up for CUA. The Common Services Division under Mr. Kidd would provide statistical and other services to all Divisions. The Policy and Planning Branch was attached to the Deputy Minister's office, and the Management Committee coordinated the overall functioning of the Ministry. There was also a College Affairs and Adult Training Division, and a Cultural Affairs Division being formed.

The discussion then turned to the future of CUA in relation to the recommendation of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education. Mr. McNie expressed pleasure that the CUA members were willing to continue on an interim six-month basis until the Government had decided about the COPSE Recommendations. Dr. Holmes said that while he was willing to serve for six additional months, it was a difficult period because it would be hard to plan teaching for the fall term. He suggested bringing the Committee's reappointment up to 31st December, so that it would be possible to teach a half course in the winter term. Mr. McNie replied that if the Government had reappointed the members for an additional year, it might appear that it was abandoning COPSE, whereas, six months had been the minimum required to digest the Report. Dr. Parr noted that whatever the disposition of the COPSE Report, it was fair to assume continuity between the new and the old. He said that the Committee should plan a program of visiting the universities as usual in the fall. However, he thought that by July there should be a preliminary indication about the future of the Committee. Dr. Foley urged Mr. McNie to decide which of the COPSE Recommendations would be implemented if only to reassure the university community. Mr. McNie then said that he would take under advisement the suggestion of an eight month term for the membership.

The Committee then directed several specific questions at Mr. McNie. Concerning church-related institutions, Mr. McNie confirmed that the funding of these institutions was under continuing study. He also stated that the Committee's

recommendations on Northeastern and Northwestern Ontario were being held in abeyance, but agreed that the Committee should continue to press for action. Dr. Gerstein said that one of the continuing concerns of the Committee is the lack of a successor to the Health Sciences Senior Coordinating Committee. Dr. Parr replied that the technical working party of the Senior Coordinating Committee was still in existence. He said that the Ministry would welcome a recommendation for a joint committee on other than policy matters to recommend new programs.

Mr. Hughes expressed concern about the York University scholarship program for all students who achieved over 80% in Grade 13. He felt this program should be nipped in the bud before open enrolment warfare broke out. Mr. McNie agreed that this was a topic of concern to the Ministry, but the Ministry could not tell York what to do without infringing upon its autonomy. Mr. Gordon suggested that this program would be self-correcting because of the limitation of funds.

In conclusion, Dr. Gerstein thanked Mr. McNie and Dr. Parr for their presentations. She said that it was gratifying that most of the CUA Recommendations had been accepted by the Ministry and that the Minister had expressed continuing confidence in CUA despite the uncertainties of a transitional period.

LUNCHEON

2202

LIBRARY SCIENCE - COU AND ACAP REPORT

Dr. Gerstein introduced the Report saying it was predicated on a change in the role of libraries and librarians from a custodial to an active research role.

Dr. Rossiter commended the high quality of the Report. He said that it had made Western and U. of T. come together to reach agreement on the recommendations, and this process had mutually strengthened the faculties of both institutions. Professor Lederman concurred saying that the subject matter was of great importance to the university community although few people were involved. He thought the Report was a splendid effort.

Mr. Dodge said, although he was reluctant to raise it as an issue, he felt that there was an elitism in Library Science since most of the work in libraries was done by clerks with no formal training. Professor Lederman and Dr. Rossiter responded by saying that there was indeed a small number of Library Science graduates, but these people were not, generally speaking, administrators, but rather researchers working in the area, and this trend would be augmented by the Report. Dr. Rossiter made the point that the graduates from M.L.S. Programs and Ph.D. Programs in Library Science would teach people to train librarians and also act as researchers and consultants.

The Committee then considered the recommendations forwarded from COU concerning Library Science. The Committee endorsed the recommendation that for at least three years no library school, in addition to those at the Universities of Toronto and Western Ontario, be funded to offer programs leading to the first professional degree (M.L.S.). This restriction could be reviewed by CUA and the Ministry upon receipt of the Report by COU demonstrating an unexpected change in the need for M.L.S. graduates in general, or bilingual/bicultural librarians in particular.

The Committee also agreed that no further program be established at the University of Ottawa to replace the discontinued program subject to the same provisos as in the previous recommendation. Also, any proposed new program would have to be appraised by the regular OCGS procedures as well.

The Committee felt that the Report's recommendation, "That the Universities of Toronto, Western Ontario, and Ottawa, explore jointly the possibility of establishing some facility for the offering of special courses and for facilitating the conduct of advanced research" in the national libraries of Ottawa was not specific enough. The Committee suggested that a more specific proposal would be entertained at a future date, but the Committee recommended that at the moment no funding be extended for such a project.

The Committee also recommended that no full scale franco-phone library school be established in Ontario at this time.

On the subject of doctoral programs with a research emphasis, the Committee agreed that no BIU support for doctoral students in Library Science should be extended until the conditions of COU, as outlined in the Report, are met, and CUA has approved the programs by the usual method.

The Committee also concurred with the COU recommendation that doctoral students in Library Sciences receive the same BIU weight as doctoral students in Arts and Science programs.

Finally, the Committee recommended that in accordance with the original announcement of the Minister concerning funding new graduate programs, the embargo on new graduate programs in Library Science be lifted and the funding implication of the planning study be carried out.

Dr. Holmes noted that since this was the first planning assessment received from ACAP, the Committee should consider how much analysis of future reports should be done, and by whom. The question was also raised that many of the recommendations which COU endorsed were not appropriate for CUA's comments. Dr. Gerstein commented that CUA should be careful to limit its recommendations to those policy items which had funding implications only. Otherwise, CUA could be accused of interfering in the internal affairs of universities. She pointed out that many of the recommendations involved cooperation amongst the universities themselves and program content within individual university programs. She said it would be more appropriate if COU and ACAP ensured that the recommendations of the planning assessment were carried out. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Mitchell agreed saying CUA should be on the record as approving only those recommendations which are sent forward to the Ministry that have funding implications, and that the lack of response on the other recommendations does not indicate concurrence or disagreement with the remaining recommendations. Dr. Holmes disagreed saying it was incumbent upon CUA to examine the whole report and then determine from that which aspect CUA could endorse and recommend to the Minister. Dr. Gerstein in turn disagreed with Dr. Holmes saying that it was her impression that expert judgements on program contents were to be left to the assessors, ACAP and COU, and the CUA was virtually in the position of having to endorse all the program aspects of the assessment. Dr. Gerstein's view was upheld by the Committee. It was agreed that in the future ACAP and COU should be requested to separate those recommendations with funding implications for CUA's perusal, and that COU should be informed that the remaining recommendations were exclusively in the jurisdiction of COU to implement and enforce. Dr. Gerstein pointed out that in such circumstances the meeting with ACAP proposed

for June would be most helpful to make clear the intricacies of the process before the bulk of the planning assessments due in 1973 were received.

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 22nd May, 1973, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

2203

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J.M. Holmes
Mr. J.O'N. Hughes
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. H.H. Walker

Mr. A.P. Gordon
Dr. P. Glynn
Ms. J. Ableson
Mr. J.P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe



2204

HON. LESLIE FROST - IN MEMORIAM

The Committee observed a minute of silence in memory of the Honourable Leslie M. Frost, who passed away on 4th May, 1973.

Dr. Gerstein noted that Mr. Frost had been on the Committee since its formation, and had contributed greatly to its deliberations over the years.

2205

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The Minutes of 16th and 17th April, 1973 were approved with revisions.

2206

BILINGUAL GRANT - LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY

Dr. Gerstein read a letter from Mr. A.P. Gordon, which informed the Committee that the Laurentian bilingual grant had been restored to the 1972/73 level. Dr. Glynn pointed out that even with the increase in the bilingual grant, Laurentian still did not get the money which CUA had recommended for 1973/74.

2207

FORM FOR INFORMATION ON FUNDING OF
NEW GRADUATE PROGRAMS

The Committee examined a draft form, and made several recommendations for changes. It was agreed that a second draft should be considered at the next meeting.

2208

UNIVERSITY BRIEFS 1973/74 -
INFORMATION TO BE REQUESTED

Dr. Gerstein reported that she had met with Dr. Macdonald of COU to discuss this question. Dr. Gerstein said it was her hope to relieve the burden on the universities of collecting enormous amounts of data.

Ms. Ableson of the Ministry noted that it might be possible for the universities to discontinue collecting certain statistics traditionally given in the CUA Briefs, because information was now contained within the University Student Information System of Statistics Canada. She stated that the Ministry would consult with CUA about which statistics would still be available only if collected within the CUA Brief.

Dr. Rossiter suggested that specific information on class size be collected since this information would be useful when making decisions about certain universities which were claiming to be financially hard-pressed. Mr. Gordon cautioned that there was a problem of defining the data base in such a way that one did not end up comparing apples and oranges. He suggested collecting program distribution figures. Faculty/student ratios should be examined by programs, he suggested.

Dr. Glynn suggested, and Dr. Rossiter agreed, that the universities should be asked to submit a brief description of their planning mechanisms. For example, it would be

interesting to know how the universities control class size, and how large introductory courses are managed.

Dr. Rossiter suggested collecting information on libraries and computer centres to see how these were developing, and determine if they were subject to equal constraints as in other areas. He also suggested that narrative comments on internal space distribution mechanisms be solicited.

The discussion then turned to the question of faculty citizenship. Dr. Rossiter suggested getting such information on an annual basis. Dr. Glynn stated that Statistics Canada would not release the data they have on the subject for fear that they would be sued by the faculty associations. Dr. Foley suggested asking COU to address this point in their presentation to the Committee.

Mr. Walker said it would be useful to know what the effect of previous CUA recommendations have been on the universities. He specifically mentioned faculty/student ratios, and the ratio between faculty and administrative costs as two examples. Mr. Gordon replied that the university finance officers' report has this data available, and that the Ministry would be pleased to prepare a summary sheet of this data for use at the Fall meetings.

Dr. Rossiter suggested three additional areas, which should be broached: first, the universities' research policy and administration of that policy; second, how the university is involved in the community, and how this is administered; and third, the universities' student housing policy.

Dr. Gerstein said that in light of the controversy, the universities should be asked about the calibre of entering students.

2209

HEALTH SCIENCES SUB-COMMITTEE - FORMATION

Dr. Gerstein suggested that the Committee consider setting up a Health Sciences Sub-Committee because of the complications involved in the area, and the gaps in knowledge about health sciences. The Committee agreed that this would be a worthwhile idea, and suggested that the membership of the Sub-Committee be left up to Dr. Gerstein. (Membership: Dr. Gerstein, Dr. Rossiter, Mr. Walker, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Pritchard)

SUB-COMMITTEE ON RYERSON AND OCA -
FORMATION

Dr. Gerstein reported that a Brief had been submitted by the Students' Union of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute on the financial "crisis" at that institution. She suggested that because of the special position that Ryerson held within the institutions under the aegis of the Committee that an Ad Hoc Sub-Committee be struck to examine the students' Brief and to gain a special competence on the Ryerson situation. Dr. Rossiter suggested that the Ryerson Sub-Committee also deal with the Ontario College of Art because it also had unique features. The Committee again agreed that a Sub-Committee should be formed and Dr. Gerstein select the membership. (Membership: Dr. Gerstein, Dr. Holmes, and Mr. Pritchard)

At 11:30 a.m., the Committee recessed and proceeded to the McMaster Medical Centre for luncheon and a tour of the facility.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Wednesday, 23rd May, 1973, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

2211

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J.M. Holmes
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. H.H. Walker

Mr. A.P. Gordon
Dr. P. Glynn
Mr. J.P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe



2212

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC PLANNING - CORRESPONDENCE WITH COU

Dr. Gerstein informed the Committee that following the last meeting, when the Library Science Assessment was discussed, she had written to Dr. Macdonald of COU to attempt to clarify the process by which the assessments would be evaluated. She also announced that the meeting with ACAP was now tentatively scheduled for 25th June in the morning.

After a brief discussion amongst the members, it was decided that the Committee should consider what would happen if a university does not accept an assessment. Dr. Rossiter suggested that the Joint Sub-Committee on the Goals and Policies for Graduate Development might get involved. Mr. Walker wondered whose grievance should stand, that of the President, or the Senate, or the Board.

The Committee then decided to defer further discussion until after the meeting with ACAP and until they had some assessments with examples of disagreement.

PROGRAM FOR INSTRUCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT -
LEVEL OF FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Gerstein reported that Dr. Harold Good of Queen's University had been appointed Director of the Program for Instructional Development. She outlined briefly the plans for the Program and presented a recommendation which had been forwarded from the Joint Sub-Committee on Instructional Development, which was subsequently approved.

"The Committee recommended that the Program for Instructional Development be allocated:

- A) \$50,000 to cover administrative costs such as the salaries of the Director and Research Assistant, rental of office space, travel, etc.
- B) up to a maximum of \$150,000 in program costs to be used for grants to academics working on projects on Instructional Development.

The Committee recommended that the Program be administered by the Council of Ontario Universities and that the Director of the Program for Instructional Development be responsible to the Executive Director of COU for administrative aspects, and the Executive Director of COU would in turn be accountable to the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, who would provide COU with a transfer payment to cover the administrative and program costs."

ONTARIO/QUEBEC STUDENT INTERCHANGE

Dr. Gerstein reported that she and Dr. Rossiter had met with the Quebec representatives of the scheme to choose the participants for 1973/74. Both sides had agreed that the Program was primarily an intercultural undertaking and should be restricted to the students in each Province who would be changing their cultural milieu. Dr. Rossiter commented that the applicants chosen had quite high qualifications. He also said there was some suggestion of making the program more prestigious by limiting the number of scholars and increasing the amount of the award.

Dr. Gerstein suggested that her opposite number in Quebec, Dr. Germain Gauthier, be invited to attend a CUA meeting, perhaps in June, to see how the CUA operates, and comment on the differences within the Quebec system. The Committee agreed that this would be a good idea.

NEW UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM -
REPORT FROM AD HOC SUB-COMMITTEE

The Report of the Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Approval of New Undergraduate Programs was circulated. The Report concluded the following:-

1. A) New undergraduate programs which can be financed under formula support alone should not need formal approval by the Ministry.
B) No formula funding should be extended to new undergraduate programs in their first year of operation in strict adherence to the principle of slip year. Otherwise, there will be an incentive for universities to contrive new programs in order to achieve "double counting" of students.
2. No definition of new programs should be necessary.
3. Existing mechanisms adequately control new programs. Ministry mechanisms include: applications for new formula weights, capital funding, applications for extra-formula grants, and enrolment basis of the formula. University mechanisms include: the university senates and administrations.
Also, student preferences and professional associations act as control mechanisms.
4. Approval of undergraduate programs should not be used as a cost-control device.
5. Enrolment reporting should become more sophisticated to accommodate the administration of program variety.

Responding on behalf of the Ministry, Mr. Gordon said that while the intent of the paper was fine in principle, the fact was that there was a group of institutions not strictly on the formula, and these had to be regulated in some manner. He mentioned teacher education as a specific example. Dr. Glynn added that the rationale for an approval mechanism was to encourage rational planning on the part of the universities.

Dr. Gerstein suggested that since the Ministry had such intense objections to the conclusions of the paper, that the Ministry should respond formally at the next meeting. Mr. Gordon agreed that this would be a good idea, and further discussion was deferred until the Ministry response had been considered.

2216

ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP -
PROGRAM PROPOSAL

Mr. Gordon reported that a preliminary document would be tabled at the meeting of the Joint Sub-Committee on the Goals and Policies for Graduate Development on 29th May.

2217

GRANTS IN LIEU OF MUNICIPAL TAXATION

Mr. Walker enquired why church-related students are not eligible for a per-capita grant in lieu of municipal taxation. Mr. Gordon explained that since the churches are not taxable and the church-related institutions are an extension of these, the students therefore were not taxable, and no grant would be paid in lieu of taxation.

2218

CAPITAL SUPPORT BRANCH ALLOCATION
OF EMERGENCY FUNDS

Mr. Gordon presented the Committee with the working papers of the Capital Support Branch on which basis the funds for emergency projects had been allocated. Of the \$65 million allocated for capita projects this year, there was a residue of \$6.9 million left over for emergency projects in the colleges and universities. Of this \$6.9 million, \$3 million was for universities' areas of distress. Mr. Gordon reported that there would be very little more available as a result of construction delays. He said the Ministry was pressing for the principle of continued cyclical renewal.

Dr. Gerstein said that although she was impressed with the exercise which had allocated the \$3 million to distressed areas, she could not agree that the \$3 million would in itself be adequate. Mr. Gordon reminded the Committee that 2% or 3% of the BIU was for minor alterations, but this did not seem to be allocated for this purpose.

Mr. Tannis urged that the \$3 million be distributed amongst the universities as soon as possible because of the urgency of the cases, which had been identified. Dr. Rossiter suggested that all items which would not be covered under the \$3 million in 1973/74 should be the highest priority in 1974/75. The additional areas of distress which would not be funded in 1973/74 amounted to \$6 million.

The Committee recommended that the areas of distress identified by the Capital Support Branch in the physical plants of universities and other institutions within the aegis of the Committee requiring funding of \$9,348,000 to remedy, receive the highest priority for Capital Funding in 1974/75, and if possible, more funds than the \$3 million for distressed areas available in 1973/74 be provided. The Committee also agreed to discuss the matter further at its next meeting, when more specific information would be made available.

2219

WATERLOO LUTHERAN UNIVERSITY -
COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Mr. Walker informed the Committee that the Bill which would be put forward in the Legislature to convert Waterloo Lutheran University to a public non-denominational institution would be presented by the Government, and thus the Ministry would like the Committee's recommendation about the composition of the Board of the University.

After some discussion about precedents at the Universities of Toronto and Waterloo. The Committee recommended that the proposed composition of the Board of Governors of Waterloo Lutheran University be altered to provide for eight self-perpetuating lay members, six faculty members, four students, and two members appointed by the Board of the Waterloo Lutheran Seminary.

It was also decided that a Senate member should not have to be a Canadian citizen.

2220

MASTER OF EDUCATION -
UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

Dr. Gerstein tabled a letter from Mr. Gordon stating that because of extenuating circumstances, the Master of Education Program at the University of Windsor would be funded for one year on the same basis as the program at Western and Queen's.

Dr. Holmes expressed concern that for the first time the ACAP process had been compromised and the embargo broken. He suggested that the Minister be cautioned that approvals of this nature will eventually place enormous pressure on the CUA and the Ministry to overturn ACAP, COU, and CUA recommendations on the planning assessment. Dr. Rossiter agreed, and wondered what would happen if the education

planning assessment recommended that there be no Master of Education Program at Windsor. He thought that a one year approval was not too serious in itself, but agreed that the Minister should be cautioned about approvals of this nature.

Mr. Sisco said that he could appreciate the dilemma of the University of Windsor and the Ministry because universities cannot dictate to students when and where they will study.

The Committee agreed that Dr. Gerstein should write to the Minister outlining the Committee's position that approvals of this kind should be avoided in the future.

The meeting adjourned at 2:10 p.m.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

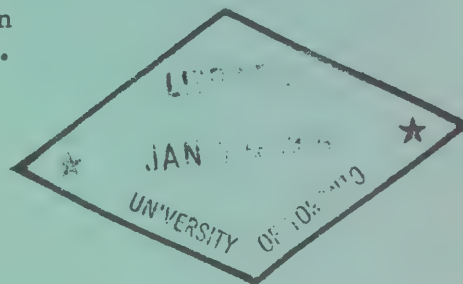
Minutes of the meeting held on Monday, 25th June, 1973,
in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's
Park, Commencing at 9:00 a.m.

2221

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J.M. Holmes
Mr. J.O'N. Hughes
Professor W.R. Lederman
Mr. R.W. Mitchell, Q.C.
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. H.H. Walker

Mr. A.P. Gordon
Dr. P. Glynn
Ms. J. Ableson
Ms. G. Smithers
Mr. J.P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe



2222

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of the meetings of 22nd and 23rd May, 1973,
were approved with revisions.

2223

BIU VALUE, 1974/75

Dr. Gerstein read a letter from Mr. McNie informing her
that the universities had been notified that the BIU
increment in 1974/75 would be no less than 5%. Mr. McNie
also indicated that the exact BIU value would be determined
later, after further consideration. Members of the
Committee expressed approval of the minimum of 5% and the
course of action taken by the Minister.

2224

APPROVAL OF NEW UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Mr. Gordon reported that the working paper presented by the
Committee at its last meeting had been considered by the

Ministry and it was now in a position to endorse the principles set forward in the paper. Dr. Rossiter and Dr. Gerstein expressed pleasure that the Ministry had approved the principle that universities did not need Ministry approval to start new undergraduate programs and have them eligible for formula support. A discussion then ensued about the implication of this for slip-year financing. Dr. Rossiter suggested that clarification was necessary between the policy for new graduate programs and new undergraduate programs. Mr. Gordon promised that the Ministry would clarify this.

Professor Lederman expressed concern about defining "programs" as "series of courses leading to a degree". Mr. Gordon said that he would be glad to reword this.

2225

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY
- SUGGESTED MEETING DATES

Mr. Walker suggested that Wilfrid Laurier University be given the option of coming at a later date than that suggested on the Schedule of Meetings. He thought that a later date might be more suitable for them because their change of status would only be taking effect around the time of the proposed meeting. Dr. Gerstein agreed, and said that an alternate date would be offered to them.

2226

INFORMATION TO BE REQUESTED
IN UNIVERSITY BRIEFS

Dr. Gerstein reported that she had met with COU in Sudbury at their last meeting to discuss this question. She said she had advised COU that CUA needed information to help justify the global figure for university expenditures and to highlight financial problem areas within the universities which required special attention.

Dr. Gerstein then asked Ms. Ableson to report on the statistical component of the CUA Brief. Ms. Ableson said that most of the information asked for last year would be available from the USIS Data collected by Statistics Canada by January or February. However, CUA would still have to ask for the projected undergraduate degrees awarded by level and the graduate degree to be awarded. Dr. Rossiter said that CUA should ensure that it gets the USIS data as soon as possible. The Committee then agreed that any information which could be obtained through USIS should not be duplicated.

Dr. Gerstein then asked how the universities should be approached for other than statistical information. Dr. Foley and Dr. Rossiter said that there were several delicate issues within the university community which might open the universities to public criticism and that this should not be done consciously. Dr. Holmes asked what was wrong with asking for specific information and figures on certain issues. Professor Lederman said there was a delicate balance between disclosure and accountability, and autonomy, and suggested that too much disclosure could compromise autonomy. Mr. Gordon said that the Ministry hoped that the Committee would continue to ask introspective questions which would allow the Committee to interpret certain policy issues for them. Mr. Walker said that information was requested for three reasons: first, to allow the Committee to make recommendations to the Minister; second, to give the Committee a better understanding of the universities; and third, to provide the public with knowledge about the universities. He suggested that the Committee and the Ministry concentrate on devising indices of what really are important in the universities and monitor them to ensure the health of the institutions. He concluded by saying that the public becomes suspicious if there is no information. Dr. Holmes concurred in this belief.

Dr. Foley said that it was important not to convey by the wording of certain questions the view that the Committee had agreed on certain policy areas which it might question the universities about. Mr. Mitchell and Professor Lederman suggested asking for statistical data on an optional basis or questioning the universities during their presentations. Dr. Rossiter said that the universities should be asked to come prepared to talk about questions rather than including everything in the Brief. He suggested that if a list of policy questions was forwarded to the universities, it should not be construed as a plan for a Brief.

The Committee then examined the draft document of policy issues to be raised with the universities and suggested that a revised version be considered the next day.

LUNCHEON

2227

METANET PROPOSAL FOR ONTARIO UNIVERSITY COMPUTER NETWORK - ANALYSIS BY T.A. CROIL ASSOCIATES

Dr. Gerstein introduced Mr. T.A. Croil, explaining that Mr. Croil was the Consultant who had prepared the analysis of METANET.

Mr. Croil highlighted his report. He explained that the purpose of the network was to increase the resources of each university, while at the same time reducing the total cost of the computer system in Ontario universities. The universities had supported the METANET in principle, but were not prepared to make substantial financial commitments to it until the organizational implications of it were understood. Mr. Croil said that he had concluded that there would be no immediate net reduction in cost, but a long term savings would be possible, depending upon which organizational arrangement was chosen. However, with the current assumptions he doubts that there would be a reduction of facilities over the next ten years.

Mr. Walker enquired whether the suppliers' discount now given to educational institutions would be lost in such a network. Mr. Croil replied that he was not certain of this. In response to a question from Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Croil said that cost chargeback to users was a problem, and such a system would be necessary for the network to function properly.

Dr. Gerstein asked Mr. Croil how far ahead he thought the universities would be by forming a task force to look into the organizational details. Mr. Croil replied that it seemed to indicate a reasonable chance of the network being implemented because without a task force there would be no reasonable chance of it ever being implemented.

Professor Lederman said that it was his impression that technological advances were reducing computer cost and wondered why the university system should support the overhead of a central organization. Mr. Croil said that demand in social and life sciences would probably go up in the next decade, and applications, development, and the maintaining of data banks in these areas would be particularly expensive.

When asked by Dr. Rossiter to comment on the implication of METANET for the national CANUNET network, Mr. Croil said that the Federal Government seemed to view this as a vehicle for national unity and that if METANET failed, CANUNET's success would be fatally compromised.

Mr. Croil also assured Dr. Holmes that METANET takes all interfacing problems into account with its ability to translate technologically from one system to another.

The discussion then returned to the subject of the organization necessary for the network. In response to a question from Mr. Walker, Mr. Croil said that on a conceptional level the system proposed in METANET is almost identical to that proposed for the Ontario Government. Mr. Mitchell opinioned that the program would have to be imposed by central organizations to be successful.

Dr. Glynn suggested that the Committee might concern itself with equitable student access to computer services across the Ontario university system. The Committee agreed that if the network was successful, this would be an important benefit.

Dr. Rossiter thanked Mr. Croil on behalf of the Committee, saying that Mr. Croil has given the Committee the analysis which they required. Mr. Croil withdrew from the meeting at this point.

Mr. Hughes questioned the utility of a task force saying that events were moving so quickly that the rules would be changed by the time a task force has decided what course of action should be taken. He also suggested that CUA not participate in the task force because of a potential conflict of interest. The Committee then decided that while it had no objection to a task force and would like to receive interim and final reports that no member of CUA should participate on the task force.

2228

DONALD GORDON CENTRE
- QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

While the Committee thought that this was a commendable project it recommended that the request for provision of site services be deferred until 1974/75 because of the capita moratorium, but also decided to recommend that it be referred to the Committee in the Fall as a priority capital item.

2229

FUNDING OF NEW GRADUATE PROGRAMS
- FORM SUBMITTED TO CUA BY ACAP

The second draft of the form was approved and it was decided to refer the form to the Joint Sub-Committee on the Goals and Policies for Graduate Development for information.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 p.m.


.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

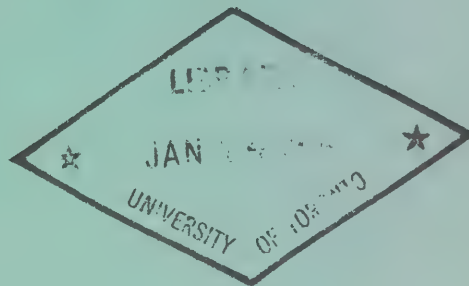
Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, 26th June, 1973, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

2230

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J.M. Holmes
Mr. J.O'N. Hughes
Professor W.R. Lederman
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. H.H. Walker

Mr. A.P. Gordon
Dr. L.A. McLeod
Dr. P. Glynn
Mr. W.A. Roedde
Ms. G. Smithers
Mr. J.P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe



2231

BOARD FOR LIBRARY COORDINATION PRESENTATION

The Committee received a delegation from the Board for Library Coordination comprising the following:-

Mrs. M.L. Beckman,
Chief Librarian,
University of Guelph.

Mr. Ralph Stierwalt,
Assistant Librarian,
University of Western Ontario.

Dr. A.A. Lee,
Dean of Graduate Studies,
McMaster University.

Mr. Grant Clarke,
Secretary,
Council of Ontario Universities

The delegation presented a visual and oral presentation on the "Proposal for the Establishment of a Cooperative Library System for the Ontario Universities". They noted that in 1968, CUA had urged the universities to examine

cooperative schemes with the aim of increasing services while reducing costs. They described existing cooperative projects such as the Inter-Library Loan and Transit System which were in operation. The project now proposed by the Board was a monograph demonstration project involving automated cataloguing and production of cataloguing material. This would allow for elimination of duplication in the production of catalogues across the Ontario system, exchange of cataloguing files with American and International universities, cooperation with the Quebec universities, and eventually a rationalization of collections because of the data on collections which would result from automation. The final saving would result from the establishment of depository libraries where less frequently used books would be stored.

Mrs. Beckman stated that the Board had come to the Committee to ask for a recommendation that the monograph demonstration project receive special funding because the Board could not, at this point, show sufficient cost benefits to allow the universities to start the project with their own funds. The level of development of cooperative programs amongst the universities had reached the stage where a better communications system was now necessary. She said that the financial crisis in the university community had encouraged cooperation and the initiative should not now be lost. The existing computing system at the University of Toronto would be used in the system. Eventually, economies would result in laying off and re-deploying staff, and this was difficult to do quickly. She concluded by saying that the system would be useful to other libraries and the public at large and thus deserved consideration for public funding.

Dr. Rossiter enquired what the feeling was for the project in the library profession and how much support there was for it in the universities. Mrs. Beckman replied that only Carleton was opposed to the project and that it was generally acceptable to all other universities. She also said that the library profession was in favour of such projects.

Professor Lederman stated that while he was in favour of the project on principle, he had two areas of concern. First, he said that the collection policies and rationalization procedures suggested in the Brief did not seem to pay enough attention to the view that professors should have the vital input on collection policies. He suggested that academic colleagues be involved in any rationalization procedures and operations. Second, he said he was sceptical that staff would be freed up to generate economies in

the long run. He said he thought an enrichment of the services would result instead, suggesting that current library staffs are overworked and automation would only provide a level of service which was better than that now provided. Responding to Professor Lederman's first point, Mr. Stierwalt and Mrs. Beckman agreed that the prime responsibility for collection policy should be on the faculty and that a close reading of the proposal would convince Professor Lederman that this was in fact the case. On the second point Mr. Stierwalt said that through automation staff was moved from technical areas to public service areas within the libraries. Dr. Lee added that the new system would be less wasteful since the staff could be better utilised and savings could be used to buy more books. Dr. Gerstein enquired whether it was difficult for some staff to make the transition from technical to public services. Mrs. Beckman replied that in-service training had been used at Guelph with considerable success.

Dr. Holmes said that he was concerned that only six universities were involved and that the entire system would not benefit. He suggested that a loan to cover the cost of the project, which would be reimbursed to other universities to allow for their inclusion in the system when the system was set up and proven. Mrs. Beckman said that she had not considered the possibility, but argued that the technology developed and proven in the demonstration project would be available to other universities and thus all would benefit eventually. In response to a question from Mr. Roedde about implication for public library systems, Mrs. Beckman said that the Mid-Western Ontario Regional Library System had been fully involved in the outline of the project and arrangements could be made for their inclusion in the demonstration. Also, the community colleges were peripherally involved, but Mrs. Beckman emphasized that the Board needed endorsement for cooperation with these institutions.

Mr. Clarke circulated a budget with two possible phasings included. He said that COU would contribute the cost of the library systems office which would have the overall coordinating function for all cooperative library projects. Dr. Gerstein asked what relationship the cooperative library system would have for the METANET computer network. Mr. Clarke replied that there was a possible communications link and that in both instances COU felt that such projects could be run voluntarily with binding decisions enforced.

Mr. Walker asked Mrs. Beckman about automation of the library at the University of Guelph. Mrs. Beckman replied that the data processing is done by the University of Guelph

computer and is paid for out of the library budget and costs approximately \$70,000 per year, and has had the effect of reducing the original cataloguing staff. She notes that even when a cooperative library system was implemented, circulation would still be done locally by the Guelph computer.

Dr. Rossiter ventured his opinion that funds could only be approved if the project was conceived as a provincial resource. He asked for some assurance that the Board would make the system freely available to all other universities and public library systems when it was proven. Mrs. Beckman said that this was the intention of the Board and that the only stipulation would be that the participating libraries abide by the rules of the system. She said that the system had been designed so that various levels of information could be retrieved, allowing public libraries, for example, to take less data than university libraries generally use.

In response to a question from Mr. Pritchard as to why printing costs were so high in the project cost estimate, Mrs. Beckman said that all this would be recovered in the chargeback to the universities participating. Mr. Pritchard also enquired about the distribution of computer terminals at the various universities. Mrs. Beckman replied that this was still under study and suggested that the on-campus needs of various universities differed according to size and current user habits.

Dr. Foley said that she was concerned that automation of cataloguing material would further inhibit interaction between the reader and the actual books. Mr. Stierwalt agreed that computers cannot replace humans and that librarians would be as necessary to provide advice. Mrs. Beckman said that in her opinion access would increase because with a provincial system borrowing from all universities would be possible. She also said that the Board for Library Cooperation was urging all provincial universities to provide access to all in their libraries. Professor Lederman said that he was concerned about the concept of depository libraries, which in his opinion, would further reduce access.

In response to a question from Mr. Gordon, Mrs. Beckman said that only six universities were involved in the pilot project because extending it to all universities might jeopardize its success. She said that the Board felt that initially all the universities involved should be close

enough for quick consultation. Despite the constraint, she said, all types of universities in the Province were represented, and she felt there would be no problem incorporating other libraries as time went on. Mr. Gordon asked a further question about the compatibility of the system with the College Bibliographic Centre, and Mrs. Beckman replied that this could be done immediately because there had been complete consultation with the College Bibliographic Centre. Mr. Stierwalt added that the demonstration project would conclusively prove the compatibility of this system with all others in existence. Mrs. Beckman said that the total time taken for all universities to be included would depend upon the universities themselves.

Mr. Hughes wondered whether the central organization proposed could successfully govern all the disparate elements which might eventually be included in the system. Mr. Clarke agreed that while COU would be the governing body in the first instance, the governing body could be changed if the project became a provincial one. Professor Lederman suggested that if the COPSE Report were implemented, then the project could be put in one of the task forces which encompassed all sectors.

The representatives from the Board from Library Coordination withdrew at this point.

Mr. Gordon reported that the Ministry had established a small task force encompassing all sectors to consider the future of library cooperation. He reported that the Ministry was prepared to assess the cost factors presented by the Board for Library Coordination. He said the Ministry would be interested in the views of the Committee on the following issues: first, the wisdom of the universities not committing their own funds to the demonstration project; second, whether the demonstration should encompass only six universities or the full system; and third, whether the system would be good for the universities, their students, and faculty.

Dr. Rossiter suggested that it should be kept clear that university libraries have a different mission from those in the college or public sector. Cataloguing of research materials was the major difference. However, he said that this should not stand in the way of giving a demonstration project a try and extending it to the other sectors. Mr. Mitchell said he was concerned about bringing in too much too soon, and suggested an evolutionary process would be best. Mr. Hughes suggested including the

other three universities who want in to the demonstration project. Dr. Foley suggested this be left up to the Board saying that proximity was a factor mentioned by the Board, and the project should not be imperiled by going too far too fast.

The Committee also recognized that ultimately COU would not be the appropriate body to govern the project if it became a provincial resource which would be extended to the colleges and public library system. Mr. Walker also suggested, and the Committee concurred, that a complete report by independent analysts be done both before, ~~and~~ with respect to the proposed budget, ~~and~~ after the demonstration project, a cost/benefit analysis.

The Committee endorsed in principle the proposal of the Board for Library Coordination for a pilot project for the exchange of catalogue information and centralized production of cataloguing materials. The Committee recommended that this project be considered a provincial resource because of the potential it has to be extended to include college libraries and public libraries.

The Committee further recommended that Ministry staff undertake a study of the COU request for funds for the project to determine what the Government's share of the cost should be. Also, the Committee recommended that the Ministry endeavour to assess and encourage the extension of the system to college and public libraries, possibly even at the pilot project stage.

2232

LAW WEIGHT REVISION

Mr. Wolfe introduced the topic and circulated a summary of the deliberations of the Finance-Operating Sub-Committee. He reported that the Law Deans who had appeared before the Sub-Committee had been concerned about internal budget distribution for the law schools not matching formula revenue for Law. They felt that this would eventually lead to cutbacks in the law schools. They were also concerned about the cost of increasing the number of courses due to specialization. The Sub-Committee had accepted the argument that formula income should roughly approximate costs.

After Dr. Foley had expressed some reservations about the university's support for this revision, Professor Lederman said that all universities with Law Schools had made it quite clear in their Briefs over the years that they were asking for an upward revision. He also said that the COU staff concurs that the 2.0 weight was right under the changed circumstances.

Mr. Walker said he concurred in the weight revision although the calculations of cost had been rough. He said he would like to see the issue of why the bar admission course is subsidized by the Government raised in the future.

Dr. Holmes said that he was opposed to the weight revision because he was opposed to having the formula tinkered with. He said he preferred to have wholesale formula revision instead. He also claimed that changes in the teaching of Law were no greater than in other areas over the years, and suggested that Law might be getting preferential treatment.

Mr. Mitchell said that he concurred in the weight revision, but agreed with Mr. Walker that subsidization of the bar admission course should be withdrawn.

Dr. Foley wondered whether weights should reflect what is actually being spent by universities, or what should be spent. She said that if the latter were the case then the Law Weight should obviously be 2.5. She felt that establishing weights on the basis of actual cost might in the long run be harmful to the universities. She also said the question about the implications for the rest of the institutions without Law Schools remained unanswered.

Dr. Rossiter said that he also supported the weight revision upwards and had no doubt that the universities would support this revision. The library component of law schools was now very significant and this cost could not be avoided by the institutions. He also thought that equating Law with undergraduate programs in its weighting was wrong in principle.

The Committee then recommended, over Dr. Holmes' opposition, that the BIU weight for Law be revised upwards to 2.0 because of increased costs incurred through a diversified curriculum.

LUNCHEON

2233

INFORMATION TO BE REQUESTED IN UNIVERSITY BRIEFS

The Committee examined the second draft of a list of questions to be submitted to the universities as a guide in preparing their Briefs for the Fall of 1973. After suggesting further revisions, the Committee approved the document for transmittal to the universities.

2234

ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP
- PROGRAM PROPOSAL

Dr. Gerstein reported that this matter was still before the Joint Sub-Committee on the Goals and Policies of Graduate Development and that a second draft would be discussed at the next meeting tomorrow.

2235

TRANSITIONAL YEAR PROGRAM
- UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The Committee considered a description of the program's purpose and operations to date prepared by Mr. Wolfe. After some discussion the Committee agreed that the program should be considered for three more years. Dr. Rossiter noted that this time period would suffice because by then the COPSE recommendation might encompass programs such as this.

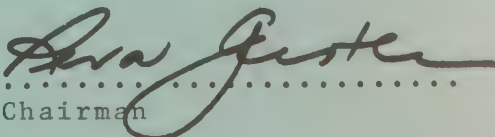
Professor Lederman said the Committee and the Ministry should admit of special circumstances of student aid in this program and that a special bursary fund should be established. He suggested there should be a special budget to cover the cost of the bursaries. The Committee then recommended that funding of this program be continued for an additional three years. The amount of funding based upon previous experience was suggested as \$35,000 per year and the university should be allowed to use up to \$10,000 of this amount for fee remission. The Committee also recommended the fund be earmarked for this program.

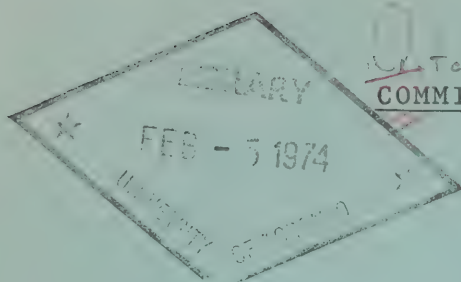
2236

PRE-UNIVERSITY COURSES
- UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The Committee recommended that the request for funding for these courses not be granted since they are not given for credit.

The Meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.


.....
Chairman



COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on
July 30, 1973 in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor,
Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

2237

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J.M. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. H.H. Walker

Dr. P. Glynn
Mr. G. Amyot
Ms. J. Abelson
Mr. J.P. Gardner
Mr. B. Wolfe
Ms. V. Jacobsen

2238

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of the meetings of 25th and 26th June
were accepted with revisions.

2239

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY - INCORPORATION AS A
PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY

Mr. Walker reported that the bill incorporating
Wilfrid Laurier University as a provincial univer-
sity had been passed, and suggested that a con-
gratulatory letter be sent. The Committee agreed,
and Dr. Gerstein said she would send a letter on
behalf of the Committee.

2240

FUNDING OF NEW UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Dr. Rossiter inquired whether new undergraduate programs would be funded on a slip-year basis. Dr. Glynn said that there was no firm policy yet but thought that the impetus to start new programs would not be there if no funding was extended in the first year of operation. He promised to report back when the policy decision was made.

2241

DATA REQUESTED IN UNIVERSITY BRIEFS

Ms. Abelson of the Statistics Branch circulated draft forms which had been prepared on the basis of the previous meeting's discussion. Dr. Rossiter suggested that the BIU totals for future years be deleted since it required a lot of work to compile and the enrolment data was more valuable. He also suggested going back to 1971-72 for a basis of comparison. The Committee agreed this would be a good idea.

On the subject of the citizenship of graduate students, Dr. Holmes said he would prefer just to have the graduate intake without citizenship. Dr. Glynn noted that if the information was not collected by CUA on this form, it would not be available at all since it was not collected by either the Ministry or Statistics Canada. Mr. Dodge said he thought collecting information on graduate student citizenship was useful for its monitoring effect. He said that Ontario had been generous to foreign students in the past and the policy question of reciprocity was involved.

Mr. Hughes said he thought there was too much breakdown on all the forms and suggested they be kept as simple as possible. The Committee finally agreed that the forms should merely collect information on the distribution of new registrants in graduate schools by discipline.

The Committee then approved the draft forms with the suggested revisions.

2242

BROCK UNIVERSITY - PRESIDENT EMERITUS

Dr. Gerstein informed the Committee that President Gibson was retiring as President of Brock and had been named President Emeritus. The Committee suggested

that Dr. Gerstein write him on behalf of the Committee recognizing his services to Brock University and the higher education system in Ontario.

2243

ACAP - PROGRESS REPORT ON PLANNING ASSESSMENTS

Dr. Gerstein tabled a letter from Dr. Macdonald of COU concerning the progress made on the planning assessments which reported that progress was being made on setting global enrolment figures by discipline. Dr. Gerstein said in her opinion as well a great deal of progress was being made and the Committee should not rush the process and thereby jeopardize it. Dr. Holmes and Dr. Rossiter said that it was their opinion that COU was still floundering around with the planning assessments and the Committee should be prepared for the dissension that was manifesting itself at COU currently. Dr. Holmes said it was his opinion that a lot of damage was being done at individual universities by the planning assessments. Mr. Dodge said that despite the difficulty COU was having in agreeing on the planning assessment process, self-government was an important component of university autonomy and the universities would simply have to pay the price of the assessment by peers in order to retain their autonomy. He said there was no doubt in his mind that if ACAP failed, CUA would have to replace it with some other planning mechanism which would not have the same autonomy as ACAP does. He said that loose disciplinary procedures within the university committee would cause institutional breakdown in the long run.

2244

BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE - KING'S COLLEGE, U.W.O.

Dr. Gerstein outlined the request for funding. She stated that the program had been begun after the embargo on funding of new church-related programs had been imposed when the change in federal-provincial higher funding arrangements had been changed. Consequently, the program received no funding and was being internally subsidized. Dr. Rossiter stated that King's College did not have the financial stability to get a successful appraisal of the program.

Mr. Mitchell and Dr. Foley said that the Committee should not be placed in the position of having to argue an exception when the Committee had already put

forward a policy alternative for church-related funding. In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Dr. Rossiter stated that it was unlikely that Western would assume the program.

The Committee recommended that this program not be exempted from the embargo of new programs at church-related colleges. The Committee urged the Minister to press for a resolution of the policy of funding of church-related institutions as recommended by the Committee.

2245

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN - CARLETON UNIVERSITY

After discussing the need for the program in the Ontario system, the Committee decided to recommend approval of the program with the weight of two. It also agreed to recommend that no extra formula grants be extended and after some discussion, it was decided that for administrative convenience it would be wisest to recommend the program be funded on its actual enrolment in the first year.

2246

LEVEL OF OPERATING GRANTS - CARLETON UNIVERSITY

Dr. Gerstein reported that Professor Lederman had expressed his concern about this item appearing on the agenda, and in his absence, he wanted the Committee to know that the item should have been sent to the Joint Sub-Committee on Finance-Operating initially since the paper was a direct challenge to the formula grant system. The Committee agreed that the paper should be referred to the Joint Sub-Committee initially. Mr. Dodge stated that despite all their complaining about the formula, most of the universities in the final analysis preferred this approach to (for example) a grant system.

2247

LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR GRADUATE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommended that the plan be approved in principle with the following provisos: first, the university submit evidence of co-operation and agreement with Confederation College on diploma programs; second, the Master of Education program not be funded pending receipt of the ACAP planning assessment. (The Committee notes this is consistent with its Recommendation 73 - 23 on the M.Ed. Program

at Windsor); third, the M.A. in Economics be funded with the understanding that an academic appraisal be undertaken, provided such is requested by OCGS and has the consent of the University (OCGS Bylaw #2, para. 1 ii/A).

2248

FIVE YEAR PLANS FOR GRADUATE DEVELOPMENT REDUCED TO THREE YEARS

The Committee recommended that those universities which were requested to submit five year plans for graduate development, after receipt of their initial five year plan, revert to submitting a three year plan on a rolling basis, consistent with all other universities.

2249

ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP - PROGRAM PROPOSAL

The Committee considered the latest program proposal tabled by Dr. Glynn. Dr. Foley and Mr. Pritchard disagreed with the policy of having institutional scholars locked in. They preferred to have all the scholarships portable within the Ontario system.

Dr. Glynn said that the idea of the institutional scholar was consistent with ACAP's concern about having quality graduate work across the Ontario system and the Ministry's policy of funding M.A. programs in the core disciplines at all universities.

Dr. Gerstein agreed to convey Dr. Foley and Mr. Pritchard's concern on this question to the Deputy Minister.

LUNCHEON

2250

TRENT UNIVERSITY'S REQUEST FOR DECISION ON LEVEL OF COMPENSATORY GRANTS

Dr. Gerstein tabled correspondence between President Nind and Mr. A.P. Gordon requesting that the level of compensatory grants for 1974-75 be determined quickly to allow for more lead time in university budgeting. Encompassed in President Nind's letter was a request to investigate an average weighting system. The Committee agreed to refer the average weighting scheme to the Finance-Operating Sub-Committee.

REPORTS FROM SUB-COMMITTEES

2251

RYERSON - OCA SUB-COMMITTEE

Dr. Gerstein reported that the Sub-Committee had met with Ryerson representatives. She said that the mutual exposure had been beneficial and had given the Sub-Committee members a better understanding of Ryerson's situation. Mr. Sisco agreed that all sides at Ryerson seemed to be looking at their problems realistically.

Dr. Gerstein noted that the Sub-Committee would be meeting with the Ontario College of Art sometime in the fall.

2252

SUB-COMMITTEE ON HEALTH SCIENCES

Dr. Rossiter reported on the meeting with Dr. Kaufman, Chairman of the Provincial Review (Education) Committee of the Human Resources Committee of the Council of Health and Mr. Orris of the Applied Arts and Technology Branch of the Ministry. The Sub-Committee had discussed liaison on Health Science programs with the College sector. Dr. Rossiter further reported that Dr. Kaufman had endorsed the B.Sc. in Medical Laboratories Science at Lakehead as being a worthwhile program. The Committee then agreed to endorse this program.

2253

SUB-COMMITTEE ON BILINGUALISM

Mr. Dodge agreed to retain the chairmanship of the Sub-Committee and requested that Dr. Lavigne be replaced. Dr. Gerstein agreed that this should be done. Mr. Gardner reported that all bilingual universities had submitted briefs and distributed the briefs to the members of the Sub-Committee.

Mr. Amyot, Co-ordinator of Francophone and Native Affairs in the Ministry was introduced to the members of the Committee.

2254

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FINANCE-CAPITAL

Mr. Mitchell inquired about the status of this Sub-Committee. He said it was his opinion that there was an input which this Sub-Committee should

be making to the Ministry. Dr. Glynn said that the Ministry was still working on the allocation of capital funds for emergency projects at the universities. He also stated that the re-organization of the Ministry had somewhat confused who was responsible for capital. He endeavoured to report back to the Committee on the status of capital funding.

The meeting adjourned at 2:45 p.m.

Aeva Gasten
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

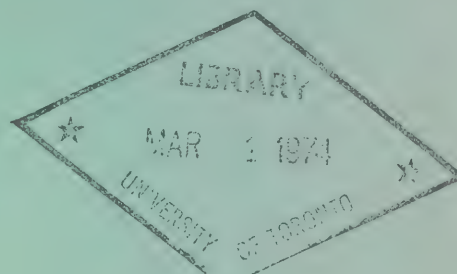
M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on Monday, 17th September, 1973, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

PRESENT

Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Holmes
Prof. W. Lederman
Mr. R. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. Rossiter
Mr. N. Sisco
Mr. H. Walker

Dr. P. Glynn
Ms. V. Jacobsen
Dr. J. Macdonald
Mr. J. O'Grady



ACAP PROGRESS REPORT

Dr. Gerstein opened the meeting by explaining that its purpose was to discuss in principle the two most recent ACAP Reports on Economics and Chemistry. Dr. Gerstein indicated that an unorthodox procedure was being followed, since ACAP Reports were being released to the CUA members before formal recommendations had been ratified by the COU. Dr. Gerstein made an urgent appeal to Dr. Macdonald, because she wished the members of the Committee to be able to give a full day's consideration to the principles involved in the ACAP assessments. The heavy schedule of the CUA for the next few months necessitated this discussion at this particular time. Appreciation was expressed by her, for the positive way in which the COU had cooperated and demonstrated its flexibility. She emphasized that the reports must all go back to COU at its next meeting for ratification and that no decisions on these were being made by CUA at the meeting.

At Dr. Gerstein's request, Dr. Macdonald of COU joined the meeting and spoke to the issue of the reports to be discussed. He explained that the Library Science report

was completed last spring, and that Chemistry, Economics, Geography and Education have been before COU for sometime now, and had come up for discussion at their meetings of June 30th, July 19th and September 7th. Chemistry and Economics have been dealt with in some detail, but Geography and Education have not been considered beyond the level of general policy and issues. COU has taken a decision with respect to each recommendation of Chemistry and Economics, and Dr. Macdonald noted that it was a draft of COU's recommendations which had been distributed to CUA members. Dr. Macdonald said that for each discipline, full documentation will be released; this will include (1) the ACAP Report, (2) the Assessment Report, (3) the Discipline Group Response, (4) the University Responses, and (5) the COU's recommendations. Dr. Macdonald indicated that two problems regularly recurred in the COU's discussion of ACAP Report: first, the optimal number of enrolees in a discipline, and second, the minimum size necessary for a particular program to be effective. In the course of considering ACAP assessments, COU had developed a number of working principles. First, COU is particularly concerned with the quality of graduate education and seeks to base its decision on how to proceed upon quality. Generally, COU is prepared to accept the judgment on quality made by the assessors in each discipline. Should a particular university's program receive an unfavourable assessment, then COU will call for discontinuance of that program. The second principle that has emerged is that COU wishes to ensure an adequate scope within each discipline in the Ontario graduate system. The third principle concerns the number of graduate enrolees in a discipline. Where there is no basis for reasonably estimating future demand for graduates, then COU will not comment on this matter. However, where there is a basis for estimating future requirements, then COU will make appropriate recommendations if any universities' projections are inconsistent with the estimated requirements. On the matter of minimum size, the fifth principle adopted by COU is that while a judgment can be made on the minimum number necessary for a particular program, no such judgment can reasonably be made on a discipline. Finally, the member institutions of COU have agreed that they must notify COU if they plan any significant changes in their program.

Dr. Macdonald then sketched for CUA members, the more specific ACAP recommendations with regard to Chemistry and Economics. In both instances, he noted that the quality across Ontario was found to be uneven, although each department had merit in some area. The quality of Chemistry programs could be improved, ACAP believed, by reducing the number of departments, and by increasing the areas of cooperation. The range of graduate Chemistry programs embraced all areas, although ACAP members felt that analytical Chemistry needed to be strengthened

across the province. They found that universities had been planning for more students than there were qualified applicants, perhaps due in part to the fact that it is not possible to forecast manpower needs. The top three schools, it was found, were sufficient to accommodate the qualified applicants, although ACAP believed there was merit in a smaller more specialized graduate course at three other institutions. York University, which had originally been designated as having an "acceptable" program, was re-classified into the unsatisfactory category on further investigation of COU and at the specific request of York's COU representative. As a result of the completion of the planning assessments, it was recommended that the Chemistry embargo be lifted. Dr. Macdonald pointed out that this was a mere formality to recognize the completion of a plan.

In discussing the ACAP Report on Economics, Dr. Macdonald also drew the Committee's attention to certain points. All programs in graduate Economics were felt by ACAP and COU to be adequate in some areas. There exists, COU believes, only limited opportunities for cooperation among universities. Moreover it is felt that the range within the Economics discipline is adequate. It is recognized that more emphasis must be placed on theory and quantitative analysis. COU accepted the belief that there is unlikely to be any excess of either doctoral or masters candidates. Indeed, it is anticipated that the number of graduates will fall far below need. Universities, however, appeared to have been anticipating an unreasonable number of enrolees.

Dr. Gerstein pointed out the unique and difficult task ACAP had been asked to undertake, and noted that it was an on-going learning experience for ACAP members themselves. Dr. Macdonald agreed with Dr. Gerstein on the unique nature of the undertaking and cautioned that while it would be much quicker to do the task centrally, it would not be as good; he stated that it must be accepted that there will be some consultants' reports which will be considered inadequate and may have to be re-done.

Dr. Rossiter asked Dr. Macdonald whether the reports would all be made public in the same manner as the Library Science one was, and what the procedure would be more particularly in the case of reports which are re-done. Secondly, he asked what COU's plans were for updating the reports, since they were clearly "snapshot" evaluations. Dr. Rossiter felt it was quite possible, in a very short space of time, for a mediocre department to upgrade itself, or for a good department to slip into mediocrity.

In reply, Dr. Macdonald reported COU's intentions to publish its own report, ACAP's Report, the consultants' reports, and the responses from both the disciplines and the institutions. As far as reports which are re-done are

concerned, the procedure has not been decided upon, but it is likely that the most recent report would supercede any others. Talking to the question of updating, Dr. Macdonald reminded the Committee that item No. 9 on the list of Chemistry recommendations makes proviso for the updating of information. He said further that ACAP may recommend that changes be included, say, in monthly COU publications or even in the press. Dr. Rossiter and Dr. Macdonald agreed that upgrading was important, and Dr. Rossiter suggested COU publish an annual addition to the ACAP Report summarizing changes over that year. Dr. Macdonald thought this to be a good idea.

Dr. Holmes presented three criticisms of the report of the assessors on Chemistry. First, he observed that the members of the assessing committee were compromise candidates, and not the first choices of the discipline group. Second, he criticized ACAP for selecting as chairman of the assessing committee a former chairman of the Chemistry department of the University of Ottawa. This appointment, he believed, lessened the objectivity of the ACAP assessors. Finally, Dr. Holmes criticized the ACAP assessors for using tables 7 and 8 of their report as a basis for assessments. These tables refer to the size of NRC grants received by members of the faculties of each university teaching Chemistry at the graduate level. Dr. Holmes pointed out that it was however, just as important to be aware of the increase in NRC grants, a factor that was not taken into account by ACAP.

Mr. Dodge pointed out the need for a statement on the objectives of ACAP. He stressed that there was a need for a better definition of the middle route between diversity and specialization that ACAP was following. Such questions on objectives, he suggested, may well be asked by the institutions when they make their presentations to COU. The credibility of COU, CUA, and ACAP would be enhanced by such a definition of objectives. Dr. Macdonald agreed, and said that COU would be glad to work with CUA to produce a statement about goals and objectives which would clarify the situation and alleviate fears by the smaller institutions that their future may be threatened. At a later point in the meeting, Dr. Macdonald suggested that among the points covered by such a statement might be first that ACAP seeks diversity but not unlimited diversity, second that it is reasonable for all universities to aspire to M.A. programs, although the existence of a graduate school is not considered a necessary condition for quality in the university, and third, that smaller universities will not introduce Ph.D. programs.

Dr. Foley was concerned about the impact of one discipline appraisal on other disciplines. She commented that this was especially important in the sciences and the social sciences. Dr. Foley also raised the problem of a qualified individual who held a tenured position in a university where the graduate program was terminated. In this case, the university would have to carry an instructor at the appropriate salary level who was in fact only teaching under-graduate candidates. In response to Dr. Foley's point, Dr. Macdonald observed that ACAP had recognized the problem of coherence by requesting university and not departmental responses to ACAP. On the problem of redundancy, ACAP has urged that qualified persons holding appointments in universities with limited graduate programs participate in graduate instruction at other universities. Dr. Macdonald also said that there would have to be some recognition in the formula for research costs where funds were curtailed due to termination of a graduate program.

The Committee agreed to refer to the Sub-Committee on Graduate Goals and Development the task of sorting out goals and objectives of the ACAP review process. Dr. Glynn cautioned that decisions must bear some relationship to each other.

It was agreed by the Committee that reports from ACAP would be circulated to the members as they are received. CUA will not, however, adopt a position on the ACAP Report until COU has adopted a firm position, and a number of reports on related disciplines have been received.

ACAP REPORT ON LIBRARY SCIENCE

In reply to a query from Dr. Rossiter, Dr. Macdonald stated that the prerequisites were considered to have been met for funding of the Ph.D. programs in Library and Information Science.

It was moved by Prof. Lederman, and seconded by Dr. Rossiter, that CUA approve the ACAP recommendations on Library Science. In introducing this motion, both Prof. Lederman and Dr. Rossiter stressed the importance of the revolution in information storage and retrieval that had occurred in recent years. They felt that a higher level of professional training was required for large library systems, and that this was the intent of the ACAP recommendations.

Mr. Dodge criticized the elitist influence on library administration that has resulted from the formal accreditation of librarians. He believes that many highly trained librarians are insensitive to the needs of borrowers. Mr. Sisco observed that the elimination of

the Bachelor of Library Science degree removed the middle level of accreditation between the college trained librarian technicians and the graduate trained librarians at the M.A. and Ph.D. level. Mr. Pritchard also expressed concern with the rigidity that may be introduced as a result of the emphasis on formal accreditation of librarians. The motion to approve the ACAP recommendations on Library Science was approved, with Mr. Dodge recording his opposition.

The Committee recommended that the Ph.D. program in Library Science at the University of Toronto be approved for funding, having met the requirements of the ACAP assessment. The Committee recommended also that the Ph.D. program in Library and Information Science at the University of Western Ontario be approved for funding, having met the ACAP planning assessment requirements. The Committee agreed further to recommend the termination of the embargo placed on the discipline of Library Science. Both universities have satisfied the criteria, and B.I.U. support is thereby justified. It is of interest that both universities committed some additional resources, even in their present financial positions to make this valuable new enterprise possible. It is also noteworthy that the two library schools are cooperating extremely well in sharing resources and in developing different research foci for the doctoral programs.

Having dealt with recommendations relating to ACAP, submitted by the COU, the Committee turned to those agenda items scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 18th.

2258

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of the meetings of June 25th and June 26th, 1973 were approved with slight amendments. The minutes of the meeting of July 30th were approved after amendments were noted.

2259

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUTURE MEETINGS

Mr. Gordon indicated that the Minister wished the CUA to meet with the Art Gallery of Ontario and the Royal Ontario Museum and to receive their briefs. The Committee scheduled meetings with the A.G.O. and the R.O.M. for November 13th. Travel and accommodation arrangements were discussed.

2260

LOANS FOR PART-TIME STUDENTS

The Committee considered the Ministry circular concerning loans for part-time students. Some members felt

that the 10 per cent rate of interest was excessive. Others felt that a grant component was in order.

2261

ENROLMENT

The members of the Committee took note of the comparison between confirmed acceptances and enrolment projections that was prepared by the Ministry. It was recognized that no firm conclusions could be inferred from this data. The statistical questionnaire to be sent to the universities was examined by the Committee and no changes were suggested.

2262

CURRENT RESEARCH CONTRACTS

Dr. Glynn informed members of some of the current studies undertaken, including a survey of high school students relating their future plans with what they actually would like to be doing. The survey, which indicates some changes in student preferences, will be studied by the Ministry and eventually published.

Dr. Gerstein asked whether it would be possible for CUA to see some of the reports. Dr. Glynn replied in the affirmative. He also explained that this was in fact the source of funds for the Instructional Development projects. Requests for funds are received from COU, CUA or the Council of Regents. In response to Dr. Gerstein's question, Mr. Gordon said that the studies had come about in response to requests from both within and without the Ministry; some were strictly internal and would not be published. Mr. Dodge inquired whether CUA could recommend that some projects be awarded research grants. Mr. Gordon said yes, this could be done. He stated further that letters went out to the universities six months ago announcing the availability of funds, and requested comments from CUA on those which were concerned with the university sector. Dr. Gerstein requested that CUA receive at least one copy of each report and preferably a second for circulation.

The meeting adjourned at 3:15 p.m.



.....
Chairman

Quinto

Government
Publications

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

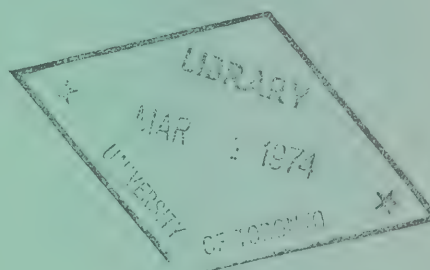
Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on Tuesday, September 18th, 1973 in the CUA Board-room, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:30 a.m.

2263

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Prof. W. Lederman
Mr. R. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. Rossiter
Mr. N. Sisco
Mr. H. Walker

Dr. P. Glynn
Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady
Mr. P. Wright
Mr. J. Yen



2264

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT

In response to inquiries from the preceeding day's meeting, Dr. Gerstein read extracts from the Public Libraries Act :

"Section 18 - (1) Every board shall appoint one or more librarians who,

(a) in the case of a board in a municipality having a population of 10,000 or more, or in municipalities having a combined population of 10,000 or more, shall hold a certificate of librarianship issued by the Minister;

and

(b) in the case of a board in a municipality having a population of less than 10,000, or in municipalities having a combined population of less than 10,000, shall hold a certificate of librarianship, or a certificate of library service issued by the Minister.

(2) Where a board after reasonable effort is unable to employ a librarian under subsection 1, the board shall apply to the Minister

for permission to employ an uncertificated person as a librarian.

"Section 50 - Every board shall appoint a librarian who shall,

- (a) hold a Class A, B or C Certificate of Librarianship issued by the Minister;
and
- (b) be the chief executive officer of the board.

"Section 30 - The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations,

(e) governing the qualifications of librarians and assistants and library clerks in public libraries;

(f) governing the conduct of examinations and practical tests, and the determination of the results thereof;

(g) governing the granting of temporary, interim, special permanent and renewed certificates of qualification to librarians and assistants;

(h) prescribing the courses and examinations for the academic and professional training of librarians and assistants;

(i) providing for the suspension and cancellation of certificates of qualification granted by the Minister."

The foregoing, however, are not currently being enforced. Indeed the Committee was advised that the regulations pertaining to these Sections of the Public Libraries Act have been withdrawn.

2265

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

Formal notification was given that as of November 1st, 1973, Wilfrid Laurier University will be accorded full membership in the Council of Ontario Universities.

2266

CONTINUATION OF DISCUSSION ON RESEARCH PROPOSALS FROM MINISTRY

The Committee continued the previous day's discussion on the Ministry's proposed research grants. The Ministry, it was stated, wanted the CUA's comments on the suitability of the projects, and also requested the Committee to outline a procedure for reviewing further submissions. In view of the small number of proposals submitted by the Ministry for comment, it was decided that the Committee

would deal with these suggestions in full session. Dr. Glynn then proceeded to highlight the main points of the five research proposals included in his memorandum of September 4th to Dr. Gerstein. The Committee commented favourably upon all of the proposals submitted, except the last proposal (Number 74). On this proposal, the Committee chose not to make specific comments. The Committee felt that with the limited information presented on each project, it was impossible for the members to make comment on the financial, global figures attached to each project.

At the present time, extension, non-credit courses at the universities are not subsidized. The Senate of each university determines whether a course is to be considered a credit course. In several instances, it has been brought to the CUA's attention that courses of exactly the same nature and content, given at the community colleges, are presently being subsidized.

The Committee wishes to recommend that a special study be made in depth, attempting to reconcile extension university courses, college courses, and courses given by the Boards of Education, so that a more equitable basis for financing them can be found.

Dr. Glynn also introduced a research proposal submitted by the Committee of Ontario Law Deans. The purpose of this proposed study is to project the supply and demand of law graduates. The project will require a grant of \$40,000.00. In its first phase, the study will examine occupational trends among law graduates, with particular note being taken of the role of para-professionals. The second phase of the study will attempt to project supply and demand of law graduates by the type of law service they offer. Dr. Glynn commented that the Ministry was favourably impressed although no decision has as yet been taken on the submission. Prof. Lederman agreed with the need for this sort of study and supported the request. He observed that this type of research had not been carried out in connection with the MacKinnon Report. The Committee then endorsed the request.

2267

MINISTRY RESPONSE TO PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED RECOMMENDATIONS

Dr. Glynn introduced the memorandum he had prepared for Dr. Gerstein on "The Status of CUA Recommendations". He underlined the favourable reception which had been given to the CUA's recent recommendations. The Committee reviewed each of the Ministry's responses. Dr. Gerstein requested that the CUA automatically receive a copy of the letters sent by the Ministry to the various universities concerning their requests.

Discussion then focussed on recommendation Number 73 - 60

concerning revision of the B.I.U. Weight for Law. The Ministry has thus far not arrived at a firm decision on this recommendation. Dr. Glynn, however, did point out several difficulties that arose from this recommendation, and conveyed the Ministry's desire to avoid modification of weights until the entire formula had been reviewed. Prof. Lederman expressed his concern over the delay in the Ministry's response to this recommendation. He pointed out that the recommendation was one of long standing. Dr. Rossiter pointed out that the Ministry has already accepted other changes in weight, and that there was consequently a lack of consistency in the Ministry's attitude towards weight revision. Dr. Gerstein stressed that, since this is the only revision to the weights being recommended, it is unlikely that the Ministry's acceptance of this recommendation would encourage a deluge of requests for change in the weighting system. Mr. Mitchell also expressed agreement with the view that Law is under-weighted, and that excessive delay in rectifying this situation cannot be justified.

The Committee adopted a motion suggested by Prof. Lederman that the CUA re-affirm the recommendation of its Joint Sub-Committee on Finance-Operating Support concerning the Law weight, but recognized that the specifics of weight revision should await further progress on general Formula Revision.

Dr. Rossiter noted that the Lakehead five-year plan is still under study in the Ministry. He suggested that the CUA be given a clearer indication of the status of this recommendation before meeting with the Lakehead.

2268

PROGRESS REPORT ON JOINT CUA/COU SUB-COMMITTEE ON
INSTRUCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Gerstein reported that two student observers were allowed to attend the previous meeting of the Joint Sub-Committee on Instructional Development. For future meetings, the COU will nominate an under-graduate student to be a member of its delegation. The Sub-Committee considered a number of requests for financial support. An explicit set of guidelines is in the process of being formulated.

Plans for a workshop or a seminar on instructional development, to take place on November 18-21, were discussed in general terms. The workshop will include faculty members and students. Details concerning the implementation of the workshop were left as the responsibility of the director, Dr. Harold Good.

2269

COOPERATIVE USE OF LIBRARY COLLECTIONS

Dr. Gerstein reported on the agreement concerning the cooperative use of library collections which is being formulated under COU auspices. She noted that McGill University and Laval University were accepted by the COU as participants in the proposed pilot project. The CUA was highly impressed with the evidence of the willingness of both Laval and McGill Universities (both with outstanding collections in French and English) to join with the proposed Ontario plan as of January 1st, 1974. The Quebec government has indicated its willingness to make a substantial grant towards the project. It was reported by Dr. Glynn that the Ministry Task Force would report on their findings by mid-October.

Dr. Gerstein emphasized that it is important to keep abreast of the accessibility regulations being developed for all the university libraries, with particular consideration of the newly opened Robarts Library.

2270

SPORTS-ENTERTAINMENT COMPLEX: YORK UNIVERSITY

The Committee requested that copies of the full proposal be made available to them. There was some discussion on the principle of using land allocated to universities in the manner suggested by this sports-entertainment complex proposal. Concern was expressed that control over the facility would be exercised by a group external to the university.

Mr. Walker drew the Committee's attention to certain passages in The York University Act, 1965:

Section 21 - "the property and the income, revenues, issues and profits of all property of the University shall be applied solely to achieving the objects and purposes of the University."

Section 4 - "The objects and purposes of the University are:

- (a) the advancement of learning and the dissemination of knowledge;
- and
- (b) the intellectual, spiritual, social, moral, and physical development of its members and the betterment of society."

Given the broad terms of reference of The York University Act, the Committee decided that there was no need for its involvement in the issue, and that university autonomy must be respected. The Committee did, however, agree that it would be advisable to remain informed on the negotiations between York University and the private

developer.

2271

PROGRESS REPORT - JOINT CUA/COU FINANCE-OPERATING
SUPPORT SUB-COMMITTEE

Mr. J.C. Yen and Mr. Peter Wright, staff members of the Ministry, joined the Committee for its discussion on formula revision.

Dr. Gerstein drew the Committee's attention to Dr. Macdonald's letter of September 11th, 1973 in which he outlined the thrust of COU's discussion on the Wolfe-McDougall Working Paper on Formula Revision. Dr. Gerstein emphasized the positive initial reaction of COU to this proposal. The COU will consider the proposal at its next meeting. Dr. Gerstein then reviewed the discussions that took place in the Joint Sub-Committee on Finance-Operating Support. The minutes of that meeting were circulated.

Mr. Gordon, Assistant Deputy Minister - Universities, pointed out that there were now more universities requesting compensatory grants than were not. He suggested that this fact underlined the need for a re-assessment of the existing formula. Mr. Gordon also said that the Ministry was attempting to develop a capacity for analysing various proposals on formula revision. To this end, Mr. Gordon emphasized that this sort of contractual arrangement was not exceptional and could be regarded as a routine matter.

The Committee adjourned at this point for lunch and informal discussions with the Minister.

After lunch, the Committee resumed its consideration of formula revision. Dr. Holmes suggested that it would be helpful in devising a new formula to have cost estimates of post-secondary education in the various faculties.

Mr. Mitchell felt that the suggested formula revision would build existing inequalities into formula financing. He had a basic disagreement with the principle of income sharing. Finally, Mr. Mitchell argued that the inclusion of a basic minimum income into the formula would mitigate incentive.

Mr. Walker suggested that the new formula did not actually include a disincentive to growth. He pointed out that if one calculated the actual implications of the revenue sharing proposal, then it would be evident that only relatively insignificant sums of money would be redistributed. The redistributed income would amount to only 1/4 of 1% of the total university budget. Consequently, Mr. Walker did not feel there would be a

serious disincentive.

Mr. Walker pointed out the administrative difficulties of the revenue sharing proposal if it were anticipated that money would first be received by a university and then, at a later date, transferred to another university. For reasons of accountability such calculation would have to be made in advance of the actual allocation of funds to the universities.

Dr. Rossiter commenced his criticism of the proposed formula by enumerating what he felt were the strengths of the Wolfe-McDougall Proposal. The strengths he felt were the basic minimum income provided for each university, the support for increased student enrolment that was offered, the income sharing scheme, and the simplified systems of weights. There were however, he felt, significant disadvantages in the proposal. First, the proposed new formula entailed accepting "the add-on" approach to budgeting. This approach involved taking the present year's income as a given, and then proceeding to add on additional increments according to a percentage rule. Such an "add-on" approach negates the principle of looking at the fundamental commitment to fulfilling a need, and may encourage inefficiencies. Dr. Rossiter's second objection pertains to the proposed formula adjustment grants. These grants, he argued, did not examine a particular need of the institutions for these grants. Among the needs which Dr. Rossiter thought might prevail were scale, unreasonable aspirations, inefficient management, and emphasis on certain faculties where enrolment fluctuations have more severe effects on income. In Dr. Rossiter's view, the formula adjustment grants reflected an undue concern with expediency, and lacked an overall philosophical rationality. Dr. Rossiter believed that the solution lay in the direction of weight revision with short-term compensatory grants to assist institutions in adjusting to the new weights.

Dr. Rossiter believed that the proposed new formula would work well for a year and prevent serious perturbations. He still felt, however, that the new formula was philosophically unsound and would give rise to long term problems. Dr. Rossiter also remarked, that if weights were revised in the direction suggested by the working paper, then there may be some advantages to instituting an additional research grant formula. Finally, Dr. Rossiter observed that if a formula were not to be too subjective, then it should be related to the costs of programs in the various faculties.

Mr. Mitchell agreed with Dr. Rossiter's criticism of the formula adjustment grants. He opposed incorporating the existing compensatory grants into formula grants, and favoured the revision of weights as suggested by Dr.

Rossiter.

Mr. Yen commented that the Ministry was now trying to gather information on the various formula revisions that have been suggested. Each of these suggestions will be taken into account.

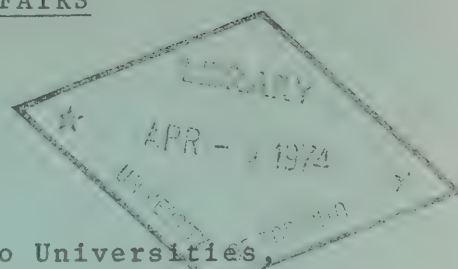
The Committee agreed that it would be unwise to rush into formula revision. They felt that the issue would receive more informed attention, if it were discussed later in the year after receipt of both the universities' submissions, and the Ministry's analysis.

The Committee adjourned at 3:15 p.m.


.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S



Oral brief from the Council of Ontario Universities,
presented at 9:00 a.m., Monday, October 15th, 1973,
in the 12th Floor Conference Room at OISE, 252 Bloor
Street West.

2272

PRESENT

CUA: Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Prof. W.R. Lederman
Mr. R. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. Rossiter
Mr. N. Sisco
Mr. H.H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

MINISTRY: The Honourable Jack McNie, Minister
Dr. J. Parr, Deputy Minister

Mr. A.P. Gordon
Dr. P. Glynn

COU: Brock	- A.J. Earp A.W.F. Banfield
Carleton	- M.K. Oliver D.K. Dale
Guelph	- W.C. Winegard N.V. Bowen
Lakehead	- R.A. Ross D.E. Orr
Laurentian	- E.J. Monahan D.A.B. Pearson
McMaster	- A.N. Bourns S.F.H. Threlkeld
Ottawa	- R. Guindon

Ottawa	- C. Lemyre
Queen's	- J.J. Deutsch D. Sinclair
Toronto	- J.H. Sword W. Dunphy
Trent	- T.E.W. Nind S.F. Gallagher
Waterloo	- B.C. Matthews T.A. Brzustowski
Western	- D.C. Williams T.J. Collins
Windsor	- J.F. Leddy R. Kolinski
York	- J.W. Yolton R.H. Haynes

Associates

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	- R.W.B. Jackson G.E. Flower
Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	- D.L. Mordell
Waterloo Lutheran University	- F.C. Peters J. Weir

Guests

Advisory Committee on Academic Planning	- L.A.K. Watt M.A. Preston
Committee on Research and Planning	- F.A. Ireland
Joint Sub-Committee on Finance-Operating Support	- J.H. Sword

COU Secretariat

J.B. Macdonald
B.L. Hansen
G.G. Clarke
R.N. McDougall

Dr. Gerstein opened the session by telling those present that the Honourable Jack McNie, Minister, and Dr. J. Gordon Parr, the Deputy Minister, would be joining the meeting to make a statement. When Mr. McNie and Dr. Parr arrived, they were introduced by Dr. Gerstein, who commended the Minister on his accomplishments with regard to bursary programmes, the estimates debate etc. She drew the Minister's attention to the relationships between the Government and its advisory bodies, requesting that the present situation be clarified in this respect. Dr. Gerstein pointed out that there were now public records of total agreement by the university community on the need for a "buffer group".

2273

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

Mr. McNie thanked Dr. Gerstein for her remarks and told those present that the relationship between the Government and its advisory bodies was an area of common concern to both sides. Mr. McNie expressed the Ministry's recognition of CUA as the official body for receiving briefs, and stated that the Ministry has not accepted any briefs on substantive matters which have not gone to CUA. He noted further that the Ministry has not and will not act on any matter of CUA business without consultation.

The Minister made reference at this point to the three main considerations of the COPSE Report: accessibility, equitability and accountability. He told the meeting that he had met with Dr. Macdonald of COU who had raised the question of "special pleading" to the Ministry by some institutions. Mr. McNie said that such requests have been purely "nominal representations" and that the Ministry would refer such matters to CUA for any recommendations. Mr. McNie stated further that he would be pleased to meet with the Executive Committee of COU, and had declined the previous invitation on grounds of insufficient information, and his own busy schedule in preparing estimates.

He made the point strongly that no decision has yet been made on the position the Ministry will take in presenting the structure question to the Social Development Policy Field Committee and the Policy and Priorities Board.

In conclusion, the Minister expressed his pleasure at the sustained levels of enrolment which many institutions have indicated, and mentioned the breakthrough achieved in financing part-time studies. Mr. McNie accepted Dr. Gerstein's invitation to stay awhile and hear some of the statements at the meeting.

Dr. Winegard, Chairman of COU, told CUA members that the issue of structure had brought many phone calls of concern to his office as people sensed the Ministry to be leaning away from the concept of a strong buffer group. Dr.

Winegard said that the universities had been rescued from a similar situation in the past by Mr. Roberts, Mr. Davis and the CUA. He asked Dr. Deutsch to review the COPSE recommendations in brief.

2274

REVIEW OF COPSE REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Dr. Deutsch opened by saying that the universities occupy a unique position in our society, and that because of their distinctive nature they should not be dealt with through the normal processes of government financing. He raised the question of freedom and autonomy in intellectual life, saying that while this is not always comfortable, it is essential for a healthy society. Dr. Deutsch stated that in seeking new structures the government must look for one which allows this freedom to continue, and which builds in a high degree of flexibility. The COPSE Report, he noted, recommended a strong, independent buffer separate from government bureaucracy, with wider community representation, and flexibility ensured by renewing its members from time to time. The philosophy behind the COPSE Report was important, Dr. Deutsch said. The basic decision would involve the future role of post-secondary institutions in society: whether these would be simply another arm of government or whether they will be allowed the freedom required to fulfill their obligation to society.

The Minister, in a brief reply, reminded Dr. Deutsch and the members of COU that bureaucracies do not exist only in government. He suggested that COU should update itself on the aspirations of government and the C.O.G.P. Report.

Dr. Winegard told the Minister that the major issue on which COU wanted assurance -- namely that no decision had yet been made on structure -- had been adequately clarified in the Minister's statement. Dr. Gerstein thanked Mr. McNie and Dr. Parr for attending and for bringing CUA up to date on the current situation. Mr. McNie and Dr. Parr left the meeting at 11 a.m.

2275

PROPOSED FORMULA REVISION

Dr. Gerstein opened the general discussion following the Minister's departure by assuring COU that the Joint Sub-Committee report on finance was an open working paper and that the CUA was completely open to comments on the document. Mr. Sword, Co-Chairman of the Sub-Committee in question, told those present that one meeting had been held to air the responses to the new formula proposal up to last week, but that no decision had been taken, and discussion was still open. He continued by saying that the thrust of the work paper was even more relevant and compelling in light of the Minister's comments. Mr. Sword expressed the personal opinion that he was even more strongly in favour of the proposal than he had been when it was first put forward a month previously.

T.J. Collins (Western) asked how much time would be avai-

lable to the institutions to study the document and respond to it. Mr. Sword replied that implementation for 1974-75 seemed unrealistic, but that beyond this, the amount of time before any implementation could not really be known.

Dr. Winegard suggested that perhaps something should be in sight for 1974-75. The alternative was to guarantee that enrolment shifts would be looked after. The question of base year determination arose, and Mr. Sword stated that the base year would be the most recent year for which data are available.

Mr. Hansen asked whether a guarantee to the universities that financing next year will not be substantially different from this year would suffice. He felt personally that there were strong reasons for getting 1974-75 implementation if possible. Those are first, that the smaller institutions want full membership in the university community, and do not wish to depend much longer on emerging grants which are determined by decisions made only one or two months before the start of the fiscal year; and second, that at least two institutions have not received the funding they should have under the present formula. Mr. Hansen expressed the personal opinion that nothing would be gained by a deferral until 1975-76, if it can be shown that the institutions' income will not be substantially different.

Dr. Oliver (Carleton) commended the Sub-Committee, and commented that although this was considered an "interim" formula, it would accomplish several positive things. It would put compensatory grants into a form which allows the smaller institutions to be part of the university community; it rectifies some of the situations of inequality currently existing, and its main importance lies in it being implemented in 1974-75. Mr. Oliver stated his opinion that the proposal was not a radical change and said that he would be very disturbed if it was put off until 1975-76.

Father Guindon of the University of Ottawa commented that it was not the formula which determined the awkward situation with which the universities were currently faced; rather, he said, it was the lack of enrolment growth which was responsible. Father Guindon suggested that temporary measures were necessary to ensure that certain institutions remain viable. The equity of the formula, Father Guindon said, lay in the fact that universities gained equally for doing equal things. He noted that his was an objective viewpoint, since the University of Ottawa would neither gain nor lose by the new measure.

President Williams of the University of Western Ontario felt the formula to be good in parts, but said his university had reservations about rapid implementation. He asked whether implementing this "interim" measure now would simply delay by a few years the more basic revision which would eventually be necessary. In reply to Mr. Hansen's question

about guaranteeing stability of income for next year, he asked what the purpose of changing the formula was if the funds were to remain the same.

President Winegard stated that those who were "pushing" the proposal (himself included) were doing so because of the danger of universities making special pleas to the Ministry. He said that in light of the uncertainty facing the universities as a result of the COPSE Report, they were prepared to compromise to protect the system. Dr. Leddy of Windsor asked whether in practice the document in question would offer any protection at all. In response, Dr. Macdonald said that Dr. Leddy's questions referred to the particular application of the formula rather than to the principle behind it. The crucial point, he said, was to establish an objective base line beyond which the formula will operate to eliminate the subjectivity or "ad hocery" associated with compensatory grants. Dr. Macdonald agreed with President Leddy's concern for the application itself, especially with respect to the adjustment grants. He drew attention to the letter received that day from Dr. Leddy on the same subject. Dr. Macdonald pointed out that there were other ways to solve the problem, one of which was negotiation. Since there are currently eight universities receiving special grants on a subjective basis, it will likely require negotiation to arrive at an acceptable starting point. He further noted that the original formula had not been based on any knowledge of costs. The purpose of the present proposal, he said in summary, is to ensure that the adjustment for the next few years is given an objective basis.

Prof. R.H. Haynes of York University said that it was very important to some universities what year was chosen as a base, as this carries over into future years.

Dr. Gerstein told members that the Committee was not in favour of a full-scale debate on the formula at this point, but noted that recently the old formula, formerly so heavily criticized, had become almost sacred. She further commented that the major objective is to see that our universities survive. In response to a request from Dr. Macdonald that she state CUA's view, Dr. Gerstein said that at the last meeting, a discussion had taken place on the need for institutional survival with the recognition that one could build in the errors of the past if caution is not observed. While she felt it would be unwise to crystallize any position on the new formula too soon, she said that any delays would have to be justified.

President Monahan of Laurentian expressed the opinion that some action was necessary very soon. He said that not only the credibility, but the very existence of groups such as COU and CUA are at stake. The two main concerns at the present are financing, and the ACAP process, he continued. He pointed out that his institution has existed on compensatory grants all its life, and stated that while Laurentian preferred negotiating with the CUA to direct contacts with

the Ministry, it would of necessity continue to negotiate even if the CUA were no longer available.

Continuing on the subject of the formula, Dr. Rossiter noted the problem of building into the formula the subjectivity now found only in the extra-formula grants. The formula would not ensure objectivity; rather, it would do the opposite. Mr. Hansen replied that the present formula had certain subjectivities built into its base, and pointed out that the proposed formula builds in only 1% of the system's budget, and is intended for no more than a three-year period. Mr. Sword stated that as Co-Chairman, he would do nothing to delay implementation.

Dr. Gerstein suggested that since all viewpoints on the formula revision proposal had been heard, the COU make some comment on the question of B.I.U. increments.

President Monahan said that more details would be presented in the December brief, but indicated he had some background comments to make. He said that B.I.U. increases fail to reflect increases in the costs of goods and services. He noted that between the 1971-72 and 1972-73 years, the percentage of operating costs that went for salaries rose by about 3%, which suggests that the B.I.U. increases have led institutions to reduce expenditures on non-salary items. This situation, he said, could not be sustained for long.

Referring to the Ministry's announcement of a 5% minimum increase in the B.I.U. value, he said that inflation this year will exceed 5%, and thus called for an increase beyond this. The minimum, he said, was far too low.

2276


ACAP

Dr. Gerstein turned the discussion to the ACAP Reports. She commented that CUA was very impressed with the way the task was being handled, and pointed out that most countries seem to have lost this ability to be self-monitoring. Dr. Gerstein impressed upon those present the urgency of the task, expressing the hope that it would soon be completed. She stated that ACAP should clearly specify to the CUA those portions of their findings on which recommendations should be made to the Government. Dr. Gerstein cautioned that if the COU through ACAP were to fail in its responsibilities, it is highly likely that the Ministry would have to assume the monitoring role.

Dr. Macdonald mentioned the draft document on Economics and Chemistry for the meeting on the following day, and told the Committee members that more would be known following that meeting.

Prof. R.H. Haynes of York University pointed out the danger of the ACAP process resulting in a "pecking order" of universities, which would be very difficult for many to break out of. Dr. Leddy reminded him that this was done at present in American institutions, and said that it probably would do very little harm. President A.N. Bourns of McMaster agreed.

Dr. Gerstein thanked the members of COU for presenting their case, and brought the session to a close shortly after noon.


.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Government
Publications

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on October 16th, 1973 in the Senate Chamber of Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. James M. Holmes
Mr. James O'N. Hughes
Mr. D. Pritchard
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. H.H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen, CUA Secretariat
Mr. J. O'Grady, CUA Secretariat

Mr. A.P. Gordon, Assistant Deputy Minister, Ministry of
Colleges and Universities

Dr. P. Glynn, University Affairs Division

Mr. C. Isaacs, COU

Lakehead University Representatives:

Dr. A. Donald Booth	- President
Mr. R.J. Prettie	- Chairman, Board of Governors
Dr. Jim Angus	- Dean of Education
Dr. Harold Braun	- Dean of University Schools
Dr. R.J. Day	- School of Forestry
Dr. George Fleming	- Chairman, School of Engineering
Mr. Bryan Mason	- Vice-President (Administration)
Mr. John McDonnell	- Registrar
Dr. W.T. Melnyk	- Dean of Arts
Dr. Murray Patterson	- Chairman, Senate Budget Committee
Mrs. Geraldine Service	- Institutional Research Office and Assistant to the President
Mr. Grant Thompson	- Vice-President (Finance)
Dr. Stan Walker	- Chairman, Senate Graduate Studies Committee
Dr. J. Warren	- Deputy Dean of Science
Dr. E. Zimmermann	- President, L.U. Faculty Association

INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION

Following introductions, Dr. Gerstein invited Dr. Booth to comment on the Lakehead University's brief to the Committee on University Affairs. Dr. Booth opened his remarks by drawing the Committee's attention to a letter he received



from Mr. Gordon dated 27th December, 1973. The letter outlined certain conditions that were to be met in relation to the Lakehead's five-year graduate studies plan. Among these were "(a) the University submit evidence of cooperation and agreement with Confederation College on diploma programmes." Dr. Booth suggested that there was no logical relation between graduate studies and cooperation with Confederation College. The proviso, he felt, was a "non sequitur". Dr. Gerstein commented that the Ministry may have conveyed the CUA sentiments in "too direct and literal a manner". She personally believed, that the Lakehead Brief provided sufficient evidence of the desired cooperation with Confederation College.

Dr. Booth said that he found Dr. Gerstein's remarks reassuring. He then discussed the loss of 100 students which had resulted from the transfer of the nursing diploma programme to Confederation College, and the termination of the elementary school teachers programme. Dr. Booth stated that there had been no consultation over these decisions and asked whether "other diploma courses would be transferred by edict". Dr. Gerstein replied that this was neither the intent nor the desire of the CUA.

INTRODUCTION OF LAKEHEAD BRIEF

Dr. Booth then highlighted the central points in the Lakehead's submission to the CUA. He emphasized the importance of the university to identify a purpose that reflected regional needs. Dr. Booth pointed to the Lakehead's programme in Forestry as an example of this relationship between the university and the needs of North-Western Ontario. Programmes in Education and Engineering are further examples of the Lakehead's efforts to respond to regional requirements. Dr. Booth reminded the CUA that Lakehead was originally envisaged as an arts and science university. Consequently many of its buildings are ill-suited to their present use in professional instruction.

FORMULA REVISION

Dr. Booth then commented on the problems of Formula Revision. He doubted if any single formula would be suited to all institutions. "Individual consideration," he commented, "is the order of the day." Dr. Booth strongly recommended that the formula being used to calculate compensatory grants be made public.

2281

EXTENSION COURSES

On the matter of Extension Courses, Dr. Booth observed that in Northern Ontario, it was essential that techniques of instruction be developed which are not premised on the classroom. Extra-formula funds have permitted the Lakehead to relate to the population outside of Thunder Bay. Additional support would be necessary for the university to initiate a series of correspondence courses.

2282

DEFERRED CREDIT

Dr. Booth then discussed the financial problems associated with the Lakehead's "deferred credit" arrangement for high school students. At present, the Lakehead receives formula support for such a student only after he/she has registered as a full-time student. Cost and revenue are thus disjointed. Dr. Booth therefore made a formal request for funds to support a student doing course work under the university's Deferred Credit arrangement.

2283

BIU WEIGHT - FORESTRY

In discussing the present formula, Dr. Booth urged the CUA to recommend an increase in the BIU Weight for Forestry from 1.0 to 1.2. This is the level that applied in the CAAT's to parallel programmes.

2284

COOPERATION BETWEEN LAKEHEAD AND CONFEDERATION COLLEGE

Dr. Booth commented on Lakehead's relations with Confederation College. He referred to the proposed arrangement whereby each president will be a member of the other institution's Board of Governors. Regular meetings are held between the two presidents. In addition, there are a number of areas in which facilities are shared. the BA/BSW programme was jointly conceived and is jointly operated. The photography course offered by Lakehead uses the laboratory of Confederation College. There are cooperative arrangements on Library collections. The printing shop is shared. Lakehead's athletic facilities are open to Confederation students, and Lakehead makes use of Confederation's offices outside of Thunder Bay. After reviewing these areas of cooperation, Dr. Booth stated that in his view "relations between Confederation College and Lakehead are excellent".

2285 FORESTRY REGISTRATION

Dr. Gerstein then opened the meeting to questions. She enquired how the quota of 90 was arrived at in the Forestry programme. Dr. Braun, Dean of University Schools, replied that 90 students represented three laboratory sections which was the maximum capacity. Approximately 320 students applied for admission. Professor Day of the School of Forestry commented that the University of Toronto and Lakehead satisfy the needs of the profession more than adequately. Professor Day did not believe that more graduates in Forestry were required, nor did he feel that the Lakehead could accommodate additional students in this field.

2286 CREDIT FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDIES

In response to a question from Mr. Sisco, Dr. Braun said that students from the community colleges were being admitted to Lakehead's Engineering and Forestry programmes and given appropriate credit for their previous studies. Dr. Braun also noted that the decline in enrolment for Applied Science diploma reflected the phasing out of this programme.

2287 CAPACITY

Dr. Gerstein suggested that it was unlikely Lakehead would receive support for new construction. She enquired as to the number of additional students the Lakehead could accept, given its existing facilities. Dr. Booth felt that another 600 students could be accommodated.

2288 LAKEHEAD STUDENTS

Dr. Gerstein also asked about the full-time students at Lakehead. Dr. Booth replied that all of the first year full time students are from the secondary school system. Students entering Lakehead from community colleges are given credit for their work, and hence, are not classified as "freshmen". Mature students are typically part-time students. This sector, according to Dr. Booth, is expanding. With the exception of the Social Work programme, employers are not generally sympathetic to releasing their personnel for part-time study. Dr. Booth described the Lakehead's efforts to offer economics courses in the business area of Thunder Bay, and extension courses in logging camps.

2289

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Dr. Gerstein observed that Queen's University has a long history with correspondence courses. Their Senate determines whether such courses meet the university's standards. If the Lakehead's Senate were to approve such correspondence courses, then the CUA would consider recommending funding for these forms of instruction. Other universities are involved in similar programmes, for example, the successful audio-taped correspondence courses at Waterloo.

2290

ACAP

On the matter of ACAP, Dr. Gerstein stressed its importance as an example of self-monitoring and self-government within the university system. The success achieved by ACAP will be the university's best protection of its autonomy. The ACAP process, Dr. Gerstein commented, is a process unlike any other, and is being closely observed by other provinces and countries.

Dr. Booth noted that the Lakehead's ACAP assessment on Education has been favourable. COU has not, however, given the matter its attention. Dr. Booth argued that if an ACAP recommendation was unfavourable to a smaller university, then it was readily approved. Recommendations that were unfavourable to the larger universities were postponed, watered down, or rejected.

Dr. S. Walker, Chairman of the Lakehead Senates Committee on Graduate Studies, advised the CUA that progress has been made towards fulfilling the Lakehead's Five-Year Plan. The problem of attracting NRC funds when there is no graduate programme was discussed. Dr. Walker suggested that the establishment of a graduate programme would be facilitated by the setting aside of certain graduate fellowships for each institution. Dr. Booth observed that the federal government will make substantial grants to an institution teaching Forestry, but only if there is an MA programme.

2291

FORMULA REVISION

In reviewing the problem of formula revision, Dr. Gerstein emphasized that the issue was still under discussion. Mr. Thompson, Vice-President (Finance) of Lakehead, asked what the formula was for calculating compensatory grants. Dr. Foley agreed that the compensatory formula should be made public. Asked whether the Lakehead preferred negotiations over formula for determining

compensatory grants, Dr. Booth said that he personally preferred negotiations. This, he noted, was not the view of many of his colleagues.

Mr. Walker asked whether the Lakehead regarded the present formula as an incentive to recruit students. Dr. Booth replied that this was definitely the case. He pointed out that the smaller institutions lacked the funds to compete as effectively as the larger universities. Mr. Walker also enquired as to the regional source of Lakehead's students. Mr. McDonnell, the Registrar of the Lakehead, replied that 68% of the students were from Thunder Bay and North-Western Ontario. Approximately 27% were from Southern Ontario, with the remaining 5% being from various places. Lakehead's residences are full, and there is a waiting list for residence accommodation.

Dr. Gerstein asked if a guaranteed base income would mitigate the incentive to grow. Dr. Booth said that this would not be the case, since the motivations for growth was to initiate the programmes which are academically desirable. A guaranteed income would raise the morale of faculty and assist in planning. At present, if resources are shifted to meet changes in student demand, then the smaller universities "must choose which limb they will cut off". This is an unacceptable situation.

2292

REMARKS - CHAIRMAN OF FACULTY ASSOCIATION

Dr. Zimmerman, Chairman of the Faculty Association, was then invited to comment. He claimed that the Faculty Association had not been given due notice of this meeting with the CUA. Nor was the Association or the Senate consulted on the formulation of Lakehead's Brief. There were, he said, many points in the submission which did not reflect the thinking of the faculty. In particular Dr. Zimmerman objected to the use of renewable contracts for teaching.

2293

STUDENT INVOLVEMENT IN TENURE DECISIONS

Dr. Booth replied, in answer to a question posed by Mr. Pritchard, that there was no general pattern of student involvement in tenure decisions. There is one student and also one faculty member of the Board of Governors. No formal grievance procedure exists, except in the case of unionized support staff.

2294

CONCLUSION

Dr. Gerstein and Dr. Booth concluded the discussion by noting the value of the meeting for all concerned. Dr. Booth stressed his appreciation for the CUA's past cooperation and assistance.

Alia Gerstein

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on Monday, October 22nd, 1973 in the Social Sciences Board Room of the University of Western Ontario, commencing at 9:00 a.m., with the University of Western Ontario.

2295

PRESENT

CUA:

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Professor J. Holmes
Mr. J. Hughes
Professor W. Lederman
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Mr. N. Sisco
Mr. H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen, CUA Secretariat
Mr. J. O'Grady, CUA Secretariat

Ministry of Colleges & Universities:

Dr. P. Glynn, University Affairs Division

Management Board:

Mr. C.F. Sauve

COU:

Mr. L. Payton

University of Western Ontario:

D.C. Williams, President
R.M. Ivey, Chairman of Board of Governors
A.K. Adlington, Vice-President Administration
A. Armitt, Director of Summer School and Extension
H.W. Baldwin, University Research Officer
W.C.P. Baldwin, Chairman, Board of Governors Committee
on Property and Finance
D. Bocking, Dean of Medicine and Acting Vice-President
(Health Sciences)
T.J. Collins, Chairman, Senate Budget and Finance Committee
A.S. Dobbins, Director of Financial Planning and Budgeting
P.D. Fleck, Co-Chairman, Briefs and Forms Committee



D.E. Gerber, Chairman, Senate Committee on Admission and
Academic Programs Policy
B.G. Hartwick, Director of Information Analysis and Systems
W.K. Heagy, President of Society of Graduate Student
G.T. Lake, Director of Computer Centre
R.E. Lee, Chief Librarian
R.S. McKay, Dean of Law
D.A. McKellar, Chairman Senate Committee on University
Development
E.J. McLeod, Financial Aid Director
R.G.E. Murray, Acting Dean of Science
W.G. Nediger, Registrar
G.L. Reuber, Dean of Social Science
J.G. Rowe, Dean of Arts
R.N. Shervill, Executive Assistant to President
E. Stabler, Dean of Althouse College
H.B. Stewart, Dean of Graduate Studies
W.S. Turner, Executive Assistant to Dr. Rossiter

In attendance but not participating:

Professor R. Rossiter, Member of CUA and Vice-President
(Academic) of University of Western Ontario

2296

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Gerstein introduced the members of the Committee on University Affairs, and Dr. Williams introduced the persons in attendance from the University of Western Ontario. Dr. Williams remarked that Western had elected to make an oral presentation to the CUA. He then invited Mr. Nediger, the Registrar, to discuss enrolment.

2297

ENROLMENT

Mr. Nediger observed that full-time undergraduate enrolment had risen by approximately 5%. There was a 10% increase in first year enrolment and a 2% rise in the registration of higher years. These data were based on information as of September 25th, 1973 and adjusted to predict enrolment for December 1st, 1973. Mr. Nediger noted that an unusually high proportion of first year registrants were grade 13 "stop-outs". Since this pattern is unlikely to be repeated in succeeding years, fewer first year registrants are projected for 1973-74.

Mr. Nediger felt that there were three factors contributing to the higher first year registration than was projected. First, Western had worked more closely with the high schools to inform students about the universities' programs. Second, accepted students received a number of letters from Western. Third, law school registration has increased. Mr. Nediger also noted that a larger number of students were going on to fourth year. No dramatic shift in program preference

was in evidence in this year's registration data.

Mr. Nediger said that the Application Centre was "fairly effective". There were, however, some serious discrepancies between the Centre's data and Western's.

With respect to non-Canadian students, Mr. Nediger said that restrictions were in force only in Medicine and Dentistry.

Finally, Mr. Nediger said that it was his impression that secondary school marks were somewhat higher than had been the case several years ago.

2298

LAW ENROLMENT

Dr. Gerstein inquired as to what proportion of the first year law students came out of second year arts and science programs. At a late point in the meeting, Professor Mackay, Dean of the Law School, informed the CUA that first year entrants reflected the following academic background.

	<u>Past Year</u>	<u>Current Year</u>
Mature Students	1%	3%
4 yr. degree	43%	76%
3 yr. degree	41%	
2 years of study	15%	

2299

APPLICATION CENTRE

Mr. Mitchell requested further details on the difficulties experienced with the Application Centre. Mr. Nediger replied that it was often difficult to sort out the information received and to then make sense out of it. He doubted whether Western was getting "full and complete information on applicants." He noted that Western's records showed 800 more applicants than did the Admission Centre's data.

2300

SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADES

Mr. Hughes asked about the inflation of secondary school marks. Mr. Nediger commented that using SACU as a basis, there was evidence to suggest an inflation of high school grades. Mr. Nediger declined to speculate on the causes of this pattern.

2301

GRADE THIRTEEN "STOP-OUTS"

Dr. Gerstein asked whether there was reason to believe that increasing numbers of students would discontinue their stu-

dies for a year before entering university. On the basis of discussions with high schools, Mr. Nediger said that there did not seem to be as strong a tendency this year for grade 13 students to "stop-out".

2302 SIZE OF STUDENT BODY

Mr. Walker asked what U.W.O.'s attitude was to the size of its student body. Mr. Williams replied that Western's objective was a steady-state first year enrolment of 4000. In response to a question from Mr. Hughes, Dr. Williams said that present facilities would accommodate the desired increase in students. He noted that Western's take-over of the London Teacher's College had somewhat inflated this year's enrolment figures.

2303 SCHOLARSHIPS

Dr. Holmes requested information on the impact of Western's scholarship program. Dr. Nediger noted that the scholarships influence the quality of student applicants but not the quantity.

2304 ADMISSION OF YOUNGER STUDENTS

Dr. Gerstein inquired as to the university's manner of relating to bright, young students presently in high school. Dr. Rowe, Dean of Arts, commented that Western had an "elective program" that attracted both younger and mature students. Dr. Bocking, Dean of Medicine, said that Western have admitted some outstanding Ontario Scholars to Medicine after completion of their first year.

2305 EXTENSION PROGRAM

Dr. Williams then introduced Ms. Armitt, Director of Summer School and Extension. Ms. Armitt described the university's attempts to reach the community by offering courses in Owen Sound, Kincardine, Clinton, Stratford, Woodstock, Brantford, Tillsonburg, St. Thomas, Chatham, Simcoe and Sarnia. Extension and summer courses are also offered at the London campus. Ms. Armitt discusses extension courses with prospective students to clear up misunderstandings and to suit the university's offerings to the community's interests. A tabloid concerning adult education is published jointly by Western, Fanshawe College, the Libraries, London Teacher's College, the Boards of Education and other related bodies.

Co-operative ventures have been undertaken with Fanshawe College, the London Public Libraries and Theatre-London. A conference will be held shortly on the problems of adult education. As a further indication of Western's interest

in co-operation, Ms. Armitt noted that the U.W.O. Library supplemented the collections of Public Libraries in areas where extension courses are being offered. A Committee on University Relations brings together members of the community and senior administrators from U.W.O.

Ms. Armitt commented that Western is trying to have an impact through non-degree courses. These courses, however, are not funded by the province.

Dr. Williams then invited Dr. Lake, Director of the Computer Center, to describe the summer projects run by the U.W.O. last summer. These projects were designed to introduce the computer to the lay community. There was also an experiment in computer-assisted instruction in trigonometry and algebra. Finally, the U.W.O. is attempting to develop a computerized catalogue of resources and contacts to assist individuals in the community with particular interests. Following Mr. Lake's remarks, the meeting was opened to questions on extension education.

2306 IMPACT OF EXTENSION COURSES

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Ms. Armitt said that 1500 persons were now taking extension courses. Western's objective is an enrolment of 5000. Approximately 20 persons are necessary for a course to be viable.

Mr. Mitchell asked what proportion of registrants in extension courses resided outside of London. Ms. Armitt reported that approximately 40% lived outside of London.

2307 CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Dr. Gerstein then asked for information on Western's correspondence courses. Ms. Armitt noted that there was an appreciable increase in the popularity of correspondence courses. Presently, there are 200 students taking courses in this manner.

2308 PROJECTIONS FOR EXTENSION

Mr. Mitchell inquired as to the reason for the low projections for extension registration. Ms. Armitt noted that the number of persons in extension grew more rapidly than the F.T.E.'s. Moreover, the U.W.O. Senate has recently adopted stricter regulations for its extension entrants. It was pointed out by Mr. Nediger, that as a result of recent provincial regulations, primary school teachers are obtaining their degree through full-time study other than extension work.

2309 PERMANENT EXTENSION STAFF

Dr. Holmes asked whether there were permanent staff outside of London associated with the extension program. Ms. Armitt replied that this was the case only during the summer months.

2310 LIAISON WITH WINDSOR

Dr. Holmes inquired about overlap with Windsor in certain regions. There is, Ms. Armitt replied, regular consultation between Windsor and Western to avoid offering courses on the same subject matter.

2311 HEALTH SCIENCES

After completing discussion on Ms. Armitt's remarks, Dr. Williams introduced Dr. Bocking, Acting Vice-President (Health Sciences). Dr. Bocking noted the wide scope offered in Western Health Science programs. Their policy is to admit as many students as possible on the basis of facilities available, clinical experience, and standards.

In Dentistry, 56 students are admitted with a graduating class of 52. Clinical experience is available through the U.W.O. and in the school system. Admission to Medicine has been raised from 75 to 100. Additional facilities will be necessary to accommodate this increase. Referring to both the degree and the diploma programs in Nursing, Dr. Bocking said he felt that the B.I.U. weight was too low. In the recently initiated program in Communicative Disorders, Dr. Bocking noted that 25 students had been admitted. There were 35 and 24 admissions to Occupation and Physical Therapy respectively.

All students admitted to the Health Sciences are either Canadians or landed immigrants. CIDA supported students are the only exceptions. Ontario students are given priority. Dr. Bocking stated that there was no discrimination on the basis of sex. He noted that 20% of the Medical students are women.

2312 GRADUATE TRAINING IN HEALTH SCIENCES

Dr. Gerstein asked how Western established its priorities for graduate training in the health sciences. In response to this question, Dr. Bocking commented that graduate programs were offered in most areas at U.W.O. To have a good undergraduate program, Dr. Bocking believed it was necessary to have graduate instruction in all but the highly specialized fields. He noted that a provincial committee was considering this problem.

2313 FANSHAWE COLLEGE AND U.W.O. CO-OPERATION IN
HEALTH SCIENCE

Mr. Sisco asked about the working relationship between Fanshawe College and the University of Western Ontario. Dr. Bocking pointed out that there was considerable co-operation in the area of clinical training.

2314 INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUE IN HEALTH SCIENCES

Dr. Gerstein inquired about the use of technological aids in health science instruction. Dr. Bocking commented that television was used in Dental and Surgical instruction. Audio-visual aids are increasingly being used by the health science faculty.

2315 LAW

After the Committee completed its discussion on the health sciences, Dr. Williams introduced the Dean of Western's Law School, Dr. R.S. Mackay.

Dr. Mackay was asked by Dr. Gerstein about the future of articling. Dr. Mackay replied that there was increasing difficulty in obtaining good articling positions. Thus far, positions had been found for every law graduate. Dr. Mackay suggested that articling would be phased out in two to three years. He felt that the bar admission program would require improvement and that a clinical component would need to be added to legal instruction. In this regard, he pointed to the exemplary model of the Parkdale Clinic in Toronto.

2316 LAW STUDENTS - CAREERS

Dr. Gerstein asked Dr. McKay what sorts of careers law graduates pursued. Dr. Mackay pointed out that in Ontario, an exceptionally high 90% practiced law. He suggested, however, that the future would see a high proportion of law school graduates working in business, government and social welfare. Law school curricula will have to take this pattern into account.

2317 CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

Professor Lederman inquired about the prospects for continuing education in the legal profession. Dr. Mackay felt that legal education would move in this direction.

2318 BAR ADMISSION COURSES

Mr. Mitchell observed that aside from Kingston, there are facilities for bar admission courses to be offered in each population centre where there is a law school. Dr. Mackay noted that this suggestion had not found favour in the Mackinnon report. Dr. Mackay thought that in the event of such a policy being followed, Kingston might co-operate with Ottawa.

2319 LAW WEIGHT

Mr. Adlington said that the trend of reform was placing greater burdens on the Law Schools. He felt that this strengthened the argument for a higher Law weight. Dr. Mackay said he agreed with the position presented in Dean Soberman of Queen's submission.

2320 SECOND YEAR APPLICANTS

Dr. Gerstein asked about the effect of accepting students with only two years of undergraduate instruction. Dr. Mackay commented that these students were more highly motivated, and performed better on competitive examinations. Western has always encouraged second year undergraduate students to consider Law School.

2321 GRADUATE STUDIES: ACAP

Dr. Williams then invited Dean Stewart to speak to the Committee on matters relating to graduate education, in particular ACAP.

Dr. Stewart began by pointing out that external assessment has a long history at Western. Some forty departments have been evaluated in this manner. Western has always found such external assessment beneficial. It was Dr. Stewart's belief that the "ACAP assessments are substantially less searching than the ones we have arranged ourselves". He emphasized that Western was not unhappy with the ACAP process. Western had however, experienced difficulties in rectifying errors in ACAP assessments.

Dr. Stewart stressed that he prefers the ACAP process to Ministry intervention in university affairs. Nonetheless, Dr. Stewart felt that ACAP was often proceeding with its objective in questionable ways. In particular, Dr. Stewart doubted the validity of the critical size criteria which is very much like a quota.

It was Dr. Stewart's impression that in the present climate, ACAP has considerable prospects for success, if the imposition of quotas were avoided. This latter course, he felt,

is not in the interests of either individual institutions or the system as a whole.

Dr. Gerstein thanked Dr. Stewart for his balanced observations on ACAP. She stressed the importance of ACAP as a model for a self-governing and self-monitoring system. She noted at some point, every university would find its aspirations circumscribed by ACAP. Finally, Dr. Gerstein pointed out that efforts similar to ACAP had been unsuccessfully attempted in Australia, the United Kingdom, California and New York, with the result that such restrictions had been imposed by governmental bodies.

Dr. Stewart agreed that significant progress had been made by ACAP. He suggested that the assessment of individual areas of specialization would raise serious problems for ACAP.

2322

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FACULTY

Dr. Williams invited Dr. G.L. Reuber, Dean of Social Sciences, to speak on the problem of the age distribution of faculty. Dr. Reuber outlined the following age-breakdown of teaching staff:

under 30	-	14%
30 - 45	-	61%
45 - 55	-	19%
55 - 60	-	4%
over 60	-	2%

Tenured staff comprised 50% of the total faculty. Dr. Reuber advised the Committee that discussions were taking place to establish criteria for releasing staff in the event of enrolment short-fall.

Dr. Reuber observed that the problem of having a disproportion of tenured, young faculty, arose from the rapid expansion of the university system in the early sixties. The problem, then, resulted from government and not university policies.

2323

FORMULA REVISION

Dr. Williams asked Mr. Collins, Chairman of the Senate Budget and Finance Committee, to speak to the CUA on university finance. Mr. Collins indicated that Western did not favour abandoning the present formula. Among the arguments advanced were the following:

first, the proposed formula would bury existing weaknesses into the base and discourage a serious effort to reform such problems as poor manage-

ment, unrealistic aspirations,
and lack of critical size;

second, the sharing scheme would direct
funds to institutions that stu-
dents have chosen not to attend;

third, masters and doctoral cost factors
are unrealistically assumed to
be equal; and

fourth, the shift in graduate/undergraduate
weight ratios reflects expedience
rather than thorough analysis.

Mr. Collins pointed out that Western would gain, not
lose, under the proposed formula. Its opposition
therefore, was not rooted in narrow, self-interest.

2324 EXTRA CURRICULAR REMUNERATION

Mr. Adlington, Vice-President (Administration), drew
the Committee's attention to a working paper on extra
curricular remuneration. He pointed out that the work-
ing paper had no official status within U.W.O.

2325 CONCLUSION

Dr. Gerstein thanked the University of Western Ontario for
its submission. She commented on the usefulness of the
discussion and noted the Committee's appreciation of
Western's hospitality. Dr. Williams said that he found
the dialogue valuable and that Western was aware and appre-
ciative of the CUA's efforts on behalf of Ontario's
universities.

The meeting adjourned at noon.

Aera Gerstein
.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on Monday, October 22nd, 1973 in the Social Sciences Board Room of the University of Western Ontario, commencing at 2:00 p.m., with the University of Windsor.

2326

PRESENT

CUA: Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. James M. Holmes
Mr. James O'N. Hughes
Professor W.R. Lederman
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Dr. Roger J. Rossiter
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. H.H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

MCU: Dr. P. Glynn

Management Board: Mr. C.F. Sauve

COU: Mr. L. Payton

University of Windsor:

Mr. C.J. Clark, Chairman, Board of Governors
Mr. R.J. Tebbs, Chairman, Finance Committee,
Board of Governors
Dr. J.F. Leddy, President
Dr. F.A. DeMarco, Senior Vice-President
Mr. W.R. Mitchell, Vice-President, Administration
Dr. D.T. Pillay, Professor of Biology and President
of the Faculty Association
Mr. Geoffrey Schmitz, President, Students
Administrative Council
Mr. Paul Holliday, Assistant to the President,
Director of External Liaison,
and Registrar
Mr. Geoffrey MacGibbon, Assistant to the President,
Director of Public Relations and
Information Services
Mr. A.M. Marshall, Director of Institutional Research



Dr. Gerstein thanked the University of Windsor for their statistical submission and invited Dr. Leddy to introduce

the University of Windsor's presentation.

2327

INTRODUCTION - UNIVERSITY FINANCES AND ENROLMENT

Dr. Leddy commented that Windsor had elected to present their views orally. This was "a full and considered decision." Windsor's principal concern is over its financial situation. The abrupt change in enrolment patterns has left the University with a serious deficit. Last year, 6100 students were expected, but only 5400 enrolled. Serious losses occurred with the residence operation. For the current year an enrolment of 5200 students was projected. In fact, registration is approximately 5700. Planning, under circumstances such as these, is exceedingly difficult. The fluctuating pattern makes Windsor cautious about changes in the formula. The University is particularly opposed to using the atypical 73-74 data as the basis for revision.

2328

ENROLMENT MIX

Dr. Gerstein inquired about the composition of the Windsor student body. Dr. Leddy offered the following figures:

	<u>current</u>	<u>previous</u>
anticipated total:	5650 - 5750	
undergraduate	4646	
education	239	
law	443	
graduate	431	
part-time:		
day:	561	590
extension:	2659	2515

2329

STOP-OUT PATTERN

Dr. Gerstein inquired about students who had dropped out and then returned to university. Mr. Holliday replied that 95 had stopped out and returned this year, compared with 45 last year.

Mr. Hughes asked if this pattern reflected attitudes or economic conditions. Dr. Leddy was hesitant to give a firm answer to this question. However, he said that studies showed that economic considerations were most significant. In Windsor, this problem may be more acute

since economic considerations influence parents' attitudes to higher education. A large number of students come from union families.

2330 ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOL

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Mr. Holliday replied that second year arts and science entrants to Law School had fallen off from 27% to 13%. This reflected the larger number of qualified applicants with more than two years of undergraduate work. Mr. DeMarco observed that the candidates for admission with a BA were more highly qualified.

Mr. Mitchell asked about the academic performance of entrants who had completed only their second year undergraduate work. Mr. DeMarco commented that he had no data on this matter but would assume that their performance would be better, since Law Schools selected the most outstanding students from second year.

Dr. Gerstein asked if an A-standing applicant with a BA would be given priority over an A-student with only two years undergraduate work. Mr. DeMarco replied affirmatively.

2331 ENROLMENT - GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Mitchell asked where Windsor students came from. Mr. DeMarco said that 25% were from the Windsor area.

2332 ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Dr. Gerstein inquired whether or not admission requirements have been modified. Dr. Leddy replied that the requirements for mature students have been made less stringent. The category of mature student is also more liberally defined.

Mr. Holliday noted that some faculties require only a full grade 13 program without specifying a minimum achievement of 60%. According to Mr. Holliday, recent admission records evinced a high proportion of students applying to Windsor with grades between 70% and 90%. It was a general impression within Windsor that there were more, better qualified students attending that university.

2333 GRADE 13 STOP-OUT

Dr. Rossiter requested information on the number of Windsor's first year students who did not enter university immediately after grade 13. Mr. Holliday replied that 25-35 students fell into that category last year. For the present year, this is not expected to be significant.

2334

PART-TIME STUDENTS

Dr. Gerstein inquired about the areas from which part-time students were drawn. Dr. Leddy replied that a large number are from the area immediately surrounding the university. A substantial number of persons are served by courses offered in Chatham. Windsor is also considering the possibility of making extension courses available in the downtown area.

Mr. DeMarco said that he anticipated an increase in part-time studies. He observed that the average age of part-time students has dropped considerably. The University of Windsor is discussing co-operation on extension education with Lambton College.

Mr. DeMarco also added that Windsor was not yet prepared to move into the area of correspondence courses.

2335

ENROLMENT - RECRUITING

Mr. Walker asked what measures Windsor was taking to improve its enrolment. Dr. Leddy replied that Windsor was "doing the usual amount of recruiting". There are normally 175 American students at Windsor. While this figure could be increased, Dr. Leddy did not feel that an aggressive, recruitment effort in the U.S. was appropriate.

2336

ANCILLARY SERVICE DEFICIT

Prof. Holmes pointed out that the reports of the Finance Officers of the Universities of Ontario indicated that Windsor's deficit was most severe in the ancillary services, in particular residence and food services.

Mr. W.R. Mitchell, Vice-President Administration, agreed, noting that this resulted from three factors: first, a drop in residence enrolment; second, a change in accounting procedure; and third, a cafeteria wage rate that is considerably higher than that of other institutions.

2337

RESIDENCES

Dr. Holmes then inquired if residences were fully occupied. Mr. Mitchell replied that many double rooms have been converted to singles. On this basis, residence is at capacity. Mr. Mitchell pointed out that the university is carrying heavy mortgages for the residence facilities. There are presently 1,300 beds. If singles were re-converted to doubles, then there would be 1,500.

Mr. Sisco asked if there was any possibility of co-operating with St. Clair College on the matter of residence accommo-

dation. Mr. Mitchell replied that the availability of residence rooms was advertised, but that the University of Windsor is some distance from St. Clair College.

Dr. Rossiter asked if formula generated revenue would be used to recover the losses incurred by ancillary services. Mr. DeMarco observed that it was impossible for Windsor's ancillary services to be self-supporting, given the heavy mortgage burden passed on to Windsor by Assumption University. Residence rates are presently \$600. per bed.

Prof. Holmes noted that 8 to 10 institutions were reporting losses on ancillary enterprises.

2338 APPLICATION CENTRE

Dr. Gerstein asked for Windsor's views on the Application Centre. Mr. Holliday replied that the Centre often places an unnecessary structure between the applicant and the university. The efficiency of the Centre, however, is improving. Asked if there were any major discrepancies, Mr. Holliday indicated that 25-35 Windsor applications were missing.

2339 CLASS SIZES

Dr. Gerstein requested information from Windsor on changes in class size. Dr. Leddy commented that the pattern varied from subject to subject. Closed circuit television has been introduced. Dr. Leddy believed that financial pressures would force the student/teacher ratio up.

2340 GRADUATE EDUCATION

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein concerning fall-offs in graduate enrolment, Dr. Leddy said that this pattern was most notable at the doctoral level in applied science. Stability characterized other disciplines.

2341 ACAP

Dr. Gerstein then asked Dr. Leddy for Windsor's views on ACAP. Dr. Leddy replied that he "liked ACAP less and less, the more (he) saw of it". He felt ACAP was trying to go too far, and that its assessments were unreasonably severe. He noted that there was no one from the University of Windsor on ACAP. ACAP assessors he felt were often remiss in visiting institutions. Dr. Leddy suggested that ACAP was emerging "as a means of restraining the smaller institutions, while permitting the larger ones to grow". In the area of chemistry, Dr. Leddy pointed out that ACAP had advanced the

notion of a critical size, that is necessary for a program to be effective. This view, he felt, was not only of dubious validity, but was biased in favour of the larger universities. The original chemistry assessments were fair, although tough. These assessments, however, were altered by ACAP itself. Dr. Leddy said he had no disagreement in principle with ACAP, and that the process could work with more flexibility and less arrogance.

2342

ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Mr. Holliday noted that the Ministry had reduced by 50% the amount of money available for graduate support. Under the present system, Windsor received 42 O.G.F.'s while under the new arrangement, Windsor was only assured 10 awards. Since Windsor has no endowment resources of any extent, they are especially disadvantaged by the O.G.S. system.

Dr. Glynn reminded the Committee that the O.G.S. system was approved by CUA and the Ontario Council of Graduate Studies. The purpose of the scheme was to keep the best graduate students in Canada and direct other graduate students to OSAP. Dr. Glynn agreed that the Ministry had authorized less support than requested by CUA and OCGS.

2343

TENURE

Dr. Gerstein then asked Dr. Leddy to advise the Committee on tenure procedure at Windsor. Dr. Leddy replied that faculty members may receive tenure within three to five years depending on their rank. Approximately 65% of faculty are tenured. In the majority of cases, tenure can be justified. Dr. Leddy does not foresee economics through the release of tenured faculty. Attrition is similarly ineffective since it often occurs in the wrong places.

Dr. Leddy said that Windsor had taken on additional faculty when this was necessary. These were taken on according to established procedures, rather than on the basis of short-term contracts. Untenured positions, Dr. Leddy felt, would not attract good candidates.

Dr. Rossiter inquired as to the procedure for granting tenure. Dr. Leddy said that each department or faculty had a committee of six members - including one student. The recommendations of these committees were then passed on to a university committee of eight members, which also included a student. The President remained in an appeals position.

2344

STATUS OF WOMEN

Dr. Gerstein asked for information concerning the status of women at the University of Windsor. Dr. Leddy said that he "would not judge this to be any problem". He had observed some salary differential, but would impute this to length of tenure. Prof. Pillay, President of the Faculty Association, said that the Association has struck a committee to review this whole matter.

2345

OSAP

Dr. Gerstein inquired about OSAP. Mr. DeMarco felt that there has been some improvement in OSAP in recent months. Mr. Holliday drew the Committee's attention to the problem arising when a student transfers into extension from full-time status. Under the present scheme, the loan obligation becomes operative at that time, although it is probable that the students' financial position has not changed materially. Mr. DeMarco suggested that the loan scheme for part-time students was a useful initiative. However, he did not feel it went far enough and noted that the scheme was announced too late in the year.

2346

CAPITAL

Dr. Gerstein asked if there was any capital crisis at Windsor. Mr. Mitchell indicated that this was not the case. Mr. DeMarco, however, stressed the urgency of facilities more suitable than the present Windsor Teachers' College.

2347

FORMULA REVISION

Dr. Gerstein then asked for Windsor's reaction to the proposed new formula. Mr. DeMarco replied that he appreciated the effort being made to devise an inflation escalator and to reduce competition for students. Nonetheless, concern was expressed within Windsor over the level of base income and the ambiguities of the sharing scheme. This latter scheme mitigated the financial advantages of an enrolment recovery.

2348

CONCLUSION

Dr. Gerstein thanked the University of Windsor for its submission and expressed her appreciation for the dialogue that had ensued. Dr. Leddy noted the CUA's past achievements and expressed his thanks to the Committee.

Anna Gerstein
.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the short business meeting held from 9:00 to 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, October 23rd, 1973 in the 9th Floor Board Room, University of Western Ontario, London.

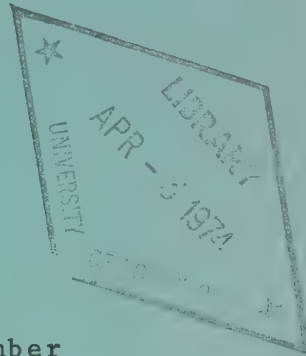
2349

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Prof. W.R. Lederman
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. H.H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen - CUA staff member
Mr. J. O'Grady - CUA staff member

Dr. P. Glynn - University Policy Division
Mr. C.F. Sauve - Management Board of Cabinet



Dr. Gerstein opened the meeting by commenting that the pattern for CUA's recommendations, drawn from COU recommendations, based upon the ACAP reports had been set in consideration of the Library Science report. The prime recommendation which CUA passes on to the Ministry is limited to lifting the embargo on the discipline which has completed the ACAP-COU process. Dr. Gerstein noted that there is growing, significant acceptance by the universities of the principle of the ACAP process. The COU carries the responsibility of monitoring the targets, and date-lines encompassed in their recommendations.

2350

CHEMISTRY

Dr. Foley raised the issue of research grants at universities which have had their Ph.D. programs discontinued. It was generally agreed that special consideration would be given to providing research funds to individuals on the basis of quality in instances where COU recommends the phasing out of Ph.D. programs.

It was moved by Dr. Foley, and seconded by Dr. Rossiter,

that the embargo on the Chemistry discipline be lifted.

All members were in favour of the motion with the exception of Dr. Holmes, who felt the CUA should hold to its previous agreement to postpone such decisions for some weeks.

Dr. Rossiter suggested that it be the responsibility of COU to keep CUA informed of changes or developments. He proposed that CUA request a yearly consolidated report from COU on each discipline. The members agreed that this should be produced at the end of August each year.

It is the Committee on University Affairs' understanding that the Council of Ontario Universities will be responsible for monitoring the recommendations of the Report on Chemistry 1973.

2351

ECONOMICS

Dr. Foley moved that the embargo on the Economics discipline be lifted and that COU be responsible for monitoring its recommendations.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Rossiter, and all members were in favour with the exception of Dr. Holmes.

2352

ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME

Dr. Gerstein told those present that she had received a phone call from Dr. M.A. Preston on Sunday evening, and that Dr. Preston counselled against moving too quickly on the proposed alterations. Dr. Preston was of the opinion that the proposal would encourage students to take two terms instead of three, allowing them to work for the summer and return for two terms again the following year. This elongates the process unnecessarily. Dr. Rossiter felt Dr. Preston's point to be a valid one, pointing out that it was economically advantageous to the institution to have the student for three terms since staff have to be paid whether the student is there or not.

Dr. Foley raised the possibility of raising the limit to \$5,300., but supported the proposal basically as it stood. She felt the scholarship would encourage most students to stay for the third term, and that those who chose not to remain for the third term would have good reasons. Prof. Lederman expressed his agreement with Dr. Foley's view.

Mr. Walker asked whether it would be possible to delay any decision until after the CUA meeting on Tuesday, October 30th, 1973, so that fuller review could be made. Dr. Glynn said that this would be acceptable provided

the Ministry was informed by Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Mitchell requested data on how many students do in fact remain for the third term. Dr. Glynn said this information could be made available.

The meeting adjourned at roughly 9:30 a.m.

Sara Gustin
.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Meeting with the University of Waterloo for the presentation of that University's oral brief to the CUA, on Tuesday, October 23rd, 1973 at 9:30 a.m. in the 9th Floor Boardroom, University of Western Ontario, London.

2353

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman, CUA
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J.M. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Prof. W.R. Lederman
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. H.H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

Dr. P. Glynn, M.C.U.
Mr. L. Payton, C.C.U.
Mr. C.F. Sauve, Management Board of Cabinet



Members of the delegation from the University of Waterloo:

B.C. Matthews, President
H.E. Petch
C.L. Siegfried
D.P. Robertson
B. Foord
A.B. Gellatly
L.A.K. Watt, Graduate Studies
P.G. Cornell
J. Ord
A. Telegdi, Student
P. Musclow
J.D. Adams
D.W. Maguire

Dr. Gerstein thanked those from the University of Waterloo for their written brief, and invited them to begin their oral presentation with some general remarks before moving to more particular issues.

Dr. Matthews, President of the University, opened by stating that the problems with which Waterloo found itself faced

were not unlike those faced by other universities at this time. He informed CUA that data presented in the brief were prepared in August and have since been revised. While he did not have the new data immediately available, Dr. Matthews indicated that the situation was somewhat better than expected.

Dr. Matthews commented on the experimental bursary program for part-time students, saying that although the method of funding applied only at selected universities was "strange", his institution supported the project in the hope that it will be extended to include Waterloo next year.

2354

FORMULA REVISION

At the invitation of Dr. Matthews, A.B. Gellatly spoke on the proposed formula revision, which was intentionally excluded from the written brief because of the current nature of the discussions. The University of Waterloo saw no great difficulties with the new formula, but felt that the factors to be built into it, could as easily be built into the old formula. These factors include an inflationary component (about which Waterloo felt very strongly), and the compensatory grant scheme. In summary, Mr. Gellatly stated that while there were no serious difficulties with the revised formula, neither was there any real advantage to it.

In response to a question by Mr. R.W. Mitchell of CUA concerning the necessity of compensatory grants being included in the formula, Mr. Gellatly said that making these grants on a subjective basis was not really objectionable, but pointed out that it meant a return to line-by-line budgeting. For this reason, he said, the University of Waterloo prefers that they be part of the formula.

Dr. Rossiter noted that the major objection raised by the universities on this issue involved the late date at which they are informed of their grant, which makes planning difficult. There is also a fear, he said, that the new formula will build in compensatory grants "for all time". A.B. Gellatly told the Committee that a model had in fact been worked out under which all but two of the institutions which now receive these funds would receive grants very close to the order which they have been receiving. The two exceptions are not radically different, and could be reviewed year by year by using a guaranteed minimum weight of 1.24 at those institutions. Dr. Matthews added that presumably there would be some protection for an institution whose weight is at 1.24 but which is lower overall. He suggested this guarantee be provided by the Ministry.

Mr. Walker asked whether Waterloo University had considered a method of determining the inflation factor which did not require waiting until the end of the preceding year, as proposed in paragraph C, p. 18 of the written brief. Mr. Gellatly agreed that determining this component six months earlier would be advantageous from the point of view of both the Ministry and the University, provided it was done consistently. Dr. Rossiter suggested December 1st as a possible date, and Mr. Gellatly agreed to this.

Dr. Matthews of Waterloo asked Dr. Gerstein whether there was any news relating to the status of church-related institutions. Dr. Gerstein informed him that the CUA's position remained the same, but that this was still an open issue.

In response to a question from Dr. Rossiter, Dr. Matthews told CUA that unlike most universities who have a budget committee, the University of Waterloo allocates teaching funds through a finance committee of the Senate which receives a budget from the Vice-President. The committee makes suggestions on it after which it goes to the President, the Senate, and the Board in that order. The principles behind the procedure are to keep decision-making as close as possible to those on whom they have the greatest effect (in this case, the Deans) and to act as a constraint on faculty salaries.

Dr. H.E. Petch commented on economic viability of faculties by saying that while a particular part of a faculty could be economically not viable, a faculty as a whole would have to be viable. Dr. Rossiter questioned the delegation from Waterloo on the issue of residence and food service costs. Mr. Gellatly stated in reply that fixed cost replacement was built into the fee structure, and that deficits so far had been absorbed by an initial surplus in the first year of operation. The University hopes to keep up a surplus of roughly \$150,000 to cover fluctuation in enrolment. Mr. Gellatly continued by saying that fees were increased by \$30.00 per term last year and are expected to increase by \$40.00 or \$50.00 again next year. He said also that the cost of food services had been grossly underestimated, especially with rising food costs.

2355

RESIDENCE OCCUPATION

Residences are full this year, and the cost of food and residence now is \$1,180. per student. Mr. Telegdi of the Federation of Students said that while there were places available for students in the surrounding community, Waterloo suffered from the fact that there was a relatively high student/community ratio. He told the CUA that the co-operative residences were presently full but tended to fall off in the summer.

2356

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Dr. Matthews stated that Waterloo has offered correspondence courses for about four years, originating with Physics, and that these were expanding, especially in the social science area. The program was initially aimed at teachers upgrading their qualifications, but currently covers a very wide spectrum. Tapes are used extensively, along with lecture notes, problems etc. These courses are available anywhere in Ontario. Professors involved in this area do virtually all their work on an overload basis. Mr. Gellatly expressed the view that a professor's instructional methods are improved by his involvement in the project. At present, Dr. Petch stated, about 1500 students take these courses.

On the question of drop-outs over the fall term, Dr. Matthews said that these were somewhat fewer than in previous years, amounting to approximately 88 out of over 10,000 this fall.

2357

APPLICATION CENTRE

Waterloo strongly supported the University Application Centre, feeling that there were no great discrepancies between their data and those supplied by the Centre.

2358

ENROLMENT

Dr. Matthews told the CUA that the undergraduate student population of approximately 10,000 was broken down in age as follows:

under 20	-	3417
20 - 24	-	5667
25 - 39	-	714
over 40	-	65

Dr. Matthews reminded CUA that in 1969 Waterloo had indicated its intention to set its maximum enrolment limit at 14,500 to be achieved by 1975. The current projection for 1975, he continued, was somewhat lower due to the unexpected enrolment fluctuations. To expand beyond this number, Waterloo would have to make use of the land it owns across Columbia Street, which currently forms its border with only a few buildings (including Optometry) on that land. Dr. Matthews reminded the Committee that Waterloo is interested in the next medical school, and would only be willing to use the land for that purpose.

In reply to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Dr. Matthews said that Waterloo does not discriminate against non-Canadians with the exception of certain professional schools such as Engineering, Optometry, Architecture, Planning, which give priority to Canadians. Dr. Matthews

and Mr. Robertson mentioned to CUA that Waterloo is currently engaged in an exchange program with the University of Mannheim in Germany.

In summing up the discussion on enrolment, Dr. Petch indicated that recent fluctuations have posed some problems for Waterloo in terms of space, because her facilities are fixed and are in many cases intended for special use. Since many of these cannot be adapted for use in areas of growing interest, they may be left vacant while disciplines with rising enrolments go without needed space. Dr. Matthews had indicated earlier that enrolment data for form CUA-73-A on FTE will be sent to CUA when the updated versions become available.

Earlier in the discussion, Dr. Gerstein had asked President Matthews how many part-time students were currently enrolled at Waterloo and whether correspondence courses were being offered. Dr. Matthews had replied that there were 1026 part-time students as of October 16th, not including correspondence students.

Dr. Petch informed CUA that the integrated studies program was continuing, with an enrolment ceiling nominally of 75. Most, but not all of those enrolled, come from secondary schools.

2359

QUALITY OF SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES

Replying to a question from Dr. Gerstein on the quality of secondary school graduates entering university, Dr. Petch noted that it was initially difficult to evaluate them because of the problems they faced in adapting to the unstructured format of the university. There seem to be fewer problems now, however, with students increasingly being exposed to unstructured systems before entering university. The University of Waterloo had some "precocious" students in the sense that high school pupils who have advanced as far as possible in high school mathematics are permitted to take university courses, for which they are given credit upon entering university.

At a later point in the discussion, Dr. Matthews noted that the grades of secondary school graduates are higher now than a few years ago. He felt, however, that this did not necessarily reflect lower standards, but could be a result of students taking courses they like and taking fewer of them. Some professors had indicated a concern that students out of high school today have serious problems with English and Mathematics. The university, Dr. Matthews said, had discussed the possibility of requiring English for entrance but decided against doing so on the grounds that this would put Waterloo in a relatively disadvantageous position for attracting students.

2360

ADMISSIONS SCHOLARSHIPS

Dr. Foley raised a question about the University's statement on scholarship (Brief, p. 16), enquiring whether the study mentioned had been a COU study or one carried out privately by the University. Father Siegfried stated that it was Waterloo's own study, and that it was not publicly available since the other universities polled had been promised confidentiality as a condition of their responding. Father Siegfried said that the poll undertaken had indicated that Waterloo was below the median in scholarships. As a result, the University recommended to the Senate and Board that a scholarship fund be set up. In answer to Dr. Foley's fear that such actions would cause competitive escalations, Dr. Matthews assured her that Waterloo's current scholarship scheme was far from the top one. He expressed the hope that COU would set some guidelines in this regard. Father Siegfried indicated that the University was making a deliberate attempt not to compete with other institutions on B.I.U.'s and that the study was based on gross enrolments.

2361

GRADUATE ENROLMENT

Dr. L.A.K. Watt told CUA that at the University of Waterloo, graduate enrolment was holding up favourably, and had in fact exceeded projections (which had been for a steady state situation) in most areas. The University had developed a program of part-time masters work in Engineering aimed at practicing engineers in the community. The courses were offered at external centres, and were identical to the on-campus courses.

2362

ACAP

The University of Waterloo indicated it was generally supportive of the ACAP process, recognizing the need for rational planning at the graduate level and the importance of this being carried out by the universities themselves. Waterloo does not anticipate any problems with acceptance of the recommendations, and has in fact already taken steps to make changes and prepare for a possible appraisal in Chemistry.

Dr. Watt indicated that the Sociology report would soon be available, that the Engineering reports were presently coming in, the Earth Sciences (revised) report had now been received, and that Geography and Education were completed. The consultants' reports on Environmental and Urban Planning and on Political Science were currently being written.

Dr. Rossiter enquired as to the machinery by which Waterloo responds to the various levels of the ACAP process. Dr.

Watt replied that he reviews the consultants' report along with the representative of the department concerned. A meeting is convened of Dr. Watt, the Department Chairman and the appropriate officers, who work out a response. Dr. Watt then drafts the response which is sent to the Vice-President, Academic for his reaction. The response is then submitted by Dr. Watt on behalf of the University.

When the COU Report is received, the President responds at COU on the advice of the Executive Council on behalf of the University. When COU has passed on its recommendations to CUA, the Report goes to the Graduate Council of the University of Waterloo and the Senate for their response.

2363

FUNDING OF PART-TIME STUDIES

Dr. Gerstein asked whether the availability of bursaries for part-time students at Waterloo would have made a significant difference to the number of students enrolled in these studies. Dr. Matthews indicated that defending that position would be very difficult. He expressed the opinion that it probably would not have made much difference.

2364

RESEARCH GRANTS

Dr. Petch told CUA that one problem with research funding is that federal granting agencies are involved, and no funds are available if there are no graduate students. This means that in only a very few areas where indirect costs are almost negligible, could any significant research be carried out. The problem would be solved either by having indirect as well as direct costs paid, or by providing special grants recognizing that graduate students were non-existent at the particular university.

Dr. Gerstein raised the question of whether universities which were denied graduate work should receive special consideration in granting research funds. She expressed the feeling that while particular consideration might be made, this funding would be contingent upon the quality of the individuals involved; it would not be automatic.

Dr. Rossiter asked whether the University of Waterloo had any policy restricting the publication of research. Dr. Petch answered that the policy in fact works the other way: these are to be published unless there are contract problems, in which case there may be a delay of a few months. One problem, he stated, is that government is over sensitive about social science research, much of which can be embarrassing.

2365

CO-OPERATION WITH PROXIMATE UNIVERSITIES

Mr. Hughes asked whether Waterloo had any working relationship with Waterloo Lutheran University (now Sir Wilfrid Laurier). Dr. Matthews said that since 1970, there has been an agreement which established a Joint Committee chaired by the Presidents of the two institutions, to facilitate co-operative efforts. The universities offer joint library services, and students from one university are permitted to take courses at the other. In this regard, he said, Waterloo students have been enrolling in business courses at Wilfrid Laurier, and students from W.L.U. have taken advantage of the Computing Science courses offered at Waterloo. He reported that a total of about 600 Waterloo students were enrolled in courses at Wilfrid Laurier, and an even greater number from W.L.U. were taking Waterloo courses. Co-operation also exists in the fields of music, fine arts and Spanish, aimed at preventing any competitive build-up of courses.

2366

MORATORIUM ON CAPITAL FUNDING

Mr. Gellatly asked when the universities might expect an end to the building capital freeze. He indicated that the University of Waterloo had plans for new buildings to accommodate Kinetic and Leisure Studies and Urban Studies. Mr. Gellatly requested CUA's support on the matter. Dr. Gerstein told Mr. Gellatly that the CUA was aware of the problem and was keeping it under consideration.

Dr. Petch remarked that graduates from professional schools are more and more in demand, yet these schools are subject to highly restricted entry. Many graduates of professional schools use their training in areas outside of their specific field, he said, and it is therefore unlikely that there will be any overabundance of them. Prof. W.R. Lederman said that students were clearly "voting" their preferences in their applications, and expressed the feeling that other aspects such as manpower needs would have to be considered in deciding to what extent universities want to "cater" to this trend.

The meeting concluded at noon.


.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Oral brief presented to the CUA by the University of Guelph, October 29th, 1973 in Room 141, the Animal Poultry Science Nutrition Building, University of Guelph, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

2367

PRESENT

CUA: Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Mr. H.H. Walker
Dr. R. Rossiter
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Dr. J. Holmes

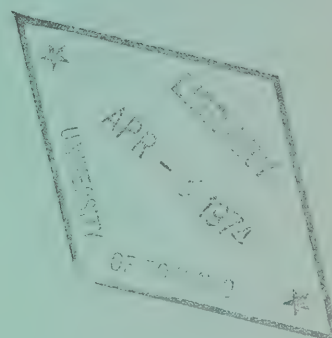
Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

MCU: Dr. P. Glynn
Dr. P. Wright
Mr. A. Gordon

COU: Mr. C. Isaacs

University of Guelph:

Dr. W.C. Winegard, President
Dr. J. Percy Smith, Vice-President Academic
Mr. W.W. Bean, Vice-President Administration
Mr. W. Vaughan, Assistant to Vice-President Academic
Mr. D.M. Jamieson, Research Advisor to Vice-President Administration
Mr. R.D. Lockie, Research Assistant to Vice-President Academic
Mr. W.A. Brown, Director of Physical Resources
Mr. N.M. Sullivan, Comptroller
Mr. W.W. Lasby, Chairman of the Board of Governors
Dr. M.H.M. MacKinnon, Dean, College of Arts
Dr. K. Ronald, Dean, College of Biological Science
Dr. Janet M. Wardlaw, Dean, College of Family and Consumer Studies
Dr. E.B. MacNaughton, Dean, College of Physical Science
Dr. J.W. Skinner, Dean, College of Social Science
Dr. D.G. Howell, Dean, Ontario Veterinary College
Dr. H.S. Armstrong, Dean, Graduate Studies
Dr. C. Rennie, Acting Dean of Research
Mr. R.P. Gilmour, Provost
Mr. A.G. Holmes, Registrar



Mrs. Margaret Beckman, Chief Librarian

Other members of the Committee on Academic Priorities:

Mr. P. O'Malley, President, University of Guelph
Central Students Association
Dr. R.C. Anderson, Zoology
Dr. J. Bligh, English
Dr. A.K. Colter, Chemistry
Dr. D.G. Ingram, Associate Dean, Ontario Veterinary
College
Dr. J.F. Melby, Political Studies
Ms. Marjorie B. Phillips, Family Studies
Dr. J.W. Tanner, Crop Science

Observers:

Dr. H.D. Edgecombe, Consumer Studies
Dr. T.K. Warley, Agricultural Economics
Dr. K. Myers, Zoology
Ms. Marion Cameron, Library
Mrs. M.L. Moon, Board of Governors

2368

GENERAL REMARKS

Dr. Winegard opened by stating that the aims and objectives outlined in last year's brief remain operative guidelines this year. He began his general comments by saying that there were real difficulties, particularly on the operating income side. He indicated that the University could not continue to function without serious deterioration of quality, given current inflationary factors. Dr. Winegard stated further that the guaranteed 5% B.I.U. increase was not sufficient. The implications of this are that the University is forced into practices it does not like. For example, the University is not always hiring on normal tenure conditions. Dr. Winegard indicated that more part-time staff were being hired, which means less academic stability.

The University of Guelph, he indicated, has always supported formula financing. However, he continued, this is only workable if the B.I.U. increase is satisfactory, and if special grants for special purposes are avoided, as these cut into the total amount of money available to universities.

Dr. Winegard questioned whether the government recognized the special costs currently encountered. As an example, he cited some of the present difficulties which are being found in adapting high school programs to those in universities. As a result of these difficulties, more resources are required for guidance, make-up courses, etc. Dr. Winegard strongly recommended that the B.I.U. value be increased for next year to take account of this and other

problems.

Ontario Student Awards Program

Dr. Winegard reiterated the five recommendations stated in the written brief with regard to the OSAP program. These were: that there be an immediate increase in the scale of student assistance; that the formula include a cost of living factor to be annually reviewed before the fall semester each year; that the entire aid system be reviewed, particularly the mandatory loan portion (he made reference to the COPSE Report in this regard); that the definition of independent status be reviewed to eliminate the mandatory minimum age; that applications from Guelph for the spring semester be given priority over other general applications even if this requires their being processed by hand.

Capital Freeze

Dr. Winegard stated that the University of Guelph had supported the capital freeze in the past even when this was to the great disadvantage of Guelph. However, he continued, a year has been sufficient time to appraise the situation. The University therefore requested that the freeze on capital be discontinued.

Formula Revision

Dr. Winegard felt that the government should not separate cyclical renewal from the rest of the formula for revision purposes. He stated that the Ministry, the COU, and the CUA should reach agreement as soon as possible on a new formula. In the meantime, he called for the reinstitution of the old formula with an updated value for the cost of space.

Continuing Education

The President urged that a formal mechanism be developed for the support of continuing education programs. He said that there were very limited resources at the hands of the University to respond to a great public need.

Dr. Winegard requested that the CUA and the Ministry help the universities to gain public recognition for those aspects of their operation which lie outside the strictly academic area. He drew particular attention to the role of the universities in providing facilities for conferences. He made it clear that this was not a financial request but merely recognition of this important and frequently unappreciated role.

2369

B.I.U. VALUE INCREASE

Dr. Gerstein reminded Dr. Winegard that the amount of money given to universities has increased each year. She asked whether Guelph had a proposal for determining the B.I.U. increment. Dr. Winegard stated in reply that the University proposed to take 75% of the operating income for salaries (in other words 75% of the B.I.U.) and multiply this by the increase in salaries and wages in the economy in the particular year. To the other 25%, he proposed applying the Wholesale Price Index. This would enable the universities to pay the "going rates" for salaries and to provide at least the goods and services which were provided in the previous year.

Mr. Dodge noted that the Wholesale Price Index leads the Consumer Price Index. W.W. Bean replied that a correlation had been found between the Wholesale Price Index and the university's expenditures on goods and services. He said that the 75/25 division was fairly accurate although it would (if anything) be closer to 80/20.

Dr. Holmes noted that Guelph had experienced a surplus last year. Responding to this, Dr. Winegard stated that this had been lost this year. Guelph, he said, lost roughly two million dollars with the implementation of the slip year, because they were a growing institution. He criticized this disincentive to growth.

Later in the discussion, Dr. Winegard stated that every institution supports certain disciplines which must be temporarily "carried". Mr. Walker asked what was the latest date by which the university would like to know the value of the B.I.U. increase. Dr. Winegard agreed that December 1st, 1973 would be helpful.

Mr. Dodge asked Dr. Winegard to provide a statement indicating roughly the division of expenditures at Guelph. He asked what index Guelph would prefer to use in determining the B.I.U. increase. In reply, W.W. Bean began by saying that 78% of the current budget was directed to salaries, 21% to goods and services, and 1% miscellaneous. Secondly, he indicated that Guelph would prefer to use a national index in determining the B.I.U. He said that he would be happy to send a more detailed breakdown of expenditures to CUA.

In closing the discussion of the B.I.U. increase, W.W. Bean said that the B.I.U. increase each year by no means met the inflationary increase.

2370

QUALITY OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Dr. Gerstein asked Dr. Winegard what the solution might be to the problem of adapting high school graduates to

university programs. Dr. Winegard in reply, said that it would be impossible to get a consensus among the universities on this question. Some, he said, want college entrance exams. On the other hand, some feel the purpose of secondary schools is not to make life easy for the universities. The high cost to universities, he said, is in the extraordinary amount of counselling required in the first years to help a student to find his direction in the university program. Dr. Winegard indicated that this was a problem right across the Arts and Science spectrum.

J.P. Smith, Vice-President, Academic, pointed out that this problem was being encountered even in the professional schools. He said further that counselling in the latter high school years, appeared to have been largely ineffective. Students enter the university system without adequate background in the areas in which they wish to study.

2371

ENROLMENT

Mr. Walker drew attention to the fact that the freshman intake at Guelph was greater this year than predicted. He asked in which areas this was particularly evident, and why, with problems of limited space, the university chose to accept so many students. Dr. Winegard replied that in fact Guelph was only 75-100 students over their projections. He said further that a significant portion of the increase came from returning stop-outs, the numbers of which cannot be accurately predicted. Similarly, he said, the number of transfers from other universities had increased in all programs.

Dr. Gerstein asked whether there was any evidence that the motivation of returning students was different from that of students entering directly from the high schools. Dr. Winegard replied that his personal experience was with returning stop-outs who seem to be highly motivated, but he indicated that this might not be an accurate sample.

Dr. Rossiter asked whether the "no-show" students from a year ago appear to be seeking entry now, one year after their original acceptance. He asked how Guelph coped with this type of student. The Registrar replied, saying that the answer to this is not known, and noting that at Guelph, the situation is complicated by the fact that there are three points of entry.

Dean Wardlaw of Family and Consumer Studies stated that perhaps increased counselling services are partially responsible for a decline in stop-outs and students who do not show up for registration. He indicated that this service done on a group basis has increased roughly ten fold, over a few years ago, and helps students to understand more fully the program for which they are applying.

Dr. Winegard repeated his request that the spring semester students at Guelph be given special consideration over general applicants for the following fall. Dr. Glynn said this was a reasonable request.

Dr. Winegard said later, that the University of Guelph was in the process of achieving a steady state situation one program at a time by the imposition of quotas.

Later in the discussion, Dr. Gerstein asked whether the partial support given for part-time studies had made a difference to the enrolment in these courses at Guelph. Dr. Winegard said that it was unlikely that this would make a difference, as this is only done on a half-time basis anyway.

2372

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Dr. Gerstein pointed out that some of the community colleges have continuing education courses virtually identical with those offered by universities, for which they are receiving funds. Dr. Winegard said that there would have to be some discussion on categories of programs. He said that clearly some of the universities' activities should not receive funding, but indicated that a decision would have to be made on which ones should receive support. The University of Guelph, he said, would like the CUA to make the decision.

Dr. Rossiter asked whether continuing education courses would be wide open, so that someone with grade 11 education, for example, would have equal access with a university graduate. Dr. Winegard said that these would be wide open, although persons who did not seem to be adequately prepared for the course to which they were applying would be discouraged from enrolling.

On the question of course duplication in the universities and community colleges, Dr. Winegard stated that Waterloo, Wilfrid Laurier, Conestoga College and Guelph, plan together.

2373

FINANCIAL AID TO STUDENTS - OSAP

In reply to a question from Dr. Gerstein, the Registrar said that 55% of the students at Guelph were involved in the OSAP program and that the distribution was across all disciplines. He indicated further that the average award at Guelph is slightly higher than at most universities. Dr. Winegard noted that the university makes an effort to help students in attaining other forms of aid as well. He continued, saying again that the independence provisions are inconsistent in requiring that a student be 24 years of age to be considered financially independent when in all other areas, he is accorded this status at age eighteen.

Mr. Dodge asked whether Guelph had found a reluctance on the part of youth with working class parents to incur debts. J.P. Smith felt that this was a valid observation, and pointed out that ironically, these students qualify for unemployment insurance but not for educational assistance.

2374

MORATORIUM ON CAPITAL FUNDING

Dr. Gerstein asked for some elaboration on Guelph's request that cyclical renewal remain a part of the capital formula. Dr. Winegard said that Guelph was underbuilt and that there is a great deal of inflexibility of use in the buildings of the 1960's. Dr. Gerstein asked whether there would be more flexible ways of building in the future to keep universities from falling into this trap again. Dr. Winegard told CUA members that the problem was not in structure as much as in servicing; many buildings are not adequately wired or provided with sufficient water and gas services to permit them to be used in lab courses for example.

Replying to a question from Dr. Holmes, Dr. Winegard said that if the capital freeze were lifted, the highest priority would go to a further Biology and Social Science building, for which roughly five million dollars would be required.

In summary, Dr. Winegard requested that CUA recommend that the freeze be ended, the interim formula be reinstated, and space allocation be reviewed.

2375

CLASS SIZE

The University of Guelph has an effective class size of 50, which means that classes which exceed this number are required to meet again in smaller groups to compensate. This year (1973-74), Dr. Winegard said, Guelph has had a problem breaking classes down into as small groups as it would like due to a lack of resources. The decision on a class size of 50 was made by the Senate in the fall of 1972.

2376

INSTRUCTIONAL QUALITY

Dr. Gerstein asked whether any attempts were made to strengthen the quality of instruction. J.P. Smith replied that Guelph had a Senate Committee on Teaching and Learning with a half-time permanent employee.

Mrs. Margaret Beckman, Librarian, noted that Guelph was one of the first university libraries to go heavily into the area of audio-visual support for courses. In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, she stated that persons from outside the University who wish to make use of these facilities are subject to the same rules as University staff.

2377

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

J.P. Smith said that Guelph is just entering the field of correspondence courses, making use of cassettes in particular. Computerized learning systems are employed in economics courses as well.

Replying to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Dr. Winegard said that there are no off-campus teaching centres, although Guelph has recently been approached in this regard. He stated, however, that some of the Universities' agriculture courses are offered elsewhere (for example, in Toronto).

J.P. Smith said that current enrolment in correspondence courses is 34 for the winter semester. He indicated that the University expects this to expand rapidly, particularly in Guelph's special areas of expertise.

2378

TRI-SEMESTER SYSTEM

Dr. Winegard expressed the University's satisfaction with the tri-semester system. He felt that the good student is able to do five or six consecutive semesters without feeling a great deal of pressure. The struggling student may encounter somewhat more pressure in the semester system as a result of the regular deadlines which require that a student work steadily. Many, he indicated, appreciate these deadlines however. Dr. Winegard said also that the semester system resulted in a wider range of courses for students.

Dr. Rossiter asked whether larger numbers of high school students would be entering the winter semester now that some high schools are adopting the semester system. Dr. Winegard agreed, but noted that there were problems coordinating the dates of high school and university semesters. This has not discouraged students from coming, however.

Dr. Winegard, answering a query from Dr. Gerstein, said that figures would have to be staggering before Guelph would consider any other system.

Dr. Winegard told the Committee of a misunderstanding between the University of Guelph and the Ministry of Education concerning the status of high school students entering the spring (January) semester without completing grade 13. Guelph was of the understanding that these students would receive their Secondary School Diplomas, while the Ministry of Education felt otherwise. Dr. Winegard said that the misunderstanding had been satisfactorily resolved.

2379

RESIDENCE OCCUPANCY

Dr. Winegard pointed out that the semester system had implications for residence occupancy as well. There is always a drop in occupancy from the fall to the winter semesters because of the failure rate. This fall, he said, residences were full, with 45% of the students choosing to live in residence. Comparatively speaking, Dr. Gilmour said, residence fees in the universities were basically the same over Ontario. He stated that Guelph had exceeded expectations on ancillary operations (including both residence and food) by approximately \$200,000. This is carried over from year to year.

2380

ACAP

Dr. Winegard said that Guelph generally supports ACAP although the University is concerned that the process is slow and costly. It is preferable however, he said, to go through the agony of ACAP than to accept the alternative. Chemistry, he felt, was the most difficult the universities would have to go through.

2381

COOPERATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Dr. Winegard drew the CUA's attention to the cooperative Ph.D. program in Philosophy with McMaster University. This arrangement had worked out favourably, but he indicated that in many instances "sharing" arrangements turn out to be straight contributions of one institution to another.

Mention was also made of the possibility of a Ph.D. program operated in cooperation with Industry, a situation which is common in Britain but has not been seriously mounted in Canada. Dr. H. Armstrong said that Guelph wanted to provide opportunities for graduate students to conduct research in industrial laboratories under the joint supervision of someone in the company and someone from the University.

2382

EDUCATION PROGRAM

Guelph would like to provide a post-graduate Education Diploma course which would provide an alternative to further degree work for which many teachers are inadequately prepared. The proposed course, which would include upper-year undergraduate courses, and a major project expected to involve roughly 20% of the student's time, has been shelved until it can be guaranteed formula support.

2383

RESEARCH

Dr. Winegard said that the University of Guelph is heavily research-oriented, and pointed out that research funds have increased primarily in areas other than those in which the University specializes. Guelph, he said, has a Research Advisory Board.

One of the problems, Dr. Winegard stated, arises from the fact that only direct costs are supported. He said that about 50% of the support given for direct costs is shifted to help cover indirect costs.

2384

FORMULA REVISION

Dr. Winegard said that the proposed decline in weights for graduate students is not likely to affect Guelph very much because the University is not heavily oriented to graduate work.

The University of Guelph requested that "tinkering" with the formula be avoided, and asked that the present formula be retained for 1974-75 although some rationalization should be found for the compensatory grants portion. The present formula covers research costs at Guelph, Dr. Winegard said, but there would undoubtedly be institutions lacking in even a fair sprinkling of graduate students, who would prefer that the research component be separated.

2385

CONCLUSION

Dr. Gerstein thanked Dr. Winegard and his colleagues from the University of Guelph for their presentation, and said that the experience had been a very fruitful one for the CUA.

The meeting adjourned at noon.


.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Oral brief presented to the CUA by McMaster University, October 29th, 1973 at 2:00 p.m. in Room 141, Animal and Poultry Science-Nutrition Building, at the University of Guelph.

2386

PRESENT

CUA: Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Dr. R. Rossiter
Mr. H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

MCU: Dr. P. Glynn, University Affairs Division

COU: Mr. L. Payton

McMaster:

A.N. Bourns, President and Vice-Chancellor
D. Melvin Hedden, Vice-President (Administration)
D.R. McCalla, Acting Vice-President (Academic),
Science & Engineering
W.F. Hellmuth, Vice-President (Academic), Arts
A. Berland, Dean, Faculty of Humanities
S.J. Frankel, Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences
W.J. McCallion, Dean, School of Adult Education
W.J. Schlatter, Dean, Faculty of Business
L.W. Shemilt, Dean, Faculty of Engineering
W.J. Walsh, Associate Dean, Faculty of Medicine
J.P. Evans, Registrar
B.W. Jackson (Professor of English), Chairman,
Senate Committee on Academic Policy
S.F.H. Threlkeld (Professor of Biology), President's
Academic Colleague to C.U.O.
F. Fell, Vice-Chairman, Board of Governors
H.C. Dixon, Chairman, Finance Committee,
Board of Governors
Mrs. J. Lanfranco, Graduate student
D. Warner, Undergraduate student, and President,
Student's Representative Assembly



2387

INTRODUCTION AND PRELIMINARY REMARKS

President Bourns opened the session with brief comments on enrolment, staffing problems, ACAP, difficulties in sustaining research, problems in introducing new innovative programs, and McMaster's interests in faculties of education and law.

2388

ENROLMENT

Dr. Bourns reported that the freshman intake and full-time undergraduate population has increased by 1% this year. He conservatively predicted the same growth in the next few years, particularly because of McMaster's good location. Despite this, he said McMaster has not had its share of the general growth this year, especially in the humanities, sciences and engineering, where its best resources lie. Dr. Bourns expressed his concern that while McMaster has adhered strictly to the COU recruitment guidelines, it is at a disadvantage with respect to at least one major competitor which does not observe these. McMaster's position, he continued, is favourable in part because it did not suffer the shortfalls other institutions did.

About 14% of McMaster's full-time students, Dr. Bourns said, are in the graduate area. He expects a growth in this area of approximately 25%, particularly in the Social Sciences, Health Sciences and Engineering. The overall enrolment picture is constant, but Dr. Bourns indicated significant growth in business and Health Sciences. In these areas, he said, McMaster would have to add new faculty, which is extremely difficult with a fixed income.

Dr. Bourns stated that McMaster looks very unfavourably on dropping good, young, tenured faculty in declining areas. He said they were attempting to maximize flexibility in faculty and many faculty do extra work on an overload basis. Eighty-five percent of extension courses are now included on a load basis now, he said. The social science area is still seriously understaffed, Dr. Bourns indicated.

2389

GRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH - FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Dr. Bourns said that McMaster has a strong commitment to graduate studies and research. The general level of NRC grants is 50% greater than at other institutions, but Dr. Bourns reminded the Committee that these only pay direct costs, while university funds must be found for indirect costs. McMaster, he said, supported Recommendation 110 of the COPSE Report, which stated that there should be no reduction in weight for research programs. Later, Dr. Bourns said that he supported the sepa-

ration of research as recommended by COPSE, but felt there was no deterministic relationship between the amount of research that should be done in an area and the number of students in the area. Rather, he said, research support must be determined on the basis of the quality of research being undertaken.

2390

ACAP

Dr. Bourns indicated that McMaster strongly supports the principles and practices of ACAP. He noted that McMaster has fared well in the assessments so far, and attributed this to the emphasis which the university has given to graduate studies. Dr. Bourns said that he and his faculty were counting on ACAP to help identify areas of weakness in the university's programs. He stated also that McMaster is fully prepared to abide by the ACAP recommendations.

2391

OPERATING GRANTS

Dr. Bourns called for the continuation of slip-year financing. He pointed out some problem areas, saying specifically that financial stringency inhibits growth in new areas, reducing incentive. It is important, he felt, to cover basic costs from regular formula income.

Dr. Bourns said further that McMaster is a long way from a steady state situation in Medicine, and that it will be absolutely necessary to take on new faculty. He called for formula identification of this situation.

Dr. Bourns mentioned that corporate donors have been canvassed, but said the university would fall short of its needs even with this source. He repeated his recommendation to the Ministry of one year ago, that extra-formula funds amounting to 2% of operating grants be made available to the universities for specific new innovative programs.

2392

NEW GRADUATE PROGRAMS

Dr. Bourns mentioned two programs which McMaster would like to introduce. The first is an education program, which he indicated would be contingent upon the need for a new faculty in this field. If there was not sufficient need, Dr. Bourns said McMaster would look to a collaborative effort with Brock similar to that between Trent and Queen's.

The second program in which McMaster expressed an interest was Law. Dr. Bourns noted that McMaster was disappointed that they were not chosen last time, but hoped for reconsideration soon. He pointed out that a great many qualified

applicants are being denied access because of limited places. Dr. Bourns said that there was a need for more lawyers in the province, and that should the government recognize this need, McMaster would be the logical site for a new school. He concluded by saying that McMaster had unique opportunities for collaboration between Law and the other professions, notably medicine and business. A Senate Committee at McMaster is currently exploring the matter, he said.

Dr. King, Dean of Graduate Studies, criticized cutbacks in graduate student numbers, stating that in the next five or ten years, there will be a shortage of Ph.D.'s. He noted that ACAP strongly endorses increases in the areas of Geography and Economics, but he said that this will be very difficult to achieve given existing patterns of funding. In the Arts and Humanities, Dr. King said it was not possible to draw on research funds as Science and Engineering faculties can.

Dr. King mentioned several new programs which have been instituted this year, including anthropology, neurosciences, social welfare, health care etc. He then made specific mention of the new half-time Ph.D. program, which will include one year of full-time residence following four years of half-time studies. He said that there has been no response from the Ministry on the funding of this program.

2393

NEW UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Dr. S.J. Frankel said that McMaster is moving with deliberate speed in instituting some of the new programs noted in pages 21-25 of the written brief. He mentioned more specifically the Experimental Year I Program in the Social Sciences, which is now four years old. Dr. Frankel felt that this program and others would appeal to women looking for "second careers" after going through the domestic phase, as well as to stop-outs and mature students.

Dr. Frankel pointed out advances McMaster has made with the introduction of interdisciplinary studies in humanities and dramatic arts, and told the CUA of the growing interest on the part of students in joint-honours programs. He said that there was at present a Report on the organization of undergraduate studies, aimed at harmonizing the University's practices with the COPSE Report suggestions. The Report is now under consideration. The possibilities of gaining a degree by credit are also being considered.

2394

ADULT EDUCATION

Dean McCallion said McMaster is attempting to increase

the equivalent education opportunities for adults (specifically with the three-year B.Sc. and the combined BA/BSW), to increase accessibility by providing classes during the day as well as in the evenings, and to encourage more adults to enter the programs by dropping the age definition of "mature students" to 21. Dr. McCallion also mentioned the "campuses" in other centres which further increase accessibility. A Day Care Centre has been provided for the Downtown Centre as well.

Dean McCallion said that further courses are planned for the term beginning in January.

2395

HEALTH SERVICES EDUCATION

W.J. Walsh, Associate Dean, Faculty of Medicine, told CUA that his faculty is now more closely related to community services in Hamilton, specifically the Hamilton District Health Council. He indicated also that there is close cooperation with Mohawk College in the planning area and in resource sharing.

Dr. Walsh made reference to the Masters in Health Care Practice which draws on a variety of disciplines for resources. He mentioned the provincial resource guidelines which suggest 100 medical students, but indicated that McMaster would like to have this increased to 120. The Ministry of Health limit of 250 resident trainees in health care was also considered low.

Dean Walsh noted that the slip-year method of financing does not help new programs in getting established. He therefore requested consideration for the Health Sciences program to opt out of slip-year financing until it has reached a steady state situation.

In concluding the discussion on Health Sciences, Dr. Walsh mentioned plans for a Health Services Administration Program and a program in Dentistry.

2396

ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM (O.G.S.)

Dr. King of Graduate Studies, said that the OGS program is no more liberal with respect to foreign students than was the old system even though many of these students can be expected to remain in Canada after graduation. At present, he said, about 20% of the graduate students at McMaster are from foreign countries. He welcomed the emphasis the new scholarship program puts on excellence despite his disappointment that it awards only 10% to students on visas.

Graduate student, Mrs. J. Lanfranco expressed concern also with the general reduction in the number of awards.

She said that since the program is being extended to a greater number of fields, it becomes difficult for more than a few students in each area to receive them. Mrs. Lanfranco said that the increase in the size of the award would have the effect of increasing the degree of variance among students. She felt this could result in an undesirable elitism. She called for an increase in awards to foreign students from 10% to 20% or 25%; more remission of fees; and more funding for part-time graduate students.

Dr. Rossiter agreed that there was an element of elitism in the program but added that it was an intellectual elitism, and that high B students could in fact get funding through OSAP. He also pointed out that there was an original allotment of 20% to foreign students but this had been reduced to 10% by the Ministry.

Mrs. Lanfranco noted further that grades differ depending on institutions and disciplines, and said that this made awards based on grades untenable.

2397

PART-TIME STUDIES

Mr. Dodge asked what the distribution of part-time students with respect to degree and non-degree courses was. Dr. McCallion replied that there would be roughly 1/3 of the students in each of three categories: degree, certificate, and general interest. Dr. Bourns again mentioned the half-time Ph.D. which he said is aimed primarily at women.

Earlier in the discussion, Dr. Frankel had told CUA about McMaster's new part-time social work program. These courses are offered largely in the evenings, and combine theory with practice. Field placements are made in local agencies in evenings and frequently for 3-5 week periods during the summer vacation.

2398

B.I.U. INCREASE

Mr. Dixon told CUA that the University aimed at financial planning which was responsible to the public and the community with a particular concern to avoiding deficit budgeting. As a result of this concern, he said, McMaster has finished each year with a small surplus. Mr. Dixon said, however, that unless more financial support is provided to counteract inflationary trends, McMaster will experience substantial deficits for the next 2 or 3 years. He asked that this be recognized in setting the B.I.U. increments. He drew attention to p. 56 of the written brief, suggesting a B.I.U. relationship to the Ontario Wage Index and the Industrial Price Index be considered.

Mr. Dodge asked whether it was not more advisable to fund

an index related to the goods and services that universities specifically buy. Dr. Bourns noted that the Council of Vice-Regents in the U.K. had constructed such an index.

Dr. Rossiter mentioned that data now being used are based on last year's figures. He asked whether McMaster would want to know by December 1st what the B.I.U. increase will be or whether they would be willing to wait until March 1st when more recent figures would be available. Dr. D. Melvin Hedden, Vice-President (Administration), replied that if the University knew the index being used and the principles followed, it could figure this out on its own as the data became available.

2399

RESIDENCE OCCUPANCY

Dr. Gerstein asked how McMaster had avoided an ancillary service deficit. Dr. Bourns replied that the University had assumed responsibility for these services some years ago, at the urging of its students. There is at present a Board which oversees this area, with heavy student representation. Dr. Bourns told CUA that there is now a "break-even" situation and that the University makes use of its facilities during the summer months for conferences, the income from which helps meet costs during the year. Mr. Hedden said that residence rates did not increase last year, and that they were lower than most other universities.

2400

FORMULA REVISION

Mr. H.H. Walker asked where McMaster's priorities would lie if they received the overall financial increase they wished. Dr. Bourns replied that priorities have been given to staffing, but added that facilities for libraries and scientific equipment are also in great need. He said that McMaster could no longer compromise non-faculty needs.

On the subject of the proposed new formula, Dr. Bourns said that the University supported the general principles of the report of the Joint Committee, but added his concern about building in a base now for more than three years. He felt that Medicine should not be included in the slip-year formula until it has reached a steady-state enrolment. He mentioned also that medicine requires a substantial infusion of staff to meet the needs of its increasing enrolment. With this exception, McMaster supports the slip-year approach.

2401

QUALITY OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Dr. McCalla, responding to a question from Mr. W. Dodge, said that part of the problem in judging high school gra-

duates for admission to universities arises from the new system of open records in high schools which makes it almost impossible to receive good, reliable remarks from principals. The universities must now "read between the lines" he said. There was great need, he continued, for a good mechanism for quality control. Dr. McCalla specifically complained that the trend away from hard, quantitative analysis has serious implications for the mathematical and English ability of university graduates. He stated at the same time, however, that the good high schools are sending out graduates of higher calibre than previously.

Mr. Dodge suggested that it was a "vicious circle" situation since teachers graduating from universities without some of these basic skills may perpetuate this problem.

Dr. Frankel mentioned that the new Independent Studies program attempts to put students with greater than usual capabilities into a less disciplined program of study. While this program does offer a different kind of extensive intellectual experience, Dr. Frankel said, it is not "permissive".

Dr. McCalla said that there is no way of knowing initially how good a student will be. Some who are in the 60-65% group in high school may find the university milieu very stimulating and do extremely well; others will fail. He expressed the University's concern about high school science teachers, many of whom do not have Type-A certificates; these, he said, would benefit from a program such as the proposed M.Sc. for teachers.

2402

ENROLMENT

Mr. Walker asked whether McMaster had an enrolment ceiling, and how firm this would be. In reply, Dr. Bourns said that while there is no formal limitation, McMaster is aware of the physical limitations of the campus. He indicated that McMaster had originally put the limit at 12,000, but added that this was unreasonable with the present pattern. For the foreseeable future, he said that 10,000 would be a more rational choice, and felt that there would be no problem including enrolment from a Law School or from Dentistry in this.

2403

FACULTY

Dr. Bourns replied to a question on tenure from Dr. Rossiter by saying that the concentration of faculty ages was causing a considerable concern at McMaster. He told CUA that the University tries to encourage early retirement, part-time teaching etc. At the same time, Dr. Bourns noted that this concern was voiced fifteen years ago as well. He said that serious thought is being given to contractual appointments,

though he realized that this should have been started some time ago. Dr. Bourns said he was very worried about terminating appointments of bright, young, faculty members because of enrolment drops, especially if the services of these will be required in five years' time when enrolment has risen again.

Dr. Gerstein stated that a redefinition of the role of high schools was called for. She said that the idea that high schools exist to feed the university system is a myth, and suggested that one should look at all ages for the universities' enrolment potential.

2404

CONCLUSION

Dr. Bourns told the Committee that the preparation of the briefs for CUA had been a very helpful exercise, and thanked Dr. Gerstein for her concern with the quality of university education as well as the financial aspects. Dr. Gerstein expressed her appreciation of the effort McMaster had put into its preparation.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 4:30 p.m.


.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Oral brief presented to the Committee on University Affairs on behalf of the Royal Botanical Gardens at 4:45 p.m. on Monday, 29th October, 1973, in Room 141 of the Animal and Poultry Science-Nutrition Building, University of Guelph.

2405

PRESENT:

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J.M. Holmes
Mr. J.O'N. Hughes
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. H.H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J.A. O'Grady
Dr. P. Glynn, MCU
Mr. P. Wright, MCU

Royal Botanical Gardens:

Dr. Leslie Laking
Dr. A.N. Bourns
Dr. R.J. Hilton

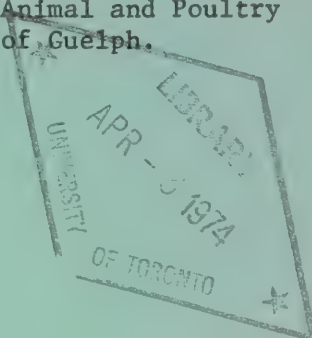
2406

OPENING REMARKS

Dr. Laking opened by telling CUA that the Royal Botanical Gardens wished to make the general public more aware of its facilities and services. He mentioned that the Gardens have been asked to contribute to several libraries in the Province.

The Royal Botanical Gardens, Dr. Laking stated, did not participate in the great expansion of the sixties because at that time they were not sufficiently developed. He emphasized that the Royal Botanical Gardens now considered itself to be ready for its expansion phase in 1974/75. He pointed specifically to the need for an indoor conservatory, an improvement of the Gardens' headquarters and an expansion of the arboretum and children's garden.

Dr. Laking referred to the Palmer estate which the Royal Botanical Gardens had recently inherited, telling the Committee that the Gardens expected roughly \$10,000 per year in income from the \$130,000



estate. He said that the Gardens were requesting financial aid from the Ministry of Colleges and Universities to allow proper use to be made of the inherited funds.

Dr. Foley, Dr. Rossiter, and Peter Wright addressed themselves to the problem of the book deficit caused by the Ministry's nine-month grant basis. Later, Dr. Gerstein requested clarification on this matter from the Ministry, to which Dr. Glynn agreed.

2407

COOPERATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Dr. Laking told the CUA that McMaster University had recently indicated an interest in a joint effort in an aspect of biology for which the Royal Botanical Gardens has a highly qualified staff member.

Dr. Laking informed the Committee that there is a possibility that the general meeting of the International Lilac Society will be held at the Royal Botanical Gardens next year. He said further that the Gardens may be asked to become the international registration authority on these plants, and indicated that the Board has approved the move if the invitation should come.

Dr. Bourns told the Committee that he would be happy to see an exception to the capital freeze made for the Gardens. He stated that the Royal Botanical Gardens makes use of its limited resources in a very effective way, and that he was impressed with the quality of scientific programs at the Gardens. Dr. Bourns said that he felt these to be essential if the Gardens is to fulfill its purpose. Dr. Hilton expressed the view that it is an ideal time and environment in which to move into the field of scientific research. He said that it was hoped that the Royal Botanical Gardens would be able to acquire a geneticist for this purpose.

The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m.


.....
Reva Gerstein, Chairman.

minutes
COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES



Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on Tuesday, 30th October, 1973, at 9:00 a.m., at the University of Guelph, with Brock University.

2408

PRESENT

CUA: Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J.M. Holmes
Mr. J.O'N. Hughes
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Mr. H.H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J.A. O'Grady

MCU: Dr. P. Glynn

COU: Mr. L. Payton

Brock University: Dr. A.J. Earp, Acting President
Professor H.E. Bell
Mr. J. Dow, Student Senator
Dr. S.H. Irvine, Dean of College of Education
Professor J.P. Meeker
Professor B.M. Millman
Dr. C.A. Plint, Dean of Arts and Science
Mr. C.B. Slemon, Chairman of the Board of Trustees
Mr. T.B. Varcoe, Controller

2409

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Gerstein thanked Brock University for its brief and remarked on its high caliber.

Dr. Earp introduced the Brock submission by drawing attention to several points. He noted that Brock University was close to viability under the present formula. However, he was unable to project the necessary student increase that would ensure viability.

Nonetheless, the deficit which has characterized Brock's finances can be contained. Dr. Earp noted that Brock's submission requested support for its program in physical education. He also observed that efficient planning has been inhibited by uncertainty over the B.I.U. value and the magnitude of the compensatory grant. Finally, Dr. Earp stressed Brock's intention to phase out the Glenridge Building. Dr. Earp then invited questions from the Committee.

2410

ENROLMENT IN PART-TIME STUDIES

Dr. Gerstein asked whether or not part-time student registration was increasing.

Dr. Earp indicated that this was a major thrust in Brock's activities, but that he could not justify a prediction of a major increase in this area. Professor Meeker pointed to the problems created by a recent Ministry of Education regulation concerning primary school teachers. In the past, many extension students were drawn from this segment of the community. However, now that a Bachelor's degree is required for admission to Teacher's College, fewer teachers are pursuing extension studies. However, Professor Meeker reported to the Committee that more individuals in business and industry are being attracted to extension.

Dr. Earp suggested that the location of Brock University made it unnecessary to move courses off campus. He did indicate that Brock was offering courses of a general interest.

2411

FIRST-YEAR REGISTRATION

Dr. Rossiter requested a breakdown of the 619 freshman intake. Dr. Plint, Dean of Arts and Science, indicated that this included all registrants to Brock University in first year, except those in its College of Education. In the physical education programs, there were 84 students majoring in this area, and 106 pursuing that discipline on a part-time basis.

2412

PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Dr. Gerstein enquired about financial support for the physical education program. Dr. Earp replied that Brock University has already applied for a start-up grant. Dr. Glynn of the Ministry indicated that the Minister had held open the possibility of Brock University applying for financial support for the current year on the basis of this year's student enrolment. The slip-year arrangement would be circumvented in this manner.

Dr. Rossiter asked whether or not this procedure involved a certain measure of double counting. Dr. Earp said that this was not the case.

2413

TRANSFER STUDENTS

Dr. Foley asked what the requirements were for students transferring to Brock University. She asked whether or not there were a larger number of transfer students. Dr. Earp replied that the requirements for transferring to Brock University were similar to those in any other university in Ontario. Professor Meeker indicated that in order to receive a Brock University degree, five courses had to be taken at Brock. A Committee of Deans at Brock University is reviewing this whole question.

2414

ADMISSION FROM GRADE 12

Dr. Foley requested information as to whether or not Grade 12 entrants tended to remain in Brock University. Dr. Earp replied that "a great majority of them do stay". Dr. Plint noted that the University of Toronto required Grade 13 standing even of those students who had received first-year standing at Brock University on the basis of Grade 12 admission.

2415

QUALITY OF HIGH-SCHOOL ENTRANTS

Mr. Dodge asked for elaboration on the quality of high-school students being admitted to Brock University. He noted that on Page 6 of the Brock University submission, there was considerable criticism of these entrants.

Dr. Plint indicated that the absence of a structured program in high-school has had a serious and not entirely beneficial effect on the quality of students entering university. Many, he said, are deficient in basic skills, and are unable to present an oral or written argument. He added that some part-time students have difficulty in the university environment because of their extra-curricular work obligations.

Dr. Irvine added that there are four essential qualities in a good university student: listening and reading comprehension, symbolic fluency, written fluency, and oral fluency. There is considerable unevenness in the capacity of students in these essential areas.

Dr. Earp reminded the Committee that Brock University was very often not "the first choice" of most of its students. Frequently, the better students attended universities other than Brock.

Mr. Dodge asked for further comments on the quality of high-school students. Dr. Plint suggested that there was an absence of effective guidance for students during their high-school years. Professor Bell noted that in Mathematics, there was a lack of basic computational skills. He observed that Mathematics has a vertical structure, and that there is a need to plan ahead. This need for planning, however, conflicts with students' unwillingness to think in advance.

2416

ENROLMENT

Mr. Walker asked what Brock University was doing to increase its student enrolment. Dr. Earp pointed to improved liaison with high-schools in the region. He also noted that Brock was increasingly responsive to the demands of part-time students for courses of direct interest to them. Finally, he observed that Brock was much more sensitive to general public image. In this regard, the university has just concluded its first open house.

Mr. Walker enquired about students studying in the United States. Dr. Irvine noted that a particularly important issue was the matter of 600 Canadian students who were pursuing part-time studies at either Niagara University or the University of Buffalo. He noted that these students, in fact, paid double fees to the American institutions. Many, if not most, are teachers. To attract these students back to Canada, he believes it is necessary to devise a special M.A. program in education that meets their specific needs.

2417

COOPERATIVE PROGRAM IN EDUCATION WITH MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

Dr. Plint described the cooperative program in graduate education being offered jointly by Brock University and McMaster Universities. The essence of this program is that it is offering courses of more direct relevance to the teaching occupation, than those offered by other graduate departments.

2418

PRIORITIES

Dr. Gerstein asked what the major thrusts of Brock University would be in the future. To this, Dr. Earp replied that Brock University intends to consolidate its arts and science core, innovate in the field of teacher education, and expand its offerings in physical education. He stressed the need for a solid base to which other programs could later be drafted.

2419

NON-CREDIT EXTENSION COURSES

Mr. Dodge asked whether or not Brock University was offering any non-credit courses in extension. Professor Meeker replied that, for the most part, this is not the case. She pointed to the lack of space at Brock University four nights of the week. In addition, there is a serious staff shortage at Brock. Moreover, there are many other activities within the region that attract the interested person. Finally, she noted that there is no financial support for such programs, and that the public is not willing to pay for these courses. Professor Meeker did express the hope that the Committee would attempt to bring about equity with the community colleges in the matter of non-credit extension courses.

Asked by Mr. Dodge what the criteria should be for funding non-credit courses, Professor Meeker replied that they ought to be of university caliber and that considerable monitoring may be necessary.

2420

ASSOCIATION WITH THE COMMUNITY

Dr. Gerstein enquired whether or not community members were involved in Brock University. Dr. Irvine noted that part-time contracts were used as a means of tying in members of the local community.

2421

STUDENT MOTIVATION FOR ATTENDING BROCK

Dr. Gerstein asked why students attended Brock University. Dr. Earp replied that many cannot get in elsewhere. He also noted that their program of Grade 12 admission attracted a large number of students. Indeed, over 200 high-school students are recommended to Brock University. He also suggested a certain regional affinity for Brock University. Finally, a small number may come for the specific program.

To these remarks, Professor Bell added that many students were attracted by the advantages offered by a smaller institution. These sentiments were confirmed by Mr. James Dow, a Student Senator. He also pointed out that many of the students attending Brock University come from smaller population centres.

Professor Millman added that a significant number of students from the Toronto area chose Brock University because of its smallness.

2422

RESIDENCES

Dr. Gerstein asked whether or not residences were full. Dr. Earp replied that many students preferred to live off campus. Mr. Varcoe pointed out that it was very difficult to keep down residence prices, given the two million dollar mortgage with which Brock University was burdened.

2423 GLENRIDGE BUILDING

Mr. Dodge requested a review of the situation concerning the Glenridge Building. Professor Millman noted that the Glen Ridge Building was the original Brock University building. It is a converted factory. It has neither lecture nor classroom space. A bus connects it with the main campus, and it is separated from the library and university facilities. Mr. Millman said that it was a positive draw-back to the institution.

Dr. Earp said that the new arts building will be fully opened next year.

2424 FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Committee enquired of Brock University the degree of progress which it had made towards fulfilment of its five-year plan. Dr. Plint pointed out that the plan was approved by the Minister earlier in the year. Students are currently enrolled in Geology, Ecology, Politics and Philosophy. Dr. Plint believed that the new Ontario Graduate Scholarship Plan will assist Brock University in its endeavours. The University is still working on a proposal for graduate education in Geography. It will, in the near future, bring forward a proposal on Education. A three-year plan is in preparation.

2425 RESEARCH

Dr. Plint was asked whether or not the faculty of Brock University had been able to attract research grants. Dr. Plint replied that the members of the faculty had been able to attract N.R.C. grants. Members of the faculty in Social Sciences and Humanities have been able to get Canada Council assistance. This is particularly the case for faculty members involved in work around Canadian studies. Those doing research in the field in urban studies are often able to get provincial government assistance or C.M.H.C. assistance.

To these remarks, Professor Millman added that a large portion of Brock University's faculty had received N.R.C. support. He felt that the average grant was lower because of younger faculty. In addition, there was some difficulty in getting release time.

2426 FORMULA FINANCING

Dr. Gerstein enquired what Brock University's reaction was to the proposed new formula. Dr. Earp replied that Brock was attracted to

the Joint Sub-Committee's proposal in this regard. He felt that it would stabilize a very uncertain situation. Mr. Varcoe stressed the need for predictable revenue in order to carry out efficient planning. He noted that an institution primarily oriented to arts and science undergraduate education is extremely vulnerable to financial losses caused by fluctuating enrolments.

On the matter of compensatory grants, Mr. Varcoe felt that while others had been treated more generously, Brock had not been treated badly.

Professor Millman felt that the revision in a ratio of graduate to undergraduate weights was a step in the right direction. He stressed, however, that the loss of revenue caused by reduction in the graduate weight would reduce the amount of money available for research purposes. The Committee on University Affairs, he said, ought to give attention to this problem.

Professor Bell commented that faculty and other institutions often downgrade the quality of research carried at smaller universities. However, Dr. Bell felt that the Province was being well served by the research efforts being carried out at Brock University. He stressed the relationship between good teaching and research.

Dr. Irvine noted again that without graduate students, the cost of research went up since research assistants had to be hired. At the same time, revenues went down with the reduction in graduate weights.

2427

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURES

Mr. Dodge requested information on the ratio of salary expenditures to other allocations. Mr. Varcoe replied that 77.8% of the university's expenditures were on salaries and wages. Administrative expenses ran between 8% and 8.3%. Mr. Varcoe noted that there are no economies of scale for a small institution.

2428

INFLATION COMPONENTS IN FORMULA

Mr. Dodge asked for the university's reaction to an escalator in the formula which would take into account inflationary pressures. Mr. Varcoe said that Brock University certainly supported this idea. He stressed that a 5% increase in the B.I.U. value was far too low.

2429

GLENRIDGE BUILDING

Mr. Dodge asked whether or not it was, in fact, economical to maintain the Glenridge Building. Mr. Varcoe observed that there was, at present,

no capital available for the new building. Mr. Dodge replied that it seems unreasonable to maintain a freeze when this freeze entailed diseconomies. Under freeze conditions, the diseconomies would continue, and the building would, in the long run, have to be replaced anyway.

2430

BUDGETARY MATTERS

Dr. Earp introduced Mr. C.B. Slemon, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Slemon remarked that the Board of Trustees is basically opposed to any deficit in the university budget. He pointed out, however, that no surplus has been built up. Moreover, the university learns the level of its compensatory grant far too late for planning purposes.

2431

SALARY LEVELS

Mr. Dodge asked how close changes in salaries at the university paralleled the provincial movement of salaries. Dr. Earp replied that support staff wages are competitive for the region; teaching salaries are not however competitive. Both Professor Millman and Mr. Varcoe observed that Brock University faculty salaries have fallen significantly behind the salaries offered at other institutions.

2432

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Dr. Gerstein again thanked Dr. Earp for the Brock University submission. She commented that the morning's discussion had been most useful to the Committee. Dr. Earp said that Brock University appreciated the work of the Committee on University Affairs.

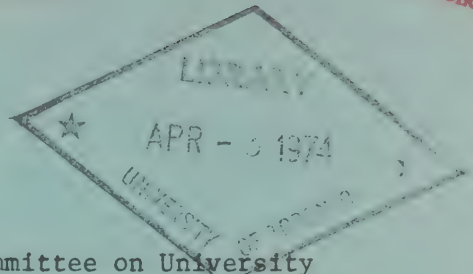
The meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.


.....
Reva Gerstein, Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Government
Publications

M I N U T E S



Minutes of the business meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on 30th October, 1973, at the University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, commencing at 11:00 a.m.

2433

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. Hughes
Dr. R. Rossiter
Mr. H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen, CUA Secretariat
Mr. J. O'Grady, CUA Secretariat

Dr. P. Glynn, Ministry of Colleges and Universities,
University Affairs Division.

2434

COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATION

Dr. Gerstein advised the Committee that the CUA Secretariat will extract from the university briefs summaries of their responses to CUA questions. She also noted that the Ministry will prepare an analytical profile of each university. Dr. Gerstein also indicated that the Committee should receive as soon as possible, the Ministry review of the Library Network Pilot Project, and the study on cyclical renewal grants. Dr. Gerstein also requested the members of the CUA Secretariat to obtain current information relevant to the B.I.U. value.

2435

ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

The Committee was informed by Dr. Gerstein that the issues concerning the O.G.S. raised by the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Gordon, have been referred to the Joint Sub-Committee on Goals and Policies for Graduate Development. Dr. Gerstein explained that this is the appropriate channel for matters of this sort.

2436 ONTARIO MEDICAL SCHOOL APPLICATION SERVICE

Dr. Gerstein referred the Committee to a letter dated 22nd October, 1973, from Mr. Grant Clarke of the Council of Ontario Universities concerning an Ontario Medical School Application Service. In response to a request contained in the communication, the Committee agreed to recommend to the Ministry provision of a grant of up to \$50,000.00 to cover the actual start-up costs of the Application Service.

2437 PROCESSING OF OSAP APPLICATIONS FROM THE
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

The Committee agreed to recommend to the Minister that action be taken to expedite consideration of spring semester student applications for assistance under OSAP.

2438 BIU VALUE

The Committee agreed that it should reconsider its recommendation concerning the value of the B.I.U. in light of recent inflationary pressures. The Minister is to be advised of this.

The meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.


.....
Reva Gerstein, Chairman.

Chkano

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Government
Publications

M I N U T E S

of meetings

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on Monday, January 7th, 1974, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9.00 a.m.

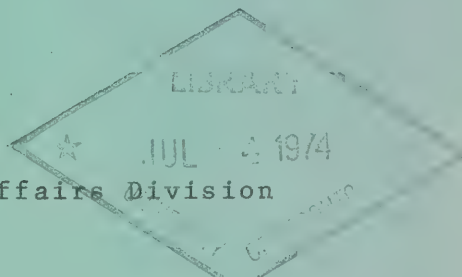
2821

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Prof. W. Lederman
Mr. R. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. Rossiter
Mr. H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

Dr. P. Glynn, University Affairs Division



2822

CHURCH-RELATED COLLEGES

Dr. Gerstein drew attention to the previously circulated announcement concerning the granting of full support to church-related institutions. Dr. Glynn pointed out that full formula support would not commence until September, 1974.

Dr. Rossiter said that he assumed there was no restriction on new programs being instituted by church-related colleges. Dr. Glynn replied that the students were considered to be registered in the parent institution and the current approval mechanisms for new programs would apply. He noted that the payment is being made to the university with which a church-related institution is affiliated. Dr. Glynn went on to point out that theology is still funded at a rate of only 50% of formula, and that no capital funds will be made available to church-related institutions.

(1

(1

Dr. Rossiter said that, since church-related institutions are not eligible for capital support, universities should be advised of the need to separate data when reporting to the Ministry.

2823

LAW WEIGHT

Prof. Lederman observed that the Committee has thus far received no response from the Minister concerning revision of the law weight. He said that such a revision would affect university budgeting policies, and they therefore should be advised of Ministry policy.

Dr. Gerstein agreed to communicate the sentiments to the Minister. She also requested that Dr. Glynn obtain information on the number of law students presently in the university system and the financial implications of a change in weight.

2824

FINANCE-OPERATING SUPPORT - PRESS COMMENT

Dr. Gerstein drew the Committee's attention to the editorials which appeared in the Globe and Mail on December 27th and 28th, 1973.

2825

ADMISSION POLICIES

Dr. Gerstein also drew the Committee's attention to an article by Walter Pitman which appeared in the December 28th edition of the Toronto Daily Star. The article concerned the admission policies of Ontario universities. The discussion ensued on the problems posed by admitting students in various categories. Specifically the Committee considered the implications of the following types of students:

1. Students admitted to university from Grade 12, but with exceptional academic records;
2. Students admitted with only a bare pass mark from Grade 13;
3. Students admitted during the period of time in which they are completing Grade 13 requirements;
4. Students who have completed their Grade 13 requirements in January rather than in Spring; and
5. Precocious students.

Dr. Glynn reminded the Committee that the Ministry allows universities to claim formula support for students admitted in January.

Prof. Lederman expressed his reservation about the deferred credit arrangements whereby a precocious student who completes university courses while still in high school, is not given credit for his work unless he is admitted to that university.

Dr. Rossiter suggested that the Council on Admissions be asked to respond to the issues raised by the Committee. Dr. Gerstein agreed to raise this matter with the COU. Dr. Glynn indicated that the Ministry would appreciate receiving recommendations from the CUA before April.

2826

CUA SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

The Committee agreed to the following schedule of meetings:

January 7th, 8th
January 14th, 15th
January 28th, 29th

February 12th, 13th

March 11th, 12th

April 15th, 16th
April 29th, 30th.

2827

BAR ADMISSION PROGRAM AND COUNCIL ON LEGAL EDUCATION

Mr. Dodge said that the Committee had not been presented with any evidence that the Law Society is going to encourage an improvement in the system of articles or in the bar admission course. He reiterated his view that public funds should not be used to support professional training of this sort.

Prof. Lederman said that he believed that it would be inequitable to cut off funds to the Law Society of Upper Canada without any warning. He emphasized, however, the importance of the prompt establishment of the Council on Legal Education. He said that he had confidence in this body's capacity to confront the issues of the future. He stressed that both the CUA and its successor body should be kept informed on the progress of reform in both the system of articles and the bar admission program.

Dr. Rossiter noted that the increase in financial support recommended for the bar admission program did not include an inflation factor.

The Committee agreed to forward a memorandum to the Minister stressing the urgency of the prompt establishment of the Council on Legal Education.

2828 . STATISTICAL DATA

Dr. Glynn circulated the following data:

- Table A - Comparison of 1972-73 and 1973-74 full-time enrolment
- Table B - Comparison of 1972-73 and 1973-74 part-time enrolment
- Table C - Comparison of 1972-73 and 1973-74 total FTE and BIU's
- Table D - 1973-74 Operating Grants
- Table E - Working calculations comparison of 1973-74 and 1974-75 Formula Grants
- Table F - Working calculations sources of 1974-75 formula grants
- Table G - Comparison of 1973-74 and 1974-75 BIU/FTE
- Table H - Working calculations 1974-75 extra-formula grants based on minimum undergraduate weight of 1.3
- Table I - Working calculations 1974-75 extra-formula grants based on minimum undergraduate weight of 1.4
- Table J - Working calculations for possible values for northern cost compensation 1974-75

The Committee adjourned for lunch at approximately 12.15 and resumed its discussions at 1.15.

During its afternoon session, the Committee conducted a wide-ranging discussion of the problems of supplementary grants. A number of operating principles emerged from this discussion.

Members of the Committee were greatly disturbed by having to deal with the problem of supplementary assistance without knowing the BIU value. It was agreed that any decisions taken on levels of supplementary assistance

would be contingent on BIU value being at least that minimum of 7-3/4% recommended by the CUA. All calculations concerning supplementary assistance are to be carried through on the assumption that this recommendation for 7-3/4% increment in the BIU value will be accepted.

The Committee accepted in principle incorporation of a northern factor into supplementary assistance allocations. This northern factor could be applied as an independent percentage of basic operating income or could be dealt with in an appropriate scale/mix compensation grant. In case of the latter, it would be the working assumption of the Committee that scale and mix problems of institutions in Northern Ontario were at least partially the result of geographic factors.

After discussing the appropriate attitude towards Scarborough and Erindale Colleges, the Committee agreed that for purposes of determining levels of supplementary assistance, Scarborough and Erindale Colleges would be incorporated into the University of Toronto's calculation. Consequently, Scarborough and Erindale Colleges would not be eligible for supplementary assistance owing to scale or mix factors.

It was also the consensus of the Committee that a formula approach should be devised for resolving the problem posed by geography, mix, and scale.

2829

CONCLUSION

The Committee adjourned its discussion at approximately 4.30 p.m. and agreed to continue the discussion of this matter during the next day.

.....
Reva Gerstein, Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Government
Publications

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on Tuesday, January 8th, 1974 in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, commencing at 9:00 a.m.

2830

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. Hughes
Prof. W. Lederman
Mr. R. Mitchell
Mr. D. Fritchard
Dr. R. Rossiter
Mr. H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

Dr. P. Glynn, University Affairs Division
Mr. Paul Gardner, University Affairs Division

2831

SUPPLEMENTARY OPERATING SUPPORT

Dr. Gerstein re-opened the problem of supplementary operating grants by noting that such assistance is only a small proportion of the operating grant to Ontario universities. For certain institutions, however, this supplementary assistance is crucial.

The Committee re-affirmed its opinion that a 7-3/4% increment in the BIU value is essential in the fiscal year 1974-75.

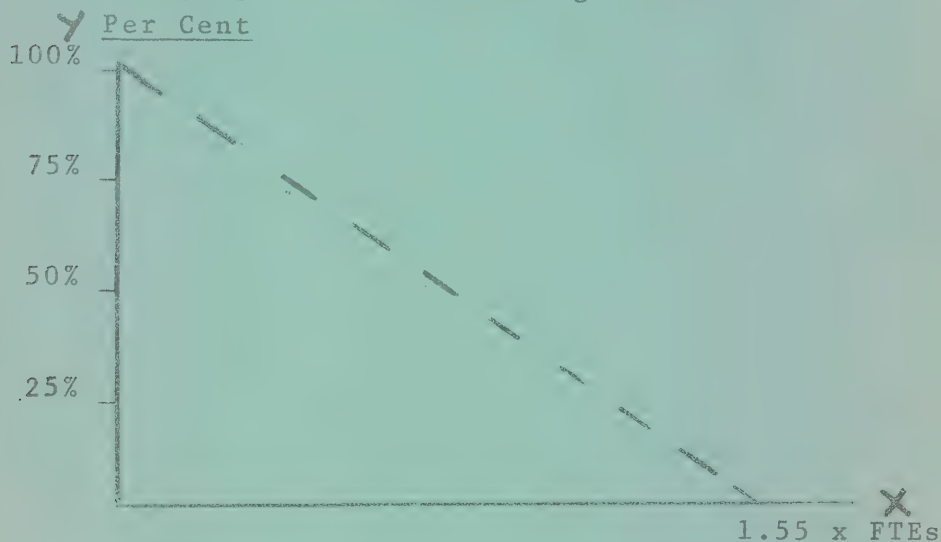
The Committee then turned its attention towards the problem of devising an appropriate base of income for each institution. The members of the Committee recognized that it was necessary to distinguish between institutions that were experiencing financial difficulties because of their management of public funds and those institutions which were experiencing financial pressures because their income base is too low. In determining which institutions lacked sufficient resources, the Committee agreed to consider such factors as geography, scale and mix.

After much discussion, it was agreed to consider the following formula:

- 1) Those institutions with a BIU/FTE ratio of 1.55 or less would qualify for supplementary assistance.
- 2) A "Full Supplementary Grant" would then be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{"Full Supplementary Grant"} = \left[\left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Minimum} \\ \text{Average} \\ \text{Weight}}}{1.55 \times \text{FTEs}} \right) - \left(\frac{\text{Actual No. BIUs}}{\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Actual} \\ \text{Average} \\ \text{Weight}}}{\text{FTEs}}} \right) \times \text{FTEs} \right] \times \left(\underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Recommended} \\ 1974-75 \\ \text{BIU Value} \\ (7 \frac{3}{4}\%)}}{\$1825 \times 1.0775} \right)$$

- 3) To determine the percentage of the "Full Supplementary Grant" that an eligible institution would receive, construct a graph in the following manner:



$$100\% = 1.55 \times N \text{ FTEs}$$

$$0\% = 1.55 \times \bar{N} \text{ FTEs (Cut-off Point)}$$

The values suggested for (N, \bar{N}) were as follows:

	N	\bar{N}	LINEAR
	100%	Cut-off	EQUATION
	Level		
Line A	3,500	30,000	$Y = 113.1 - 3.77X$
Line B	4,000	24,000	$Y = 120 - 5X$
Line C	3,500	26,000	$Y = 115.6 - 4.44X$

At this point, further discussion was deferred until the afternoon.

2832

BILINGUALISM

Mr. P. Gardner joined the meeting for discussion of this item. Mr. Dodge introduced the report of the Sub-Committee on Bilingualism. He pointed out that the Committee lacked any solid data on cost factors. Mr. Dodge said that the best data available were those provided by Ottawa three years ago. Mr. Dodge urged that the cost of bilingualism claimed by the institutions involved should be carefully scrutinized. He said that he hoped that it would be possible to obtain a precise estimate of administrative costs and an approximate estimate of academic costs arising from bilingual instruction. Having determined these added costs, Mr. Dodge suggested that it would be appropriate to apply to the bilingual grant the same percentage increment applied to the BIU value. Mr. Dodge emphasized that it would be necessary to determine a basic bilingual support level for each institution. The Sub-Committee on Bilingualism did not believe that it would be possible to determine a formula for bilingual support based simply on enrolment.

Mr. Dodge then circulated the report of the Sub-Committee on Bilingualism and answered members' questions on the report.

Dr. Gerstein agreed that it would be impossible to devise an appropriate formula to cover the costs of bilingual instruction. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Hughes both agreed that the Committee had dealt with the problem of bilingual instruction costs in a competent and responsible manner. They urged the Committee on University Affairs to accept the recommendations of its Sub-Committee. Prof. Lederman agreed with these sentiments.

The Committee then agreed to recommend the following sums of supplementary assistance to cover the additional costs resulting from bilingual instruction:

Ottawa	\$ 2,100,000
Laurentian	\$ 540,000
Hearst	\$ 15,000
Sudbury	\$ 12,000
Glendon	\$ 128,000

The Committee made these recommendations on the following basis:

The Committee did not believe that reductions in the levels of support for bilingual instruction at either Laurentian or Glendon would be desirable. Consequently, the levels of support recommended are the same as the previous year. Since the other three institutions have experienced enrolment increases, it is recommended that their bilingual grants be increased by 7 3/4% to account for inflation and enrolment growth. At 12.30, the Committee adjourned for lunch and resumed its deliberations at 1.30. Mr. Gordon, Assistant Deputy Minister, joined the Committee for a portion of the discussion.

2833

SUPPLEMENTARY OPERATING SUPPORT

After reviewing the morning's discussion on the matter of supplementary operating support, the Committee requested certain calculations on the basis of the formula approach which it had considered.

2834

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Dr. Gerstein invited Mr. Gordon to comment on the financial problems faced by Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.

It was noted that the present average weight in Ryerson is 1.14, and that that institution has requested an average weight of 1.34. Mr. Gordon emphasized that after reviewing Ryerson's financial difficulties, the Ministry was satisfied by the responsibility with which the institution is managing public funds. It was suggested that it would be appropriate to increase the average weight of Ryerson's students, and that this increment be phased in.

After discussing the matter, the Committee agreed to recommend that in the upcoming year, the average weight of Ryerson's students be 1.22. In the following year, this weight is to increase to 1.30.

(1

(

835

CAPITAL SUPPORT

Dr. Gerstein noted that the Committee had been urged to make recommendations concerning several requests for capital support. Specifically, she noted that both Wilfrid Laurier University and Guelph University have positive entitlement under the interim capital formula. College de Hearst is forced to lease premises. Trent University requires capital support for a new sports complex, and Brock University requires assistance to replace the present Glen Ridge Building.

Mr. Gordon noted that the arrangements for providing full formula support to Wilfrid Laurier University did not include adjustment for capital entitlement. Indeed it was the specific understanding of both the Ministry and W.L.U. that such adjustment would not be claimed. It was hoped that the present bubble structure being used by Trent University for its athletic programs will continue to be functional for a number of years. Under present circumstances of a capital moratorium, there was not even sufficient capital to meet emergency needs. For the University system as a whole, capital allocations were reduced from \$34 million to 3-1/2 million.

Mr. Dodge stressed that false economies were entailed in maintaining the present Glen Ridge Building at Brock University. This building is costly to maintain and to operate. Capital expenditures on a new building now would be much less than if the construction is postponed, as costs of construction are rising. The Glen Ridge building should be abandoned.

Mr. Walker suggested that it would be more appropriate for the Committee to deal with the problem of capital grants in its entirety, rather than to approach the topic on an ad hoc basis.

Dr. Rossiter agreed with Mr. Walker's sentiments and requested that information be made available on capital entitlement under the interim capital formula. Dr. Glynn said that such information on the basis of current enrolment could be made available by the end of the month.

The Committee adjourned at approximately 4.00 p.m.

.....
Reva Gerstein, Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Government
Publications

M I N U T E S

Business meeting of the Committee on University Affairs, held on Monday, January 14th, 1974 in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, commencing at 9.00 a.m.

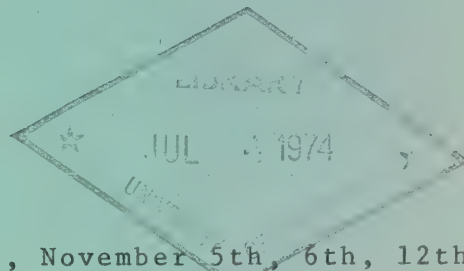
2836

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Prof. W.R. Lederman
Dr. J. Holmes
Dr. R. Rossiter
Mr. D. Pritchard
Mr. H.H. Walker
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. J.O. Hughes
Mr. R.W. Mitchell

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

Dr. P. Glynn, M.C.U.



2837

MINUTES

The minutes of October 30th, November 5th, 6th, 12th, 19th and 27th were approved with the understanding that editorial changes will be given to Ms. Jacobsen in writing.

2838

GENERAL COMMENTS

Dr. Gerstein drew attention to a number of issues raised in newspaper articles distributed for information. She commented upon the publication by Porter and Blishen. She drew special attention to "The Critical Juncture" summary report, the Anisef study, based upon more recently derived data, commissioned by the Ministry, which would be circulated to all the members. The full report is available upon request.

Dr. Rossiter asked whether the Porter-Blishen study included data on the socio-economic level of Grade 13 graduates which would indicate any bias that existed. Mr. O'Grady checked the report and said that this did not appear to be included. Dr. Rossiter then noted that the Ontario Federation of Students had suggested free tuition, coupled with a more equitable tax system to provide the necessary extra funds, would eliminate biases in entry to University. He was of the opinion, however, that this approach

was too simplistic and that the socio-economic pattern of students graduating from the Secondary Schools was more important than the presence or absence of tuition fees in determining whether young people from the lower socio-economic groups attended University.

2839 REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON FINANCE/OPERATING SUPPORT

Dr. Gerstein reported on last week's meeting of the Joint COU/CUA Sub-Committee on Finance/Operating Support. The proposed COU/CUA formula was applied to the actual figures, and the results were found highly skewed and inappropriate as a result of the unforeseen rise in enrolment. She said that COU was informed of the decision not to set up a Task Force under the CUA at this time, and was given the rationale for this decision. She indicated as well that the Sub-Committee was willing to prepare statements of their discussions and decisions of the past year for consideration by the CUA members in the preparation of its final Report and statement.

2840 PREPARATION OF STATEMENT FOR SUCCESSOR TO CUA

Dr. Gerstein reminded CUA members that the Committee's term of office was soon coming to a close, and asked that they give consideration before the next meeting to the issues to be addressed in a report for CUA's successor. The most likely two days for this discussion, she indicated, would be in late March or early April, 1974. Dr. Gerstein suggested that the CUA may wish to call upon outside individuals to introduce new ideas and give a different perspective to the problems involved in university financing.

Mr. Hughes commented that this was an excellent idea in his opinion, and other Committee members agreed. Several names were suggested as possible "consultants" and Dr. Gerstein agreed to draw up a list of these. It was also suggested that these persons could be grouped according to general themes of interest to the Committee and asked to speak briefly on selected topics. Details of possible arrangements were left to Dr. Gerstein and more specific decisions were deferred until these were available.

2841 STATUS OF SIMCOE COLLEGE

Dr. Gerstein drew attention to a newspaper report referring to Simcoe College as a new C.A.A.T. She asked what the status of the College was at the present time. A Ministry

representative said that the site had been mentioned as a location if there was a need for a new community college in the future.

2842

GEOGRAPHY ACAP

Dr. Gerstein asked for any comments CUA members might have on the Geography ACAP report distributed at the last meeting. Dr. Holmes stated that he had no personal comment but noted that his institution seemed relatively happy with it. Dr. Rossiter said that while the University of Western Ontario was not happy with the report, neither was it complaining.

Dr. Holmes drew the Committee's attention to the problem of insufficiently defining the relationship between Geography and the Solid Earth Sciences. Many of these same problems may arise when the Report on the Earth Sciences is received, he said. Mr. Pritchard agreed.

Mr. Pritchard asked why related reports are being released together when COU appears to be considering their recommendations separately. Dr. Gerstein assured him that the reports will be considered in related groupings by COU, and said that releasing them together may benefit COU in monitoring the results.

Mr. Walker pointed out that the report did not refer to the concept of "critical size" which had received considerable emphasis in previous reports. Dr. Gerstein said she believed the concept had been abandoned as an important element in the evaluations. Several Committee members questioned the value of earlier Reports stressing this concept.

2843

ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Dr. Gerstein requested a progress report on the OGSP from the Ministry. Dr. Glynn replied that there had been 4,518 applications for the 850 non-institutional scholarships broken down in the following proportions:

Humanities	-	29.5%
Social Sciences	-	40.3%
Physical Sciences	-	15.2%
Biological Sciences	-	10 %
Applied Sciences	-	5 %

Dr. Glynn said further that at the present time the Ministry has no idea of the quality of the applicants. Dr. Rossiter requested that CUA receive this information when it is available.

Dr. Gerstein enquired how many students were currently receiving Ontario Graduate Feollowships, and was told that there were 1,300 of these. Dr. Glynn reminded CUA that these were at present being phased out. He stated as well that he expected to have more information on OSAP applied to Graduate students by the following day.

Dr. Gerstein reported that she had received a telephone call from Mr. Amyot concerning the Ontario-Quebec exchange fellowships. Under the program, she said, a student in one province was required to study in the other in the opposite language from that in which his first degree was taken. The amount of the fellowship is \$7,500.

2844

WAIVER OF TUITION FEES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS

The Committee then turned the discussion to a consideration of a program similar to those offered in some other provinces in which citizens 65 years of age are permitted to enrol in one university course per year, free of tuition. Mr. Walker noted three aspects of the idea. First, it would involve very few people; second, it would increase the universities' enrolments, although minimally; and third, it could be resented by young people unable to obtain financial support.

The Committee agreed to defer consideration of the proposal to a later date.

2845

CAPITAL ENTITLEMENT

Mr. Tannis of the University Affairs Division of the Ministry joined the meeting at this point. He noted that for the fiscal year 1973-74, M.C.U. was allocated a total of \$65 million, of which \$39,377,000 was for universities, including Ryerson; \$23,123,000 for CAATS; and \$2.5 million for the AGO. In addition to the amount originally allocated, Management Board provided a further \$2,617,800 to universities and \$1,753,000 to CAATS.

In early May, 1973, M.C.U. tabled requirements of universities in the amount of about \$26 million identifying roughly \$12.36 million as priority items. Only \$3 million was actually available, as already noted. Subsequently M.C.U. has received an additional \$3.8 million for university projects. Of this amount, approximately \$2.878 million has already been allocated to projects, with priority being given to those items of a non-formula nature which have already been undertaken (in many instances, Mr. Tannis said, the allocation amounts to a reimbursement of institutions which carried out projects at their own expense).

Mr. Tannis stated that it was extremely difficult to assess relative needs of institutions with respect to cyclical renewal. Therefore, these decisions have been deferred until more funds are made available. The Committee later agreed that it should similarly withhold comment on cyclical renewal until COU has made its views more apparent to CUA.

Dr. Rossiter noted that Trent and Guelph had the largest entitlements last year, and that because of their enrolment increase, Guelph's entitlement would go up even further. Trent's situation would be the opposite, as its enrolment was dropping. Mr. Tannis said that a \$7 million building at Guelph was included in the amounts already approved.

A brief discussion ensued about the needs of Trent for a gymnasium facility. Dr. Foley stated that while she agreed with the arguments put forward in support of this project, she found it difficult to justify in light of the very tight capital situation where some faculty are teaching under poor conditions.

Mr. Tannis was asked about reimbursement for leasing costs, and replied that at the present time, capital funds may not be provided for leasing purposes, with one or two exceptions.

Mr. Walker asked whether new entitlement statistics would include Wilfrid Laurier and Ryerson. Mr. Tannis replied in the negative, saying that W.L.U. was not yet on the capital formula and Ryerson's case was unique. He agreed to try to provide the information for the next CUA meetings on January 28th and 29th. Dr. Rossiter asked whether it would be possible to have the figures for W.L.U. and Ryerson as well. Mr. Tannis replied that this would be very difficult, although a study was at present being made of Ryerson's situation.

Mr. Tannis said that while he had no definite information, it was his understanding that the moratorium would continue for another year. Dr. Glynn added that the situation does not involve a moratorium per se, but rather a near moratorium on new construction.

Dr. Gerstein suggested that capital considerations be postponed until February when more information would be available. This was agreed upon.

In summary, Mr. Tannis stated that projects were underway at the following institutions, arising from allocations in previous years:

Ottawa	-	\$5.15 million
Carleton	-	3.9 million
Guelph	-	6.4 million
York	-	2.3 million

Dr. Gerstein requested that CUA be provided with the complete list of entitlements and allocations, for the meetings of January 28th and 29th. Dr. Holmes said that since the moratorium seems to be continuing, CUA should request that an amount be set aside for 1974-75.

On the subject of allocations in the Health Sciences field, Mr. Tannis pointed out that a Health Sciences Education Committee has been established to coordinate arrangements in Health Sciences on campus and in the clinical settings. The Committee is composed of the Deputy Ministers of the Ministries of Health and Colleges and Universities and their technical support staff. Mr. R.B. Hicks of the Ministry of Health has been named the secretary of the committee and will act as point of contact with the local Health Sciences Complex Coordinating Committee. In a restricted sense, the new committee supersedes the former Senior Coordinating Committee.

The Committee adjourned for lunch following the discussion, then resumed in the afternoon.

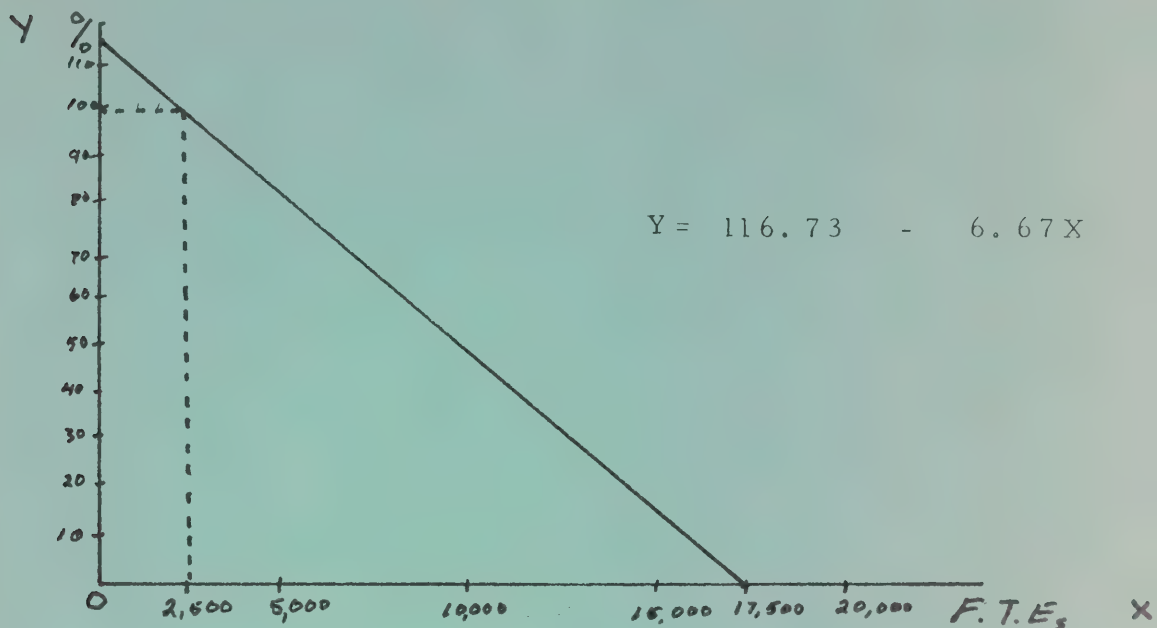
2846

SUPPLEMENTARY OPERATING SUPPORT

Calculations on the levels of supplementary assistance for each institution were circulated. These calculations were based on the formula suggested by members of the CUA at its meeting on Tuesday, January 8th. After considering the levels of support generated by this formula, the Committee agreed that the formula was inappropriate. Consequently the Committee recommended certain changes in the proposed formula for supplementary assistance. After much discussion, it was agreed to consider the supplementary grants that would be generated by the following formula:

- 1) Designate as eligible for supplementary assistance those institutions with a BIU/FTE ratio of 1.55 or less;
- 2) Calculate an adjusted BIU count by multiplying the FTEs by 1.55;
- 3) Calculate the difference between adjusted BIUs and actual BIUs;
- 4) Multiply this difference by BIU value to obtain the hypothetical full supplementary grant;

- 5) To determine the percentage of the hypothetical full supplementary grant for which an institution is eligible, construct a linear function in the following manner:



The Committee agreed that the total grant to an institution should not fall below the grant given in the fiscal year '73-'74.

The Committee adjourned its deliberations at approximately 4.30 p.m.

Reva Gerstein
Reva Gerstein, Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Government
Publications

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on Tuesday, January 15th, 1974, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto. The meeting commenced at 9.00 o'clock a.m.

2847

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. Hughes
Professor W. Lederman
Mr. R. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. Rossiter
Mr. H. Walker

Dr. P. Glynn, University Affairs
Ms. V. Jacobsen, CUA Secretariat
Mr. J. O'Grady, CUA Secretariat

2848

SUPPLEMENTARY OPERATING SUPPORT

Dr. Gerstein reminded the Committee that 98% of the funds allocated to universities are formula-generated. The remaining 2% poses considerable difficulties in allocating on the basis of a formula method. Mix, size, and geography are the relevant factors to take into account in recommending extra-formula assistance.

Dr. Gerstein also reminded the Committee that the universities would prefer the CUA rather than the Ministry to exercise discretionary judgment on the allocation of supplementary assistance. Needless to say, the Committee on University Affairs should also be willing to consider appeals from universities for funds beyond those ultimately granted by the Ministry.

The Committee then turned to the consideration of the levels of supplementary support generated by the formula discussed at its meeting of Monday, January 14th. The Committee compared these sums with its appreciation of the particular institution's actual needs. It was agreed that the proposed formula was inappropriate and failed to allocate sufficient support to certain institutions.

After reviewing the information provided by the universities in their briefs to the Committee, it was agreed to recommend the following levels of supplementary operating assistance:

Brock	\$575,000
Carleton	1,340,000
Lakehead	860,000
Laurentian	925,000
Trent	1,400,000
Windsor	665,000
York	260,000
Algoma	70,000
Hearst	40,000
Nipissing	20,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$6,155,000</u> =====

The Committee also agreed that under no circumstances should Trent University's operating support be allowed to fall below the level of 1973-74.

At approximately 12.30, the Committee adjourned for lunch.

The Committee resumed its deliberations at 1.30 p.m.

Dr. Gerstein commented on the serious efforts the CUA had made to devise an appropriate formula for allocating supplementary assistance. The special needs of individual institutions, Dr. Gerstein said, could not be adequately dealt with by a formula approach. Consequently judgment had to be exercised by the CUA. In making its recommendations for supplementary assistance, the CUA had assumed an increment in the BIU value of not less than 7 3/4%.

Given this assumption, supplementary assistance was recommended on the basis of geography, scale, mix, and the inequities of the present formula. In principle, the CUA feels that the weight for law students should be increased from 1.5 to 2. However, in view of the fact that the Government has not as yet accepted this recommendation, the CUA formulated its recommendations for compensatory support on the basis of a law weight of 1.5. These recommendations should not, however, in any way be interpreted as accepting the legitimacy of a law weight of 1.5. Dr. Gerstein concluded her remarks by expressing her appreciation for the statistical correlations provided by the University Affairs Division of the Ministry.

2849 THIRD TERM GRADUATE FEES

After some discussion, the Committee agreed that it would again be appropriate for universities to remit third term graduate fees. This procedure was followed last year and again seems desirable.

2850 INFORMATION CONCERNING UNIVERSITY OPERATING COSTS

The Committee held a preliminary discussion on the types of information that would be required for any body such as the CUA to understand the costs incurred by universities in offering various programs. This type of information is clearly essential if any formula revision is to take place. The Committee agreed that a draft form should be prepared for consideration at its next business meeting.

At approximately 4.30, the Committee adjourned.


.....
Reva Gerstein, Chairman

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the CUA business meeting held in the CUA Boardroom, Fifth Floor, Mowat Block, on Monday, January 28th, 1974, commencing at 9.00 a.m.

2851

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. R. W. Mitchell
Mr. J.O. Hughes
Mr. H.H. Walker
Dr. R.J. Rossiter
Dr. J.M. Holmes

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J O'Grady

Dr. P. Glynn, M.C.U.
Mr. P. Gardner, M.C.U.
Mr. A.P. Gordon, Assistant Deputy Minister, M.C.U.
Mr. R. Cummins, M.C.U.

2852

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Gerstein commented on some of the articles distributed to Members for information. She noted that Ph.D's were not being employed by either the CAATS or the secondary schools. Dr. Rossiter suggested that another aspect of the problem which had to be considered was the perception of graduates themselves about what constitutes acceptable employment. Many Ph.D's feel that if they are not employed in a teaching capacity in a university, they are "under-employed".

Dr. Gerstein then drew the CUA's attention to the statement by the Hon. Jack McNie concerning the Council of Ministers, dealing with the federal-provincial dialogue on research, funding for part-time students, and problems with the mechanism used for international meetings.

The discussion then turned to the publication resulting from the seminar on Franco-Ontarians. Mr. Walker asked how the persons named in the publication were chosen to take part in the seminar, and whether the report was the result of this. Mr. A.P. Gordon stated that the recommendations of the seminar were put into report form by a small select group. He said as well that the seminar was set up under Mr. Amyot of M.C.U., and met in Ottawa late in the Fall. It was agreed that comments on the report should be left to the Sub-Committee on Bilingualism under

Mr. Dodge. The report was tabled .

2853

CALIBRE OF UNIVERSITY ENTRANTS

Dr. Gerstein reminded members of the CUA of the plan to forward comments on the calibre of university entrants to the Ministry of Education for their information. She pointed out that the Ministry feels this to be an important statement to make. It was agreed that such a statement should be presented to the Minister of Colleges and Universities, who would then forward it to the Minister of Education.

2854

UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS POLICY

Mr. A.P. Gordon presented a Ministry proposal and spoke to this issue, noting the following aspects of the subject:

1. The paramount issue is that the institutions must set their own admission standards.
2. Credit must be given when earned.
3. Support should not be given to secondary school level programs in universities.

He drew attention to the Ministry paper on the subject and asked that CUA respond to it. In response to a question from Dr. Holmes, Mr. Gordon agreed that the policy outlined would mean the elimination of Carleton's qualifying year.

Mr. Cummins of the Ministry noted that COU has taken an interest in this subject. He said as well that Headmasters of secondary schools and university admission officers were also consulting on the matter.

It was agreed that the new emphasis on the individual was a good thing. It was felt that if "Grade 13" was to disappear, it should not be through a process of gradual erosion. Mr. Gardner pointed out that "raiding" of secondary schools was unlikely if only because it would lower the standard at the university in the eyes of the public, and would adversely affect liaison with secondary schools.

The purpose of the policy in effect is to remove all artificial barriers to university entrance, Mr. Gardner said.

The CUA accepted the Ministry's proposal in principle, with the understanding that a draft recommendation would be presented to CUA members at the next meeting in February.

Mr. Gordon left the meeting at 10.40 a.m. following this discussion.

2855 LIBRARY TRAINING PROGRAMS

Dr. Gerstein told CUA members that she had met with Mr. Gordon, Dr. Glynn and Dr. Parr on the subject of library training programs. She drew attention to the memo of January 2, 1974 from Dr. Glynn to the Minister on this topic.

2856 LAW WEIGHT

Dr. Gerstein also made a note of the Minister's letter of January 17, 1974 on the subject of law weight changes. The letter advised that no changes would be made.

2857 MINUTES

The minutes of the November 20th business meeting and the meeting with the Chiropractic College on the same day were accepted with revisions.

2858 INTERIM REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL NATIONALISM

Dr. Gerstein noted that Professor Lederman indicated in a telephone conversation that he did not favour using quotas to determine proportions of non-Canadian faculty in universities. Dr. Gerstein concurred in this opinion.

The Committee then proceeded to draft its response to the recommendations of the Select Committee:

1. Dr. Rossiter noted that his institution reacted unfavourably to the suggestion that all deans and department heads should be Canadian. Mr. Hughes agreed with this opinion. Dr. Rossiter said he would be satisfied if the wording be changed so that deans and department heads were "encouraged" to be Canadians. The first part of the recommendation was deemed acceptable. It was agreed that "all new appointments" would be substituted for the five-year period. The Committee members concurred with these changes. Mr. Walker felt it should be stated that Church-related colleges should be included. The CUA therefore agreed to add "and their affiliated and federated colleges" after "at universities". As well, "presidents" was altered to read "the chief executive officers however named". Ryerson, OISE and OCA were to be added.

2. Dr. Holmes noted that this is already policy at COU and OCUFA. The recommendation was therefore accepted as it stood with the exception that the word "urged" should be substituted for "directed".
3. The CUA accepted the principle of this recommendation with a rewording to say "that no special provisions for university faculty members would be made."
4. Mr. Gardner pointed out that the Select Committee has agreed that there is insufficient funding of graduate students and an insufficient number of graduate programs. Dr. Gerstein noted that the first part of the recommendation ran counter to the principles of the ACAP process and should therefore be considered inappropriate. It was agreed to point out that COU has set up a monitoring system already.

It was decided to defer further discussion on student support until OSAP information became available.

Dr. Gerstein suggested that CUA state its belief that Ontario graduate programs are first rate programs. Recommendation 4(c) was considered inappropriate and 4(d) was considered to be covered under ACAP.

5. Mr. Gardner suggested comments could be made in light of the upcoming Report of the Commission on Canadian Studies, under the AUCC and headed by Dr. T. Simons.
- 6(a) It was agreed that 6(a) should stop at "on appointment". Mr. Mitchell felt the words "be encouraged" would be appropriate rather than "assure", as the Government of Ontario is unlikely to insist on such things. Dr. Gerstein noted that the dissenting members felt that place of study for graduate or last degrees should not be considered as a condition for determining appointments at Canadian institutions.
- 6(b) The Committee chose not to comment on this recommendation at this time.
- 6(c) The CUA disagreed with this recommendation, and expressed its support for the principles outlined by the dissenting members of the Select Committee.
- 7(a) Dr. Rossiter noted that the Ontario Human Rights Code forbids discrimination on the basis of country of origin. It was pointed out, however, that this does not apply to citizenship. Dr. Holmes noted that this recommendation was also contrary to the COU's position. Dr. Gerstein pointed out that not too long ago religious discrimination existed, and suggested that similar principles should be applied in this case as were considered in banning racial or religious discrimination.

It was finally agreed to leave the recommendation at its present wording, with the deletion of the term "department heads". Dr. Gerstein suggested that CUA request that the recommendation should be so worded as to avoid the embarrassment of pinpointing of individuals as the term "department heads" would do.

- 7(b) For reasons of consistency, it was agreed that this recommendation was unacceptable as it would lead to the identification of individuals.
- 7(c) Mr. Gardner noted that the percentage of Canadians hired on new appointments last year was less than the proportion already on faculties, which is particularly significant when the number of graduates from Graduate Schools is higher than ever. It was also pointed out that 1% is an unrealistic requirement.

The CUA agreed with the intent of Recommendation 7(c), but expressed reservations about the method of achieving it.

8. Dr. Rossiter noted that roughly 1200 reports would be generated annually under this recommendation. He asked what mechanism would be made use of to review these reports before time is unnecessarily taken up in preparing them.

It was agreed to put this in abeyance until the Symons report on Canadian Studies is available.

Mr. Mitchell suggested that the process recommended was time-consuming, impractical, and would not lend itself easily to analysis.

9. This recommendation was considered basically acceptable.

Dr. Gerstein noted that monitoring was done by public opinion.

10. The CUA expressed the view that the Ontario Human Rights Code should not be tampered with, since there are presently methods which would indicate citizenship without these legal changes. Dr. Rossiter felt that citizenship was frequently irrelevant in many instances, since many good teachers in the field of Canadian Studies hold American citizenship.

Dr. Rossiter suggested that it be indicated that the Committee is in fact in favour of promoting a greater degree of Canadian content in Canadian universities, but is of the belief that attitudes and abilities are more important than citizenship.

2859

MEETING WITH CONSULTANTS AND FUTURE DATES

Dr. Gerstein suggested March 11th and 12th as dates for a seminar with consultants. Members of the CUA agreed that these were acceptable dates. She said as well that the evening of the 11th of March could be used for an informal dinner meeting with a person such as Germain Gauthier. Possibly only two sessions in the morning and two in the afternoon of each day would be held, she said. On March 28th and 29th it was suggested that a meeting be held to discuss the input of the consultants.

April 29th was recommended as the date for a final CUA dinner, with guests, at some appropriate establishment depending on the number of guests who would be included.

A general discussion was held on the topics to be covered in meetings with the various "consultants", and the four areas agreed upon were:

March 11th - a.m. -	The Role of the University in Our Society
p.m. -	Economic and Demographic Forecasts related to Universities

Evening -	Informal (Bilingualism?)
-----------	--------------------------

March 12th - a.m. -	Financing Universities
	a) Old & New Approaches
	b) Federal-Provincial Relations
	c) Research
p.m. -	The Interface between the Ontario Universities and the Secondary Schools

On the format of the discussion, Dr. Gerstein suggested one-hour sessions, and recommended that the consultants present a three- or four-part outline of their topic points. Members of the CUA felt this latter suggestion to be essential.

2860

CONCLUSION

Dr. Gerstein concluded by asking Mr. Walker to handle arrangements for the dinner on April 29th, and assuring members that a list of future dates would be drawn up and mailed out to them as soon as these are clear.

The meeting adjourned at approximately 4.15 p.m.

.....

Reva Gerstein, Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

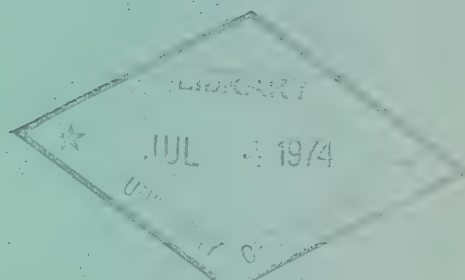
Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs, held on Tuesday, January 29th, 1974, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto.

2861 PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. Hughes
Mr. R. Rossiter
Mr. H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

Dr. P. Glynn
Mr. J.C. Yen
Mr. E. Tannis
Ms. G. Smithers
Mr. R.L. Cummins
Mr. P. Wright



2862 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting of November 13th were approved, with minor corrections.

2863 ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS

Mr. Rodger Cummins of the Ministry joined the Committee for discussion of this question.

Mr. Cummins referred to a memorandum dated January 25th, signed by Mr. Gordon, concerning a breakdown by Departments of applications for Ontario Graduate Scholarships (OGS). The applications indicated the following pattern:
(Page 2)

Humanities	1335	30.6%
Social Sciences	1651	38.7%
Physical Sciences	704	16.1%
Biological Sciences	450	10.3%
Applied Sciences	210	4.8%
Other	18	----%
<u>Total</u>	4368	100.0% (approx.)
	=====	

Mr. Cummins also reported that nominations have been made for the institutional scholarships.

Dr. Gerstein requested that at a later date, information be provided to assist the CUA in determining whether a sufficient number of scholarships was available. Dr. Gerstein raised the possibility that many qualified students would not receive Ontario Graduate Scholarships, owing to the limited number of awards. Dr. Rossiter reminded the Committee that the Ontario Graduate Scholarship program was reduced in size from that recommended by the Committee on University Affairs.

2864

GRADUATE SCHOOL ENROLMENT

The following table was circulated concerning full-time graduate student enrolment: (Page 3)

GRADUATE STUDENTS

(Full-Time only)

	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	
	1st Year	1st Year	1st Year	TOTAL
	Total	Total	Total	
Diploma	N/A	354	338	502
Master's	"	4,442	4,655	7,970
Ph.D.	"	891	743	4,634
TOTAL	"	5,687	5,736	13,106

University Affairs Division,
January 15, 1974.

Dr. Rossiter noted that there has been a serious decline in PH.D. student enrolment. This is especially true for First Year enrolment. The Committee expressed its concern about this trend.

Dr. Gerstein requested that information be made available to the CUA concerning decline in enrolment on a departmental basis.

2865

OSAP SUPPORT FROM GRADUATE STUDENTS

Mr. Cummins referred to a memorandum from Mr. Gordon dated January 28th, concerning OSAP assistance to graduate students. In 1972-73, Mr. Cummins reported, 13% of all graduate students received assistance. At the Master's level 19.3% received OSAP assistance, while at the Doctoral level only 5.5% were affected by the OSAP scheme. Mr. Cummins pointed out that 35% of all university students applied for OSAP assistance. However, only 15.8% of graduate students applied for OSAP assistance. Referring to a COU study, Mr. Cummins noted that 5% of graduate students were dependent on OSAP, 5% on fellowships, 5% on National Research Council support, and 5% on university support.

Members of the CUA questioned the suggestion that graduate students were not interested in OSAP benefits. They pointed out that many graduate students are deterred from applying for OSAP assistance by their heavy loan commitments.

Mr. Cummins agreed to obtain for the Committee data on support for Ontario graduate students by the Canada Council, the National Research Council, as well as a breakdown of OSAP loans and grants. These data are to be broken down among MSc., MA, and Ph.D. candidates.

2866

CAPITAL SUPPORT

Mr. E. Tannis of the Ministry joined the Committee for its discussion of this item.

Mr. Tannis circulated a memorandum from Mr. Gordon to Dr. Gerstein concerning capital support. He felt that this memorandum would answer many of the questions that were raised by the CUA. Mr. Tannis cautioned that the capital entitlements shown in this memorandum were based on excessively optimistic enrolment projections.

Dr. Gerstein commented that entitlement calculations on the basis of outdated projections were not a useful guide to allocating capital support under conditions of a near moratorium.

Dr. Rossiter noted that, although certain institutions appeared to have capital needs, the system as a whole is still overbuilt. Dr. Rossiter said that the memorandum indicated that Guelph University's entitlement stood at approximately \$9,000,000. He noted that \$6,000,000 was received by Guelph this year. Since enrolment is below projections, it is probable that capital entitlement is, in fact, substantially lower than suggested.

Dr. Gerstein said that, in view of the information presented to the Committee, it would be unwise to recommend a removal of the moratorium. Individual cases, however, should continue to be examined on their merits. Specifically, she felt that the Committee should consider the needs of Brock, Trent and Guelph Universities.

The Committee agreed that any needs studies concerning capital expansion at these institutions should be done externally.

Mr. Yen of the University Affairs Division said that he would arrange to have the Committee provided with, 1)entitlement calculations based on current actuals, 2)total capital requests and a breakdown of these requests, and finally, 3)the amount of money available for capital expenditure in the upcoming fiscal year. Mr. Yen indicated that he would endeavour to have this information for the Committee at its next meeting.

2867

FINANCIAL INFORMATION FROM UNIVERSITIES

A draft form embodying the principles informally discussed by the CUA was circulated for discussion. This form requested financial information not available at present to the Ministry or the CUA.

Mr. Wright commented on the reluctance of Ontario universities to provide certain types of financial information. He indicated that he preferred that the CUA not ask for too much information until the methods of acquiring and analyzing financial data have been further developed. Commenting on the proposed information form, Mr. Wright said that he felt it would bring to light certain areas that required attention.

Dr. Rossiter said that the information that would be obtained as a result of using these forms would be extremely useful to the CUA. He said that such information on the costs of particular programs is essential if an equitable formula is to be developed. He stressed the importance of co-operation with the Committee of Finance Officers (COFO) in determining the final draft of the proposed information form. Dr. Rossiter also indicated that it might be desirable to test the appropriateness of the forms by using past data. Finally, Dr. Rossiter said that the forms should distinguish between personnel paid from university funds and personnel paid by particular agencies.

Mr. Wright agreed with Dr. Rossiter's comments. He said that it would be especially desirable to know which universities benefit most from personnel working at the university and employed by other agencies.

Dr. Rossiter also said that it would be important to note all computer costs. He pointed out that some universities have separate computers for research and administration, while others have only one computer at their disposal. He urged, therefore, that all computer costs be taken into account and be broken down between research and administration.

Mr. Walker underlined the importance of requesting no information on salaries that focussed on a particular individual. The Committee agreed that individuals should not be singled out for attention by these forms.

Dr. Gerstein said that it should be made very clear to the universities that the purpose of this information is to assist in devising an equitable formula. These forms should in no way be interpreted as a first step towards line-by-line budgeting.

Dr. Rossiter agreed with Dr. Gerstein's remarks. He said that at some institutions it is claimed that Arts and Science students subsidize professional faculties, while other institutions claim that, because they are primarily Arts and Science universities, they are unable to cover all of their costs. Dr. Rossiter said that the only way these contradictory claims could be resolved would be by analyzing the type of data obtained by these forms.

The Committee agreed in principle to request the information suggested by the draft forms that were circulated. They endorsed the suggestion that preliminary discussions be held with the Committee of Finance Officers before a final

draft for the form is determined. Dr. Rossiter observed that the proposed forms did not ask for the allocation of faculty time. Since faculty salaries are one of the principal costs of the universities, he wondered how it would be possible to determine the cost of offering certain programs without knowing details about the allocation of faculty time.

At approximately 12.15, the Committee adjourned for lunch.

Returning to its discussion of necessary information on university costs, the Committee agreed to request the Ministry to consolidate the following information in a table:

1. Full-time equivalent students.
2. Full-time students.
3. Full-time equivalent faculty.
4. Full-time faculty.
5. Basic income units.
6. The ratios of basic income units to each of the above.

This information should include data for the present year and the four previous years.

2868

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Ms. Glenna Smithers of the Ministry joined the Committee for its discussion of this item.

Ms. Smithers referred the members of the Committee to material on the United Nations University circulated the previous day. She reported that some discussion had already taken place with certain Ontario universities. The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) is holding some discussions with the Federal Government. At present there are no detailed proposals from either the Federal Government or the United Nations on the structure, funding or types of program of the United Nations University. Ms. Smithers commented that the Province is not in a position to fund a new university. Concerning the brief submitted by the group in Toronto, Ms. Smithers said that she was unable to find anything unique or international about the proposed Urban Affairs Institute.

Dr. Rossiter said that he wholly supported the notion of a United Nations University. He said that both the Committee and the Province should offer their co-operation in establishing such an institution. However, Dr. Rossiter did not feel that the taxpayers of Ontario could be asked to fund a new university, especially one over which they would have no control

Mr. Walker concurred with Dr. Rossiter's statements. He thought it would be appropriate if the Committee received additional information concerning proposed funding arrangements, the opinion of Ontario universities, the control of the United Nations College, and physical facilities that would be used by the university.

Dr. Gerstein noted that ACAP is at present carrying out a study on disciplines related to Urban Affairs. She felt that it would be unwise to recommend public support for an institute on urban affairs until the ACAP process was completed.


Dr. Rossiter reiterated his support for the idea of a United Nations University, but insisted that such an institution be paid for from United Nations revenues and not by the taxpayers of Ontario.

2869

FINANCIAL INFORMATION FROM UNIVERSITIES

The Committee returned to a detailed consideration of the proposed forms for possible circulation concerning additional cost information from Ontario universities. Certain amendments were made to these proposed forms. It was then agreed that the modified draft should be circulated among the members of the Committee of Finance Officers of Ontario universities, after discussion with the COU executive.

At approximately 3.30 p.m., the Committee adjourned its deliberations.


.....
Reva Gerstein, Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on Wednesday, February 13th, 1974, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park.

2878 PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. Hughes
Mr. H. Walker

Mr. P. Gardiner, University Affairs

Mr. J. O'Grady, CUA Secretariat

2879 MINUTES

The Committee approved those minutes which were pending. All Minutes up to and including Tuesday, January 8th, 1974, have been approved.

2880 UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

With some modifications, Recommendation 74-32, concerning the United Nations University, was approved by the Committee.

2881 FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

Mr. Rodger Cummins of the Ministry joined the Committee for its discussion of this item.

Mr. Cummins reported to the Committee that he has communicated with the National Research Council and the Canada Council to obtain information on the number of applications, and both the number and size of grants to Ontario graduate students. Data concerning support for graduate students under the OSAP scheme are being prepared.

2882

SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES

After reviewing the extracts from the CUA Minutes and the Briefs submitted to the CUA concerning this problem, Mr. Walker commented that there are two related problems: the calibre of secondary school graduates, and the appropriate manner of measuring their calibre. He suggested that the Committee should focus on the former question.

Dr. Foley added that the two problems were related, since the academic calibre of high school graduates is often not measured accurately by the grades submitted to the universities by the high schools. It is this variance in the measurement of academic calibre that prompted many persons in the universities to urge the introduction of objective tests.

A wide-ranging discussion ensued on the problem of the calibre of secondary school admittants to university. Several aspects of the problem were discussed by the Committee. Some members wondered whether basic language and mathematical skills had, in fact, deteriorated, or whether demands were simply not being placed on students. Other members commented that the changing composition of the student body may have caused a general deterioration in the average level of skill. Some members questioned how serious this decline in skills, in fact, was. Finally, some members of the Committee noted that students were entering programs in universities for which they had not taken adequate high school preparation. If this is the case, then the problem may be one of counselling rather than the quality of instruction.

It was agreed that both the extracts from the Briefs submitted to the Committee and the extracts from the CUA's minutes would be passed on to the Minister for reference to the Ministry of Education. These extracts would be accompanied by an explanatory note, but without official Committee comment.

2883

FINANCE CAPITAL SUPPORT

Mr. E. Tannis of the Ministry joined the Committee for its discussion of this item. Mr. Tannis advised the Committee that in early March he will be able to provide the Committee with information concerning, (1) the allocation of capital support by amount and project for the fiscal year 1973/74;

(2) capital support requests for the fiscal year 1974/75; (3) updated capital entitlement information; (4) a simulation of capital support on a slip-year basis; (5) the percentage of over-entitlement or under-entitlement provided.

Towards the middle of the afternoon, the Committee adjourned its deliberations.

Reva Gerstein
.....

Reva Gerstein, Chairman

Ontario

Government
Publications

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

5/1974

Business meeting of the Committee on University Affairs, held on Tuesday, February 12th, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, commencing at 9.00 a.m.

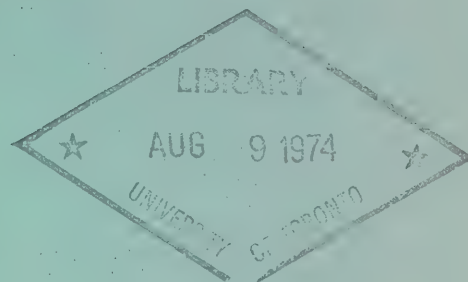
2870

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Mt. J.O. Hughes
Mr. H.A. Walker
Dr. J. Holmes
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. R. Mitchell

Mr. J. O'Grady
Ms. V. Jacobsen

Dr. P. Glynn, M.C.U.
Mr. P. Wright, M.C.U.



2871

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Gerstein opened the meeting by drawing the Committee's attention to a letter of February 5, 1974, from Mr. A.P. Gordon of M.C.U. to Mr. Guth of Laurentian University on the subject of co-operation between Laurentian and York University, for information. She tabled the Hagey Report, entitled "Consultants' Report to Laurentian University" as well.

Dr. Gerstein also noted an article in the New York Times indicating a resurgence of interest in Greek, Latin and the Classics in American universities. Mr. Hughes felt this article concerned simply a swing in the pendulum of interests rather than a real trend.

2872

CUA MEETINGS OF MARCH 11th AND 12th

Dr. Gerstein gave a brief progress report on the meetings to be held with discussants on March 11th and 12th. It was agreed to keep the meeting low key, involving only the CUA, the Ministry, and invited guests. Dr. Gerstein said that she had written to each of the invited participants requesting a two- or three-page position paper, to which they would each speak for a few minutes.

The Committee gave its approval to the program as outlined by Dr. Gerstein, and agreed that it would not be useful to tape the sessions.

2873

MINUTES

The minutes of November 19th, 20th, 26th, 27th; December 2nd and 3rd with OISE, Osgoode Law Society and Wilfrid Laurier University; December 4th with the Ontario College of Art, OCUFA and the COU; December 10th with the OFS and the December 10th CUA business meeting, were accepted with revisions. Six more sets of minutes were distributed for approval on Wednesday.

2874

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Dr. Glynn of the Ministry referred to a memorandum dated February 4th, 1974 from Mr. P.J. Wright to Mr. A.P. Gordon on the subject of "CUA Recommendation 74-19 for Ryerson Polytechnical Institute". He indicated that some provision may have to be made for extra money this year due to underfunding of Ryerson in previous years, and he distributed in this regard a memo dated February 11th, 1974 from Mr. P.J. Wright to Mr. Yen entitled "Ryerson 1973-74 Grant Adjustment".

It was agreed that in light of the additional information which has become available since Recommendation 74-19 was sent forward, the recommendation would be amended to take account of the part-time conversion factor.

Mr. Wright of the Ministry joined the meeting at this point, and spoke to the issue of the increase in Ryerson's average weight. After discussion it was decided that in 1973-74 a supplementary grant of \$820,000 should be provided, and in 1974-75 a minimum average weight of 1.22 should be worked out, and in 1975-76 the weighting scheme should be revised to arrive at an effective BIU/FTE weight of 1.3.

2875

CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee discussed Draft Recommendation 74-29, entitled "Expansion of Existing COFO Data Required from Universities". Changes were made, and it was agreed that it would be sent forward as a recommendation to the Minister in the revised form. The procedures for contacting COFO and the COU were discussed as well with Ministry representatives.

Discussion was held also on the recommendation required for the weighting of the Lakehead Forestry Technology course. Mr. Hughes moved, and the Committee agreed, that the weight for Forestry Technology should be increased to 1.2 effective May 1st, 1974. Mr. Walker seconded the motion.

Draft Recommendation 74-33 with respect to the University of Toronto budgeting procedures, was revised to recommend "that in accordance with the University of Toronto Act, 1971, the present practice of regarding Scarborough and Erindale as separate entities from the University of Toronto for funding purposes be discontinued."

Draft Recommendation 74-33 was altered slightly, and it was agreed that it would go forward to the Ministry in this revised form.

Draft Recommendation 74-30 on the Interim Report of the Select Committee on Economic and Cultural Nationalism was presented to the CUA. Mr. Mitchell felt that there should be no stipulation with respect to nationality in the recommendation, particularly for Chairmen or members of the Boards of Governors of universities. He felt that it was much more important that the teaching element be Canadian - including deans and departmental chairmen - than in the upper administrative areas. Mr. Walker disagreed, saying that those who deal with public funds should in his view be Canadians. Mr. Hughes and Dr. Holmes each noted that these controls were very difficult to legislate.

Mr. Mitchell suggested that it be stated that in the CUA's opinion it is not in the best interests of the field of post-secondary education to impose regulations as to the selection of persons to serve on boards of governors, faculties and the entire university community; however, institutions should be encouraged to appoint qualified Canadian citizens to all ranks within the university community. Mr. Walker noted that the Report under consideration was developed by a select committee with representation from all parties, and hence might be thought of as reflecting public opinion. Dr. Holmes indicated that he considered Recommendation #1 of the Select Committee acceptable in its original form.

Dr. Gerstein suggested it be indicated that CUA would consider it unfortunate if legislation were required, but that certain factors should be observed if this had become necessary. There were several varied opinions with respect to the value of this statement.

The Committee finally agreed with Dr. Gerstein's suggestion that the CUA's reaction be that "it would be regrettable if general legislation were to be imposed in order to achieve such an obvious, desirable goal".

Draft comments on Recommendations #2, #3, #4 and #5 of the Select Committee were accepted with alterations. The Committee noted that through the Province of Ontario Council of the Arts, small subsidies to authors are presently available. It was agreed to include this comment as (c) under #5 of the Select Committee's recommendations, and to omit the original draft comment listed as (c). Draft comments on Select Committee Recommendations #6, #7, #8, #9 and #10 were considered acceptable with revisions.

2876

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF DEANS OF EDUCATION TO THE
COUNCIL OF ONTARIO UNIVERSITIES ON FUNDING OF SUMMER
CERTIFICATE COURSES IN EDUCATION


Mr. Peter Wright of the Ministry spoke on this issue, telling CUA that the costs of putting summer programs onto the formula increased the overall costs greatly. The Province is in favour of the universities taking over these courses, but is concerned about these costs, he indicated.

The Committee agreed to allow M.C.U. to continue its discussions on this subject with the Ministry of Education.

2877

CONCLUSION

The meeting concluded at approximately 3.45 p.m.


.....
Reva Gerstein, Chairman

CONFIDENTIAL
Public Use

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

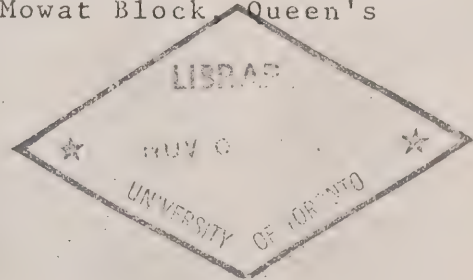
Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on Wednesday, February 13th, 1974, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park.

2878 PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. Hughes
Mr. H. Walker

Mr. P. Gardiner, University Affairs

Mr. J. O'Grady, CUA Secretariat



2879 MINUTES

The Committee approved those minutes which were pending. All Minutes up to and including Tuesday, January 8th, 1974, have been approved.

2880 UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

With some modifications, Recommendation 74-32, concerning the United Nations University, was approved by the Committee.

2881 FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

Mr. Rodger Cummins of the Ministry joined the Committee for its discussion of this item.

Mr. Cummins reported to the Committee that he has communicated with the National Research Council and the Canada Council to obtain information on the number of applications, and both the number and size of grants to Ontario graduate students. Data concerning support for graduate students under the OSAP scheme are being prepared.

2882

SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES

After reviewing the extracts from the CUA Minutes and the Briefs submitted to the CUA concerning this problem, Mr. Walker commented that there are two related problems: the calibre of secondary school graduates, and the appropriate manner of measuring their calibre. He suggested that the Committee should focus on the former question.

Dr. Foley added that the two problems were related, since the academic calibre of high school graduates is often not measured accurately by the grades submitted to the universities by the high schools. It is this variance in the measurement of academic calibre that prompted many persons in the universities to urge the introduction of objective tests.

A wide-ranging discussion ensued on the problem of the calibre of secondary school admittants to university. Several aspects of the problem were discussed by the Committee. Some members wondered whether basic language and mathematical skills had, in fact, deteriorated, or whether demands were simply not being placed on students. Other members commented that the changing composition of the student body may have caused a general deterioration in the average level of skill. Some members questioned how serious this decline in skills, in fact, was. Finally, some members of the Committee noted that students were entering programs in universities for which they had not taken adequate high school preparation. If this is the case, then the problem may be one of counselling rather than the quality of instruction.

It was agreed that both the extracts from the Briefs submitted to the Committee and the extracts from the CUA's minutes would be passed on to the Minister for reference to the Ministry of Education. These extracts would be accompanied by an explanatory note, but without official Committee comment.

2883

FINANCE CAPITAL SUPPORT

Mr. E. Tannis of the Ministry joined the Committee for its discussion of this item. Mr. Tannis advised the Committee that in early March he will be able to provide the Committee with information concerning, (1) the allocation of capital support by amount and project for the fiscal year 1973/74;

(2) capital support requests for the fiscal year 1974/75; (3) updated capital entitlement information; (4) a simulation of capital support on a slip-year basis; (5) the percentage of over-entitlement or under-entitlement provided.

Towards the middle of the afternoon, the Committee adjourned its deliberations.

Reva Gerstein
.....

Reva Gerstein, Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Government
Publications

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the CUA meeting of Monday, March 11th, 1974
in the CUA Boardroom with invited discussants, commencing
at 9 a.m.

2884

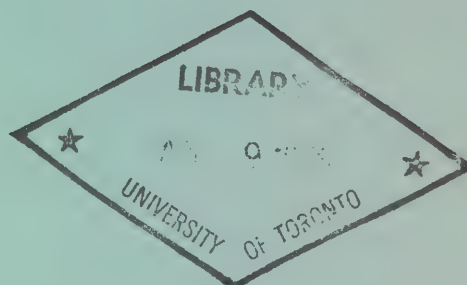
PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman, CUA
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. Wm. Dodge
Mr. H.H. Walker
Mr. J. O'N. Hughes
Dr. J. Holmes

Mr. J. O'Grady
Ms. V. Jacobsen

Dr. Murray Ross
Dr. J. Macdonald
Dr. G. Gauthier
Mr. David Black
Dr. Sylvia Ostry
Dr. Wm. Winegard
Mr. Dalton Camp
Dr. Greg Bennett
Mr. David Redgrave
Mrs. H. Salisbury

Mr. B. Wilson, Assistant Deputy Minister
Dr. P. Glynn
Mr. J.C. Yen
Mr. J.P. Gardner
Mr. R. Cummins



2885

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Gerstein welcomed the discussants to the meeting and briefly explained the reasons why CUA felt such a meeting would be useful. She noted that the Committee's term of office was drawing to a close, and indicated a desire on the part of CUA members to leave for the successor body both a historical record and an indication of the nature of some of the problems and issues associated with universities and their relationship with Government. Dr. Gerstein then invited Dr. Murray Ross to make some remarks.

2886

THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN OUR SOCIETY

Dr. Murray Ross

Dr. Ross, a former President of York University, Toronto, opened by drawing the participants' attention to three recent articles in the New York Times, each dealing with some aspect of university life. He cited this as an indication of one of the problems involved in any analysis of universities today, namely a tendency to look at various parts of the problem instead of seeing the whole.

Dr. Ross briefly outlined the model seen by Martin Crowe in describing the pattern of higher education historically. The model defines three stages:

- 1) Elite Stage - in which the system is dominated by universities whose student population consists of less than 15% of those eligible to attend.
- 2) Mass Higher Education Stage - characterized by accessibility by greater than 15% of those eligible to attend, but less than 50%.
- 3) Universal Higher Education Stage - in which accessibility is open and greater than 50% of those eligible to attend university do so.

Dr. Ross said that before the last war, Ontario was in the first stage, while at present it would fall into Stage 2, moving towards Stage 3.

Dr. Ross pointed out some of the other changes in the system in recent years, noting particularly the larger percentage of students whose mother tongue is other than English, and the higher proportion of students who are working either full or part time. As well, he stated that the distribution of grades in university, which had previously approximated a normal distribution, was now roughly bimodal, with about 1/3 of the students considered "marginal", 1/3 considered very good, and very few in between. Overall, Dr. Ross said that the system today differed in terms of how to get into it, its homogeneity, the size and form of the institutions, academic standards, institutional boundaries and privacy, administration and governance.

In the past, Dr. Ross said, institutional boundaries were clearly defined, and few persons who did not belong to the academic community entered the realm. This is not so at the present time, and interaction with the community is encouraged. Similarly, the curriculum in the past reflected

what a professor felt a student required to know in order to be considered educated in that field. Curriculum determination today is much more broadly based, with a current trend towards a credit system.

With respect to standards, the elite system was characterized by very rigid, generally high standards, and uniformity of standards among institutions. In a system of mass higher education, there exists greater variation in standards as universities expand their offerings and the methods of evaluation. The tendency in systems of universal higher education of using a "value added" concept for standards (namely, whether a student has improved or not) is evidenced in some of the recommendations of the COPSE Report, Dr. Ross said.

Dr. Gerstein thanked Dr. Ross for his remarks, and raised the question of whether there was a place in the system today for quality or an elitism of merit. Dr. Ross stated his opinion that such a great mix of standards could not be as successful.

In response to a question from Dr. Foley, Dr. Ross also indicated that he felt movement into the universal higher education system was inevitable. Dr. Macdonald noted that an American scholar at Columbia, evaluating the higher education system of various countries, has stated that the United States alone has achieved universal accessibility. Other countries which he feels are aspiring to this include Canada, Japan and the USSR.

The discussion then turned to more specific numbers, and Dr. Glynn told participants that approximately 18% of those eligible for university by age continue in that direction. Breaking it down further, he said that about half of the Grade 12 students continue on to Grade 13, and about half of Grade 13 students go on to university. Mr. Black stated that he believed the freshman intake as a percentage of the nineteen-year-old population was closer to 40% or 50%. Dr. Macdonald believed this to be a misleading statistic.

Dr. Foley remarked that the comments made by Dr. Ross were mainly applicable to undergraduate education. Graduate education, she felt, was still largely elitist and probably would be for some time, although there is evidence of change there as well. She inquired whether there could be other reasons such as attitudes, behind this fact. Dr. Ross replied in the affirmative, noting in particular the changes in attitudes in favour of egalitarianism, democracy, etc.

Mr. Dodge remarked that in the past, universities were criticized as being "assembly line" operations, turning out people for the industrial machine, whereas today the system has gone so far in the opposite direction that graduates are not trained for anything in the real world. He expressed the opinion that universities could not be microcosms of the real world, and pointed out that where democracy counts is outside the university, not inside.

Dr. Ross said that there is at present an attempt to ensure that there is a democratic system which works, but unfortunately the result is a committee system which is so tied up that nothing works in reality. Dr. Ross commented that the radicalism of the 1960's is over now, and students have now become part of the committee structure.

Mr. Dodge asked if it was not necessary for a university to be authoritarian. He outlined trends in industry toward "industrial democracy" in which employees of a private company have a part in management as well. He asked whether this should be the case in universities. Dr. Ross replied that it already existed. Students, he said, were already part of the committee structure and were now requesting parity. It is at present impossible to tell whether or not it is working, he said.

Dr. Gerstein stated that in the eyes of many, the existence of committees and boards may be considered a great step forward. The larger question, she felt, was what society perceived to be the role of the university, and where it fitted into that society.

Dr. Holmes stated that it was not possible to "turn back the clock". He believed that both faculty and students would likely spend the rest of their lives on committees and boards. The problem, he said, is not how to stop it but how to make it work. Dr. Ross agreed, saying it would be impossible to make an elite university work in a mass system, and that here too the problem is in making the existing system work. Mr. Dodge was not so certain that there was no turning back, especially if one is of the opinion that the present system is bad. He stated that in accepting a position on the board of a university, for example, an OCUFA person blurs his role by becoming responsible for the decisions of that board.

Mr. Black said that he still felt student representatives on committees were a good thing, because they at least ensured the availability of some information to the student population, rather than the total lack of access which existed previously. In the past, he said, there was a tendency for student opinion to be predicated on prejudices

about how the system worked. At least now these opinions are based on the reality, he said.

Dr. Greg Bennett, Executive Director of the Ontario Conference of Faculty Associations, and Professor at Waterloo University, pointed out that the situation has changed from one where faculty and students had to fight for a place on administration boards to one in which the administration would not want them to disappear. At present, boards desire a substantial academic base for decisions and evaluation on programs, etc.

Dr. Germain Gauthier, President of the Québec Conseil des Universités, reflected on the discussion and suggested that the elite university system, though fascinating, may appear much nicer in retrospect than it actually was in fact. Standards in the elite system were not ideal either, he proposed, but, rather, in the Nineteenth Century, the university's role was closely fitted to the classical structures of the social system with the intention of turning out graduates who would fit into and hence maintain that structure. The elite population soon began sending their children to university because that was the only way of keeping up with the system.

Motivation, Dr. Gauthier stated, is bound to vary from the elite system in large part because there is an age distribution of university students which is so much greater than ever before. As well, he pointed out that, while in the elite university era the community of scholars almost entirely on its own defined the needs of society, at the present time many more influences must be taken into account.

Dr. Ross reiterated that while the advent of mass higher education has meant more top quality students, it has also meant more of the marginal students. He suggested that the university has not adjusted well to mass higher education, and pointed out that teaching methods have remained largely unchanged.

The discussion then turned to the relative merits of structured or unstructured programs. In response to a suggestion that, if given a choice, about 80% of students would prefer a structured system, Dr. Gerstein stated that this would depend largely upon the secondary school system the student has come through.

Mr. Dodge said that the student himself is ephemeral with respect to university education, because the students with the experience to evaluate the system are no longer part of the system. Therefore, he said, evaluation must necessarily be based on something other than experience within the institution. Dr. Bennett pointed out, however, that

there is still a fairly effective "old boy" network, with the result that the student knows a good deal about the institution before he ever arrives as a full-time student. Dr. Bennett suggested, for example, that a student knows what a particular university can do for him in terms of a career, and that the universities are aware of this also. He added that there are indications that society will pay anything for a goal-oriented education system.

In response to Mr. Dodge's comments, Dr. William Winegard stated that the push back to a more structured system comes mainly from students in their third and fourth years. Mr. Dodge suggested this was due to a disillusionment born of experience.

Dr. Gerstein asked Dr. Bennett how successful Waterloo considered its self-learning course. Dr. Bennett replied that enrolment in the "integrated Studies" program was falling away. He added that the option for bright students to design their own courses had always existed, even in the structured system, so the interest in becoming totally "free" was not as great as expected. Dr. Bennett also commented that he believed Dr. Winegard's statement was true in that as the real world (after graduation) becomes closer, the realization of educational experience becomes clear.

Mr. Dodge expressed the view that it was not undemocratic to revert to a structured system. Dr. Ross pointed out that a system which included a wide range of colleges from highly unstructured to highly structured, would allow for this. Dr. Foley, however, felt that such a choice would be impossible for most students to handle. The small proportion of students who were interested in making a choice would be the ones who would not want to give it up. Dr. Macdonald commented that it would be possible to have a system in which some institutions offered highly structured programs, while others offered less structured ones. A student would then choose between institutions according to the type of program he desired. An alternative would be to use a college system to have both at the same institution. Mr. Dodge stated that he did not believe it possible to have both.

Dr. Gerstein noted that there could be dangers in universities locking themselves into a singular system. She pointed out as well that any discussion about universities and students must consider them as a part of the whole society. They cannot be "hived off" even for discussion purposes, she stated.

Dr. Gerstein referred to the lack of direction which seemingly characterizes the present system, noting that this was true even in the thirties. By its very nature, Dr. Gerstein stated, a university must be dynamic, not locked into any one system. Dr. Macdonald interjected that he did not intend to suggest that this was advisable, but merely to point out that the universities should only be locked in to the extent that they want to be or to the extent that the market allows. He said that in his opinion, however, there is a market for highly structured education. In reply to Dr. Gerstein's question about whether such a system should be supported by government if chosen by a university, Dr. Macdonald replied in the affirmative. He indicated, however, that the best method of support was not evident. Dr. Sylvia Ostry added that this system would amount to elitism in the meritocratic sense. She cautioned that this should not be allowed to happen in the social sense.

Dr. Winegard agreed that the problems facing the university today include not just how to respond to the needs of the system, but how a university can emphasize its particular areas of expertise and interest and yet remain a viable part of the whole system. The university, he said, has taken on a significant new role in terms of interaction with the community, almost by accident. It is now forced to take on new responsibilities by the pressure of public opinion.

The important step at this stage, Dr. Winegard stated, was to define more clearly the role of the individual institution. He said that this had been successfully attempted at Guelph, but he added that it was very difficult. Even more difficult, he noted, was the application of these guidelines to special programs, particularly at the graduate level. Some good ones must be turned down on the grounds that they are not programs which Guelph can present better than any other school.

Dr. Winegard pointed out that when a university begins to respond to the needs for community education, questions of priority arise, and there are potential areas of conflict between normal academic needs and community needs.

Mr. David Black

Mr. Black, member of the Commission on Post-Secondary Education, indicated that he was interested in the kinds of problems raised in Dr. Winegard's presentation in terms of quality. He expressed misgivings at the apparent tendency towards homogeneity among institutions. In a

system characterized by homogeneity, he added, it is very difficult to discuss quality. Mr. Black then read his brief position paper to participants, emphasizing this concern and noting the push towards rationalization and bureaucratization in education. He stressed the system's need for those who question the character and direction of society.

Mr. Dalton Camp

Mr. Camp, Chairman of the Ontario Commission on the Legislature, extracted from his earlier remarks before the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada concerning the place of the university and the public's conception of it. He outlined three distinct generations of university students:

1. 1960-1965. This era, Mr. Camp said, was characterized by the great interest of political parties in student attitudes and hence great recruitment drives among students. A good deal of dialogue between the students and the parties took place, encouraged by the attitude of the media.
2. Mid 60's - 1970. This period was one which saw the radicalization of campus politics, and the emergence of a student attitude in which the party system was held in contempt. The style, technique and presumed objectives of the period frightened both the general population and the party system. The universities seemed to challenge all established values and the wisdom of parents and society in general. There emerged a new notion of limitless options replacing the orderly methods of resolving disputes in the past.

The result of this change was that political parties ceased student recruitment, and new political elites emerged.
3. Today. At the present time, because of the changes in the mid to late 60's, it is very difficult to get those in the political arena to talk about higher education. This is an indication, Mr. Camp stressed, of the fact that a politician's constituents feel this way as well.

Mr. Camp stated that he felt there was a change in students, and said that it was perhaps true that campus attitudes reflect the economics of society. The present, he said, is a period of discouragement. He referred to a poll in the state of Ohio indicating that attitudes of students and adults on the question of who was responsible for the Kent State tragedy were very similar.

Mr. Camp ended by stating that in his view it was possible to examine the American situation, allow for a certain time lag, and find the same situation in Canada.

Mr. Black commented that for the student in the period from 1963-1968, the issue of egalitarianism became foggy when combined with the Vietnam debate.

Dr. Ostry stated that in her opinion, bureaucracy is a fact of life, coincident with the rise of complex societies. She challenged Mr. Black's link between bureaucracy and values or quality.

Mr. Black agreed that administrative units are necessary in a complex society, but pointed out that in the 60's in Ontario, there was an unquestioned assumption that post-secondary education was a good thing. The Province, he said, quickly acquired fourteen provincially assisted universities, all apparently modelled after the University of Toronto, without too much concern for colleges or other related concepts. The danger with this, he said, lay in the homogeneity of the institutions. Dr. Ostry commented that it is not necessarily true that equality leads to homogeneity. She added that bureaucracy is not limited in terms of what it can administer. Mr. Black said that this was true, provided heterogeneity is established by the society as a goal. He foresaw problems, however, in instances such as Mr. Camp had cited, where politicians become disinterested.

Mr. Camp stated that the student today feels less important than in the past. He becomes part of a head count, which relates to a subsidy. The student is ill-prepared for the "cold bath" which awaits him at university, Mr. Camp said, adding that in many cases, "the courses were taking them, they weren't taking the courses". He raised the issue of whether the function is to relate the course to the needs of the student, or to the needs of society.

Dr. Ross said that another major difference in today's student is that the "student culture" has disappeared, and the student, no longer absorbed by campus organizations, is really alone. The social roots of the university disappear, he said, as more and more students become commuters to campus. In illustration, he cited part-time student increases, and movement away from residence accommodation.

Dr. Foley responded by asking if this was really the case, or whether there had simply been a change in the student's expectations of how important he should be. Professors today more actively seek a closer relationship with their students than in the past when they "swept into the room,

gave the lecture, and swept out again". Mr. Camp expressed the opinion that the present relationship between faculty and students was an egalitarian one. He was not convinced that it made education better, however, and said students give the impression today that they are ill-prepared for the "equality" expected by the faculty.

Commenting on Mr. Black's earlier remarks, Mr. Dodge stated that if universities do not provide students with the qualifications to serve the bureaucratic structure necessary to society, they will be useless to society. He said that universities today are not producing qualified people. Dr. Winegard, President of Guelph University and Chairman of the Council of Ontario Universities, disagreed, stating that in his opinion universities are producing the same percentage they always did. Mr. Dodge added that in that case society was being poorly served by them.

Dr. Winegard disagreed, saying that he is impressed by the fact that students are taking a more active role in the university and the community. Many graduates, he said, are far more capable now than in the past of identifying problems and solving them. The difference, he felt, lay in the fact that these students have learned to manoeuvre the bureaucratic system through their experiences, and hence they emerge better than ever. However, he noted that at the same time there is a larger number of students than ever before with whom it is necessary to "hold hands". Part of the problem, he said, was the result of insufficient or inadequate counselling services.

Dr. Gerstein commented on the increasing complexity of community wants and needs. She made reference to the College de Hearst experience in which provision of one course in French was applauded while a few additional courses brought criticism that there were not enough. The problem, she stated, is the same in the delivery of health care services. On the one hand one is aware of the top-down provision of services, while on the other hand one must recognize the desire of individuals to be better able to cope at their level.

Mr. Camp spoke on the role of the university as the conscience of society. He said there was extraordinary potential for the student's personal growth through, for example, programs which require students to take some time off from the classroom to become involved in the community. Dr. Ostry, Director of Statistics Canada, and former member of the Committee on University Affairs, noted that Opportunities for Youth was one example of the Government's efforts in the past

to provide opportunities for this kind of involvement. A combination of personal motivation and fiscal inducement is necessary for such programs to succeed.

Mr. Wilson, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, asked whether this could be a cyclical movement, and suggested that there could be dangers in postulating a too positive role for Governments in universities. Rather, he said Governments should perhaps content themselves with being sensitive and responsive, hoping that trends in the direction outlined by Mr. Camp and Dr. Ostry were "upward" ones. Mr. Wilson said that such trends are to be encouraged, but he questioned the value of planning them.

Dr. Macdonald, Executive Director of the Council of Ontario Universities, expressed the opinion that this was a very important point, saying that identifying what is happening and anticipating trends is at present very poorly done. He said that what is needed is system planning with instruments which are very sensitive to deal with the changes as they happen. While it is not possible to meet demands immediately, it is possible to be sensitive to needs and make decisions on this basis. The colleges, the universities and the open university are all institutions which can adjust to the priorities of society.

Mr. Hughes agreed that anticipating trends in the past has been poor. He cited in particular the recent enrolment trends which were completely unexpected, and said that the instruments to predict these do not exist. Dr. Macdonald agreed that these cannot be accurately predicted, but stated that it is possible to be ready to act when they do occur. He added that what is required is a system which is as flexible as possible.

Dr. Bennett of the Ontario Conference of Faculty Associations said it must be recognized that adjustment to changes in the past has been aided by one very effective planning device, namely money. He suggested that the universities would be "out on the same limb" if they accepted the COPSE recommendations on continuing education in the same way that they responded to requests for graduate education. In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, Dr. Bennett said that in his opinion there is not much doubt that the major incentive for growth in the graduate sector was financial. Dr. Foley commented that such instances illustrate the good aspects of the system's basic inertia. It protected against over-extending or responding too quickly.

Dr. Winegard noted that continuing education programs have already been very successful without financial assistance. Dr. Bennett said that this was true, but will only obtain as long as the present physical facilities are inadequate. Dr. Gerstein pointed out that this is true only if one ignores technology and assumes no changes in the use of facilities. Dr. Winegard reminded participants that even moving off-campus it is often impossible to find suitable space.

Mr. Dodge made reference to the Queen's University Law School's claims that law changes too quickly to be adapted to part-time study. He told participants he felt that law, if anything, changes more slowly than other areas.

Dr. Winegard reiterated his suggestion that both structured and unstructured systems should be available at the same institution. With respect to continuing education (particularly non-credit), he noted again that by responding to community wishes one risks priority conflicts because of the great response.

Dr. Holmes raised one issue of community relations which could be improved for the university's image. Many non-academics, he said, are of the opinion that academics are on holiday from May 1st to October 1st.

Dr. Ostry raised another problem, this time respecting Government/academic relations. Rather than indifference, she said, there was growing hostility on the part of Government people to academics who are engaged to conduct studies for Government. The studies are usually late, she said, and frequently poorly done. The situation, Dr. Ostry felt, was worse in Canada than in other countries in which academics move in and out of Government more frequently and with better relations.

Mr. Camp criticized the universities for their tendency to operate in isolation. He related an experience in which he was visiting a university to evaluate their Journalism course, and found that the students had never met a journalist and were given only one opportunity per year to visit a local newspaper office. Mr. Camp recommended that universities have in residence one person from each of such professions as engineering, journalism, politics, etc., so that the university student would not miss the whiff of reality which should accompany his studies. The universities, he stated, must abandon their notion of purity which inhibits this. Dr. Foley suggested that this "snobbishness" was a defence, since most university professors fear the world, knowing they cannot manipulate it.

Dr. Ostry, returning to the relationship between Government and the universities, agreed with Mr. Camp that Government criticisms are matched by university suspicions of Government's motives. She suggested that much more information is freely available in the U.S. because it is not a parliamentary system. When U.S. academics do a report for Government, she said, they have a degree of realism about it which makes them a potential important input. Dr. Ostry felt that something about the Canadian system seems to ensure the "two solitudes" attitude.

Mr. Black stated that in Canada there do not exist the think tanks, private colleges, etc., which create the different atmosphere in the U.S. Instead of this pluralistic system, he said, Canada has two sides: the Government, and the provincially-assisted universities. It is not possible for institutions in Ontario to become involved in Government work, then return to their independent base. In the United States, Mr. Black said, when the Government changes, the top layer of people is removed and they go into these private institutions.

2887

COMMENT ON THE PRESENTATION

Dr. J. Macdonald

Dr. Macdonald reviewed the positions outlined by the discussants in their papers. He pointed out that Dr. Ross had not mentioned, as Martin Crowe did, that the three models presented were idealized, and cannot be found in pure form. Neither are the transition periods from one to another "even", he said. He reiterated that Dr. Winegard had pointed out the necessity of responding to community needs and at the same time defining the distinctive roles of the different universities. He had called for diversity in the system, Dr. Macdonald said. Mr. Black had struggled with the parody of quality and equality, he stated, while Mr. Camp had pointed out the changing relationship between students and the political parties.

Dr. Macdonald commented that the Government in the 1900's had committed a large amount of money to higher education without much financial analysis or prediction of direction. The analysis, he said, came with the 1966 five-year forecast, and it frightened Government greatly. This, Dr. Macdonald said, had a profound effect on the change in climate for the universities, as it became public knowledge that the Government was in trouble financially and that such large amounts had been spent on universities. Dr. Macdonald noted that several of the papers presented had

indicated the public's attitude that faculties were overpaid and underworked, while universities were willing to criticize all but themselves. He stated his opinion that this hostility was declining, however, and pointed out as an example that when the York/University of Toronto statement appeared in the Globe and Mail it was accepted fairly calmly. The question of financial accountability in the system still remains, he said.

Dr. Macdonald linked together the various themes by referring to Ashby's identification between biology and hereditary forms. The university is protected by its basic inertia, while its "inner logic", a conceptualization of purpose, makes it both a link with the past and an awareness of the future.

The modern university, Dr. Macdonald stated, is an object of consumer pressure for wider access opportunities and Government requests for specialized manpower, combined with a clamour for equality of results as well as opportunities. According to Crowe, Dr. Macdonald said, growth is the centre of all this change, and growth will continue. In Ontario, he stated, there is a danger of taking too short a view of growth. Dr. Macdonald continued, saying that at present, there are unmet demands in that the underprivileged and poor still represent a small proportion of the whole. The pressure for educational justice will continue, and the results in some cases, already visible, include compensatory courses and the consideration of factors other than academic ability in selecting applicants. Dr. Macdonald expressed the opinion that if the present growth rate continues over the next ten years, the system will go through the mass higher education stage and further.

Dr. Macdonald summarized the changes which the system has undergone in terms of (1) selection, (2) functions, (3) standards, (4) decision-making and (5) democracy.

In terms of selection, he said the elite system was meritocratic in selection, though not necessarily in the intellectual sense. Mass education modified this somewhat by a commitment to equality of opportunity, while universal education will be more open, based on the choices of individuals and equality of results.

In terms of function, Dr. Macdonald described the elite system as shaping the student's mind for elite jobs, particularly in the Oxford Cambridge models. Mass education still prepares elites, but on a broader range, with the emphasis shifted from character development to specialization. The

universal system will perform the function of improving the student's adaptability to societal change, removing him from the lock-step type of system. It raises the question of whether different approaches are possible in one institution.

With respect to standards, elite systems were basically homogeneous, while mass education became more comprehensive and diverse. Under the universal system, Dr. Macdonald said, there will be no standards, and institutions will each follow their own plans instead of mimicking one another. This, he said, would be counterbalanced by centralization, standardization, increased Government control, more accountability for expenses, more professional administrators, more quantification (systems analysis) and hence a tendency towards more homogenization.

Decision-making in the time of the elite universities saw elites making decisions not only in universities, but also in Government. Dr. Macdonald noted that Sir Toby Weaver did not seem to think this was changing much. In the mass higher education phase, there is increasing democratization with the influence of parents, Government, employers, etc., meaning that universities can no longer operate in isolation.

On the subject of increasing democracy, Dr. Macdonald noted that "democracy" is often decision-making by the uninformed and the highly articulate. He cited university senates as an example. The increased role of the student has had both good and questionable effects. The major question is one of identifying the trade-offs and finding a system which works.

Taking an overview of the whole situation, Dr. Macdonald said that governance will be slower and less effective in dealing with difficult questions as the system changes from one stage to another. Decisions, he said, are more likely to be of a compromise nature, but once made, they will be more widely acceptable.

In summary, Dr. Macdonald stated that if he was given the option of going back to the system of the past, he would take it. He stated that he would have liked universities to have made their governors trustees with veto powers, representing the public. This might have made it possible to have better governing bodies.

All these issues, he reiterated, arise out of growth, which in turn arises out of the noble cause of social justice and equality. The problems will continue and will be acute, Dr. Macdonald stated, and the most important of these will be the dilemma of quality versus equality.

- LUNCHEON -

2888

ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC FORECASTS RELATED TO UNIVERSITIES

Dr. Sylvia Ostry (Director of Statistics, Canada)

Dr. Ostry told participants that the Sixties had seen an unprecedented absorption of people into universities, as a result of demographic factors (40%) and an increase in participation rates (60%). The latter factor, she noted, was unanticipated, but ample evidence of the former was available. Full-time university enrolment in that period shot up to about 11%, and has declined since.

Dr. Ostry indicated that population trends in the 18-24 age group can be predicted to about 1990. The growth rate, she said, will be approximately half that of the last decade, peaking in 1982 and declining thereafter. Over the 1960's, Dr. Ostry reported, population growth alone would have produced an increase of about 4 1/2%. Holding participation rates constant, she said an increase rate just under 2% should be expected in the Seventies. Applying present enrolment rates to the 1980's, an enrolment decline of 2 1/2% per year can be expected. Net immigration could have an effect, Dr. Ostry said, though this should not cause any wild fluctuations.

A different picture can be given, Dr. Ostry explained, if one speculates about enrolment, based on unofficial but sophisticated data. She stated that:

1. There will be improved job opportunities in the 70's and 80's.
2. There will be an increased demand for elementary teachers (particularly as the children of the baby boom generation reach school age).
3. There will be renewed but gradual growth in enrolment from 1976-77, peaking in 1982-83, coincidental with the demographic peak.

The resulting analysis is for a somewhat better situation than predicted on demography alone, with an increase over the coming decade of about 2.6% (compared with just under 2%). The peak, in 1982, should reach about 416,000, then drop to about 330,000 by 1985-86. If the enrolment rate is accepted as reasonable, Dr. Ostry said, excess capacity should be minimized in such a way as not to leave too many tenured faculty, too much administrative capacity, etc.

Dr. Ostry referred to the Truman (Harvard) study in the United States, which indicates a quick response to the enrolment decline in certain disciplines, and a narrowing of the differential between the highly educated and those not so highly educated.

Dr. Ostry concluded by pointing out that she had not considered part-time enrolment in her analysis, and did not include post-secondary institutions other than universities. In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein, she indicated that information was now being gathered on the colleges, and currently available data indicate that in the past decade, they have grown much more quickly than the universities. Projections indicate that this will continue, Dr. Ostry said. Dr. Glynn noted that the COPSE expectation was much more optimistic, but includes all of the post-secondary sector.

Dr. Foley asked whether it would be possible to have demographic forecasts done regularly for this particular need, in order to permit bodies such as CUA and universities to predict participation more accurately. For example, she said, it would be useful to know if people having babies in the Sixties were themselves in a high participation group. In reply, Dr. Ostry noted that provincial vital statistics do not give this kind of fertility data at present. Such information could only be obtained through house-to-house surveys, she said. The U.S. Government, Dr. Ostry said, is now funding bi-annual fertility surveys which will accomplish this.

Dr. Bennett noted that permeating this discussion was the assumption that the future is a projection of the past. The picture is a "ball park" one, he said, but it must still be the basis of planning. Dr. Ostry felt that while this was true, the projections could be very wrong. Dr. Bennett replied that if this was the case, by the time it was indicated by the studies, it would already be known because the period would have passed. Part-time education, he said, becomes very important but results in a possible collision course with the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. As well, Dr. Bennett repeated his earlier concern that adjustment to part-time demands could cause the universities similar problems to those experienced with graduate studies at the present time. These problems are even more acute at the western universities, Dr. Bennett stated. Dr. Ostry conceded that there were no regional statistics available.

Mr. Black asked what the implications of these figures were in Ontario. A large number of graduate schools were established, he noted, but the graduates produced will not be hired. Dr. Ostry replied that hiring should continue until 1982-83, after which there would indeed be a problem.

Dr. Bennett said that the universities must abandon myth that research could only be done if there were graduate students. There are ways of avoiding the problems, Dr. Bennett said, but universities must opt for them now.

Mr. David Redgrave, Executive Director, Office of Economic Policy, T.E.I.G.A., and Mrs. H. Salisbury, Economic Analysis Branch, T.E.I.G.A.

Mr. Redgrave told participants that the nature of economic growth foreseen in Ontario could be vastly different than was predicted a few months ago, as a result of the energy situation, federal-provincial discussions, inflation forces around the world, and the involvement of the public sector in the shift of financial resources between regions of the country. This change could affect the types and numbers of people who might be required by the system and hence be produced by the universities.

Mr. Redgrave noted that at least in the short run, Ontario and Quebec will be paying the price for western oil gains with each \$1 price increase per barrel of oil decreasing the Ontario growth rate by about .5%. In the long term, Mr. Redgrave stated, this money should flow back into Ontario in return for manufactured goods and services which Alberta requires. How fast this happens will depend on the Alberta - Federal Government negotiations. The result for Ontario is a potentially "boom or bust" situation for the next ten years. Factors such as the oil pipeline or the development of the Athabasca tar sands would also cause economic ripples, he indicated.

In Ontario, Mr. Redgrave said, there has been a substantial shift to nuclear energy and there will undoubtedly be a corresponding demand for more technologists in this area. He estimated that there would be an increasing demand for CAAT graduates with specialties in nuclear technology, and perhaps a similar increase in the sciences from universities. Mr. Redgrave stated that as a result of this trend, the manufacturing or goods-producing sectors of the economy will grow at a faster rate than the service sector. He conceded, however, that the situation could change drastically if, for example, there were a collapse in oil prices and a shift in basic energy prices (BTU's).

Mr. Redgrave related some provincial demographic statistics indicating that there has been a growth in the Ontario labour force of about 100,000 per year. Rates have been as high as 5% per year, he said, but were currently at about 3% or 3 1/2% per year. This is expected to decrease over the next ten years as a result of demographic pressures. Mr. Redgrave predicted a continued struggle of priorities in the Province.

With respect to university enrolments over the next 20 years, Mr. Redgrave's statistics predicted little change, with an undergraduate peak in the mid-seventies followed by a decline until about 1986. The post-graduate sector is expected to peak about 1986 at a rate of about 2.1% - 2.5% of those aged 20 - 24.

Mr. Redgrave's information showed these figures to be fairly sensitive to immigration policy and actual facts. He said that some assumptions had been made with respect to this. Fertility rates were not seen as a factor over the short and medium-term, and were therefore discounted in the derivation of the above statistics. As well, the information given assumed a steady state of market penetration by undergraduates (20%).

Dr. Ostry commented on Mr. Redgrave's figures, noting a "staggering" difference between these and her own. She agreed that the oil situation could have a substantial impact on the Ontario growth rate, exacerbated by capital inflow from the pipeline etc. She felt, however, that the combined thrust of this should be a pressure on secondary industry and hence an exacerbation of the present growth in the tertiary sector.

Mr. Redgrave replied that while this may be true in the long run, the impact of the oil increase must be looked at in the short run. There will certainly be growth in the service industry, he said, but in the competition between the goods and the services industries, goods will win out, abetted by the public service sector. He summarized by stating that a negative impact will definitely be felt on the Ontario economy in the short term if Federal redistributive money goes to the West.

Dr. Ostry noted that the West would like to expand its manufacturing industry, which would also affect the flow of money back into Ontario. Mr. Redgrave agreed that this was true, saying the West would probably get some manufacturing, but likely not as much as it would like.

Helen Salisbury then spoke on university output. She said that better data are required on occupational and educational breakdowns. Present university production is at about the level that is required (20%). She indicated, however, that demand in the service sector appears to be increasing. At present, Mrs. Salisbury stated, about half of the university graduates appear to be needed in jobs requiring an arts background, although the suggested growth in the goods sector would seem to indicate a need for more graduates in science, business administration, etc.

Dr. Ostry pointed out that between 1951 and 1961, about 50% of the increase in highly educated people was accounted for by an upgrading within occupations, while the remainder was attributed to a shift in the occupational structure. She also noted that economists have argued that the educational attributes of people in various jobs do not necessarily indicate the educational requirements of that job. Mr. Black agreed, saying it is to be hoped that Government would help break down these artificial requirements so that substitution between categories in the labour force could increase.

Mr. O'Grady pointed out that once a model is developed to predict the future, it inevitably begins to influence the future, thereby losing its credibility as a model. He stated as well that projections of manpower needs present a dubious planning mechanism.

Mr. Redgrave concurred with this. Looking at shortage anticipation, he said that one could lay out a model of skills needed in the future, but it would be a high risk model to say the least. He said, however, that the exercise should not be abandoned because of this. There is no such thing as a successful long-range plan, he continued. A flexible system is thus highly desirable.

Dr. Glynn pointed out that a special case could be made for instances in which the Province pays the salary bill for all the people it trains. He cited specifically the health sciences. If there is a mismatch, he said, the social ramifications are great. Mr. Redgrave asked what implications this had for teachers. Dr. Glynn stated that the teacher situation was not as serious, because these persons also possessed a B.A. and were hence qualified as well for other types of employment.

Mr. Dodge commented that although the energy situation situation has been prominent for only a few months, it has been talked about and predicted for several years among energy people. He stated further that "planning" runs as much risk of "doing something about a situation which did not arise, as failure to do something about a situation which did arise."

Dr. Ostry summarized the discussion, saying that Mr. Redgrave's figures could be reconciled with those she had produced, and noting that the problem for post-secondary institutions will be one of absorbing an increase in students while not increasing the capital input because of the inevitable eventual decline. She accepted Mr. Redgrave's analysis that there could be either a "boom or bust" situation in the Ontario economy, and asked for some discussion of the implications for education in either case. Mr. Redgrave replied that he had considered only the skills which may be required, ignoring participation rates. He raised the possibility of "pre-fabricated universities" as a possible solution to the changing system and enrolment fluctuations. Dr. Ostry said it was not clear whether a "boom", for example, would increase or decrease participation rates.

Mr. Cummins of the Ministry said that there is general agreement with the need to monitor the situation. He referred to the work of E.V. Harvey for the Commission on Post-Secondary Education, which suggested that out of the 1960, 1964 and 1968 graduates, half were entering the teaching profession. If that profession is reaching its saturation point, Mr. Cummins said, it will have a great impact on student expectations with possibly wider implications.

Mr. Redgrave told participants that there was a whole range of attitudinal studies which could be done by Government and which would be extremely helpful if done properly. He listed examples, including data on why students go to university, why they drop out or remain in, what they do when they drop out or when they graduate, etc. Mr. Redgrave said that private corporations collect all this kind of data. Mr. Cummins added that with respect to the teacher question, it was surely important to understand where all the intended teachers ended up, since they could not all be teaching.

Mr. Black had reservations about the accuracy of any such data, pointing out that while the food market, for example, has a fairly stable base, the "product" in the education sector is determined by a great variety of different factors, making the "product" extremely difficult to quantify.

Dr. Germain Gauthier asked whether any analysis was made on the diversification of university training. He wondered whether Ryerson's course indicated a trend. In reply, Mr. Redgrave said that the present system brings out a great deal of ingenuity in people. He noted that transferability is fairly high, and few people are actually doing what they set out to do. Professional lock-ins, he said, are a little worrisome in this respect, and guaranteed professional protection brings in some rigidity.

Dr. Ostry said it was interesting to note the differences between Canada and the U.S. in several respects. She cited in particular the fact that at the managerial level, the U.S. is much more highly dominated by highly educated people than is the case in Canada. In Europe, she said, highly educated people tend to stay in the public services and their own professions. Canadian-American differences are not so pronounced in other areas, Dr. Ostry stated. Mr. Cummins added that this kind of information should be available more frequently than the Census provides.

Dr. Bennett commented that a lack of homogeneity appeared to be causing the problems. As long as manpower surveys indicate a need for engineers (for example) it will have an effect on institutions because engineers are worth more in BIU terms than many other students. The basic question to be considered, he said, was how much CUA and other bodies should try to influence the direction of the institutions.

2889

CONCLUSION

Dr. Gerstein concluded the Monday session of the meeting by thanking all those who had participated in the discussion, and inviting any who wished to attend the session on the following day to do so. The meeting concluded at approximately 4 p.m.


Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Government
Publications

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held with Consultants, on Tuesday, March 12th, 1974, in the CUA Boardroom, Fifth Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m.

2890

PRESENT

Committee on University Affairs:

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. J. Hughes
Mr. R. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Mr. H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

Consultants:

Dr. Gregory Bennett
Mr. David Black
Dr. Arthur Bourns
Dr. David Gauthier
Rev. Roger Guindon
Dr. Douglas Hartle
Dr. Fraser Mustard
Dr. Michael Oliver
Dr. Howard Petch
Dr. Douglas Wright

Ministry of Colleges and Universities:

Dr. P. Glynn
Ms. G. Smithers
Mr. E. Tannis
Mr. P. Wright



2891

FINANCING ONTARIO'S UNIVERSITIES

Dr. Gerstein introduced the Consultants to the members of the Committee on University Affairs. She pointed out that the Committee has been in existence for ten years. The purpose of these discussions is to assist the Committee in the formulation of its final report. Dr. Gerstein then invited Dr. Bourns to commence discussion on financing Ontario's universities.

Dr. Bourns indicated that he is generally supportive of the formula as a device for allocating funds to Ontario's universities. Despite the formula's shortcomings, he believes that it is an effective instrument. Dr. Bourns pointed out that the formula allows considerable flexibility in internal budgeting, and does not require the collection of complex and detailed data. It is relatively simple to understand, and relatively simple to apply. Dr. Bourns did recognize that the formula creates adjustment problems when enrolment fails to rise or even falls. Many of the adjustment problems, however, are related to insufficient increments in the BIU value in the past few years.

Dr. Bourns, President of McMaster University and former member of the Committee on University Affairs, then commented on four criticisms about the formula that have been advanced during recent debates. The first criticism is that the enrolment-based formula encourages competition for students. Dr. Bourns said that he believed that at present this competition is healthy and that critics of the formula exaggerate the degree of competition. The second criticism is that smaller institutions require compensatory grants. Dr. Bourns said that he did not believe that any formula would adequately deal with all the needs of all the institutions. What are required, he said, are clear, rational, and open criteria for determining levels of compensatory funding. The third criticism that has been offered of the formula is that major programs with small enrolments are not supportable. Dr. Bourns suggested that this problem could be adequately handled by assigning a higher weight to students in departments or faculties below a critical size. Dr. Bourns went on to say that the weights in the formula do reflect real academic costs. He suggested that a detailed cost analysis of programs be carried out with a view to revising the weights. The fourth criticism that has been advanced against the formula is that it tends to finance research endeavours with a heavy graduate student weight. The formula thus embodies the assumption that effective research should be tied to graduate student enrolment. Dr. Bourns rejected this assumption and urged that a different method of funding research be devised.

Dr. Fraser Mustard, Vice-President, and Dean of Health Studies at McMaster University, focussed on the question, "How much does it really cost to educate someone for the Health Sciences?" He pointed out some of the complexities of this question. The education of Health Science personnel takes place both within the service sector and within the educational sector. Allocating costs between these two sectors is a very difficult exercise. Moreover, research in the Health Science field is funded through educational institutions and becomes intertwined with the costs of educating Health Science personnel. Distinguishing between these two cost elements is not an easy matter.

Dr. Mustard then went on to make several general remarks about the problem of education in the Health Sciences. He pointed out that educational institutions have considerable influence in the formation of professional attitudes. At present, Health Education and Health Service delivery are focussed on the hospital. Dr. Mustard referred to hospitals as the final stage of chronic disease processes. He noted that an enormous amount of money is directed to education in the Health Sciences, and tied to hospitals. Changing the thrust of Health Science instruction implies changing the thrust of Health Service delivery. Dr. Mustard concluded by suggesting that the principal obstacle to primary care experience for Health Science personnel is the present mechanism of funding. He pointed out that it would cost only 2.5 million dollars to provide adequate clinical experience for all medical students in the Province.

Dr. Michael Oliver, President of Carleton University, and Chairman of a recent Manitoba university study, introduced his comments by noting that the great achievement of university financing in Ontario was the introduction of an element of predictability. The present formula, however, is in need of substantial change. Seven of the 15 provincially assisted institutions required compensatory support this year. A new formula, Dr. Oliver suggested, should be devised by the successor body to the Committee on University Affairs. Dr. Oliver suggested that weaknesses in the existing formula were disguised by growth. He argued that the formula was not well suited to a stable-state or declining enrolment situation. Dr. Oliver said that the system of financing post-secondary education will have to be modified so as to recognize that many costs are not enrolment-related. Dr. Oliver continued by suggesting that the basis for formula funding should be changed from enrolment to compensation for real costs. Such a formula would allow greater flexibility in times of enrolment fluctuation. Dr. Oliver also advocated an adjustment to the part-time student conversion factor in recognition of the increasing growth in this sector. Finally, Dr. Oliver suggested that an enrolment based formula was quite inappropriate to the research function of universities. He believed that a formula based on compensation for real costs would provide stability in budgeting and permit the universities to fulfil their functions in a better financial environment.

Dr. Douglas Hartle, Professor of Economics at the University of Toronto, and formerly with the Treasury Board in Ottawa, remarked on the unrealistic expectations generated by the period of rapid enrolment growth. He noted that the system of tenure locked universities into a costly and inflexible staffing policy. Dr. Hartle also saw increased pressure for government intervention in the administration of universities.

In discussing the relationship of the Federal Government to universities, Dr. Hartle made three points: First, he noted that the Federal Government lacked control over shared cost programs. Second, shared cost programs primarily benefited the wealthier provinces, since the poorer provinces do not usually participate. Finally, Dr. Hartle observed that the Federal Government received no political credit for programs carried out on a shared cost basis. Dr. Hartle predicted that the Federal Government would move towards the direct funding of institutions to carry out research. He expected that our Government would withdraw from the field of student support. On the matter of student support, Dr. Hartle advocated a program of contingent repayment after graduation. Such a program, he felt, would lessen the inequities in income after university graduation.

Dr. Howard Petch, Vice-President, Academic, at Waterloo University, who spent a year in Ottawa working on research implications, focussed his remarks on the problems of ensuring adequate financial support for research. He pointed out that most money for research comes from the Federal Government and is channeled through such agencies as The National Research Council and The Canada Council. In real dollars, the amount of money directed to research is falling. Dr. Petch, therefore, indicated that he supported greater provincial involvement in this field. Dr. Petch commented that the remoteness of Federal granting agencies hinders the effective application of funds to applied research. He also underlined the problem of covering overhead costs of research in small institutions with negligible graduate enrolments.

2892

STEERING EFFECTS OF PRESENT FORMULA

Dr. Gerstein asked the Consultants what they felt about the steering effects of the present formula.

Dr. Petch said that in his view enrolment patterns were not related in any serious way to the formula weights. He strongly doubted whether internal budgeting and development plans were related to the formula weights.

Dr. Bourns said that the steering effects of the present formula were greatly exaggerated. He pointed out that the expansion of graduate schools was not associated with formula income considerations, but rather with the prestige connotations of graduate schools.

Dr. Oliver said, however, that every university president is urged to support expansion in certain areas on the basis of basic income units. He said that high weight fields would be expanded and that recruitment would be directed towards these fields.

Dr. Douglas Wright, Deputy Provincial Secretary for Social Development and former Chairman of the Committee on University Affairs, indicated that he agreed with Dr. Bourns' contentions. Comparing the Ontario experience with other jurisdictions shows similar patterns.

Father Guindon, President of Ottawa University, pointed out that Ottawa and Carleton have had quite different experiences in academic development. He asked, then, where the steering effect of the formula was found. Graduate schools, he said, are a natural development. Dr. Guindon said that there is no steering effect in the present formula, and that it is a phoney issue.

Dr. Oliver asserted again that there can be a steering effect, because universities can influence their enrolment patterns. Incentives in certain directions do exist, he said. He cautioned against references to the 2% level of compensatory grants. This 2%, he said, can be decisive to survival for certain institutions.

Dr. Gauthier remarked on his support for the formula approach to funding post-secondary institutions. He observed that the more aggregated the formula, the less stable it tended to be. Dr. Gauthier said that formulas have steering effects, by definition; they are intended to be instruments of policy.

Father Guindon reiterated that the formula must produce adequate revenue for each institution and treat each institution equitably.

Dr. Wright said that the present formula bears within it a fearful pressure towards homogeneity. What is sought, he said, is simply an acceptable sense of equity. Quality at the university level, Dr. Wright suggested, is somewhat independent of funding.

Dr. Mustard remarked that formula financing encourages mass education. He asked whether society can tolerate the costs of mass education at the post-secondary level.

Dr. Oliver added that an enrolment-based formula encourages universities to expand into fields that are perhaps more suited to colleges.

Dr. Mustard said that he fears that present use of funds within the universities is an invitation to "provincial guidelines" being established.

Dr. Bennett summarized the comments of the Consultants. He underlined that he too would like to see the connection between research capability and graduate student enrolment broken. He also remarked on the problem of pension plans, given the age distribution of faculties. This age distribution, he said, will have serious effects on the costs of instruction in the future.

At approximately 12.30, the Committee adjourned for lunch.

The Committee resumed its session at approximately 1.30.

2893

INTERFACE BETWEEN ONTARIO'S UNIVERSITIES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Consultants in attendance:

Mr. John Askew, Chairman, Ontario Headmasters' Association
Mr. Douglas Light, President of Centennial College
Mr. D.A. Penny, Ministry of Education

Mr. Askew said that two of the most important interfaces between high schools and universities were around teacher upgrading and admissions. He noted that high schools do have representation on the Ontario Council on Admissions. Mr. Askew said that many universities have complained about the inconveniences resulting from the unstructured curriculum at the high school level. Evaluation of university applicants has become exceedingly difficult. Mr. Askew said that he believes the gains of the secondary school system from unstructured curriculum by far exceed the inconveniences to the universities. He doubted whether admission tests or examinations would prove useful. Mr. Askew said that the universities should accept the high schools' evaluations of their students at face value. Finally, Mr. Askew said that the secondary schools need information on the success of their graduates at the university level.

Mr. Penny said that the central problem facing universities is the diversity of their freshman year intake. He agreed with Mr. Askew on the dubious value of standard tests and examinations. Mr. Penny said that the Ministry of Education wishes to convert the secondary school system from a rigorous screening system to an instrument that will facilitate the self-actualization of Ontario's students. The range and type of students in Grade 13 has significantly changed over the past few years. However, Mr. Penny

insisted, the level of intellectual demand has been maintained. Mr. Penny also spoke of the impact on university admissions of the introduction of the semester system in the high schools.

Mr. Light spoke about the liaison between high schools and the community colleges. He agreed that the admission requirements of the colleges of applied arts and technology may not have been communicated to the high schools as efficiently as would be desired.

Mr. Light discussed the interface between Centennial College and the community around it. He pointed out that there was a linkage with personnel with common responsibilities at the college and high school levels. Directors of Education sit on the Board of Governors of the College. A secondary school advisory committee composed of teachers in schools and colleges meets every other month. Faculty members are sent to the secondary schools to explain the programs available at the colleges. Additionally, guidance personnel work in the secondary schools for brief periods of time. Guidance personnel from the secondary schools spend one to two weeks at the colleges. Students in the secondary schools are also encouraged to visit the colleges. Finally, Centennial College makes every effort to distribute its calendar to interested high school students.

Father Guindon remarked on the importance of individuals' ingenuity in circumventing the obstacles of every system. He pointed out that, in the Ottawa region, there is a liaison committee between high schools, community colleges and the two universities. The universities' role, he said, is not as well defined as it was in the past. This has created problems for admissions. Father Guindon said that it is important that universities avoid placing individuals in situations where they will probably fail. He concluded his remarks by saying that, in his opinion, changes in student attitudes are exaggerated and that generally the quality of secondary school graduates has improved.

Mr. Light added that a survey showed that college entrants expected their employment prospects to be better after college than after university. This was a major consideration in determining the institution in which they enrolled.

Dr. Gauthier said that the interface between universities and high school students in Quebec is considerably different than in Ontario. The admission requirements are constantly being reviewed in the light of changes within the Collèges d'Enseignement Générales et Professionales (CEGEPs). Diversity of freshman intake also poses a problem for Quebec universities.

Father Guindon added that changes within the CGEP programs also provide problems for the University of Ottawa. The university is not certain how much credit to give for work done in the CGEP.

There was some discussion on the problems for universities posed by high schools adopting the semester system. Mr. Askew noted that approximately 120 out of the 620 high schools were on the semester system. Most students do not, however, wish to enter university immediately after they complete their secondary school education in the month of January.

2894

CONCLUSION

Dr. Gerstein thanked the Consultants for their advice to the Committee, and indicated that their remarks have been extremely helpful. At approximately 4.30 p.m., the Committee adjourned its deliberations.


.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Government
Publications

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs, held on Monday, March 25th, 1974, in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto, commencing at 9 a.m.

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Foley
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. R. Mitchell
Mr. H. Walker

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady



MCU:

Dr. P. Glynn
Mr. B. Wilson, Assistant Deputy Minister

INTRODUCTION

Dr. Gerstein introduced the agenda for the meeting, and observed that this would be the CUA's last business meeting. The two remaining meetings have been reserved for the consideration of appeals.

MINUTES: CIRCULATION AND RELEASE

It was agreed that the six-month period of delay in the release of minutes would be maintained after the termination of the CUA's mandate. The Committee will entrust its minutes to either the successor body or the Ministry for circulation at the proper time.

POWER TO RECOMMEND

After noting that matters requiring a recommendation may arise after this date and before the termination of the CUA's mandate, the Committee agreed that the Chairman, after informal consultation with the members, should have the power to make recommendations to the Minister.

2899 UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (RECOMMENDATION 74 - 32)

Dr. Gerstein reported to the Committee that she has been approached by the members of the Mayor's Committee on the United Nations University. The Mayor's Committee had hoped that it would be possible for them to make a presentation to the Committee. As this is not now possible, it was agreed that the Chairman would convene a meeting with the Mayor's Committee and that available CUA members would be invited to attend.

2900 MINUTES

The Committee approved, with revisions, the minutes of January 14th, 15th, 28th and 29th, and February 12th and 13th.

2901 ANNUAL REPORT - RECOMMENDATIONS STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

It was agreed that, in releasing its Annual Report, the Committee would not provide the text of those recommendations at present under consideration by the Ministry. Rather, the title of these recommendations would be included and the text would be released after six months' time.

2902 CARLETON UNIVERSITY: Ph.D. IN CANADIAN LITERATURE

Dr. Gerstein reported that the Joint CUA/COU Sub-Committee on Goals and Policies for Graduate Development has recommended that the Carleton University Ph.D. in Canadian Literature be removed from the embargo list. This program is currently embargoed because it falls under the Department of English. However, the content of the program is quite unique. The Committee accepted the Joint Sub-Committee's recommendation and agreed that it should be forwarded to the Minister.

2903 TEACHING ASSISTANTS - EARNINGS LIMITATION

Dr. Gerstein also reported that the Joint CUA/COU Sub-Committee on Goals and Policies for Graduate Development has recommended that the earnings limitation on teaching assistants be raised from \$2,400. to \$3,000. It was agreed to accept this recommendation and forward it to the Minister.

2904 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO: Ph.D. IN JAPANESE STUDIES

Dr. Gerstein reported that the Joint Sub-Committee on Goals and Policies for Graduate Development had recommended that the Ph.D. program in Japanese Studies

offered by the University of Toronto be considered eligible for formula funding. The program has been approved by the Ontario Council of Graduate Studies. The CUA forms outlining the thrust of the program were circulated. The Committee agreed to recommend to the Minister that the program be considered eligible for formula support.

2905 JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE SYSTEM

The members of the Committee felt that it would be appropriate to record their belief that the Joint Sub-Committee structure has been extremely valuable. The Sub-Committees have provided a vehicle for co-operative action and consultation between the Committee and Council of Ontario Universities. The members of the Committee expressed their hope that a system similar to the Joint Sub-Committees would be continued by the CUA's successor body.

2906 JOINT SUB-COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Gerstein circulated the minutes from the recent meeting of the Joint COU/CUA Sub-Committee on Instructional Development. She remarked that many programs are now being developed using university funds for this purpose. It was also her hope that the Instructional Development program would gradually be decentralized, as the universities assume an increasing amount of this responsibility, and the projects are given publicity. In all probability, consortium arrangements among universities would continue to require "seed" money in their initial stages in the future. This program for a variety of reasons has had unusual success in its early stages, and has indicated an overwhelming interest in this area. The Joint Sub-Committee at its next meeting, will be considering, and sifting through applications from the Ontario universities amounting to one million dollars.

2907 BILINGUALISM

The Committee believed that it was essential that the legitimacy of grants in support of bilingualism be affirmed. Mr. Dodge commented that the Government of Ontario must recognize its responsibility to the francophone population. He suggested to the Committee that it take Father Guindon's letter concerning bilingual grants under advisement. Mr. Dodge further recommended that the biennial report stress the need for a policy on bilingualism to be enunciated. The view was expressed that the possibility of a Joint COU/CUA Sub-Committee on Bilingualism should be explored.

2908

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL COST INFORMATION FROM
ONTARIO'S UNIVERSITIES

Dr. Gerstein reported on her meeting with the Executive of the Council of Ontario Universities. She indicated that the universities have three questions about the request for additional information: who is asking for the information; why do they wish this information; and what uses are intended for this information. Recognizing that the request for additional information was a policy question rather than a technical matter, Dr. Gerstein proceeded to discuss the issue informally with the COU, rather than with the Committee of Finance Officers. A further meeting was held, which included the Executive of the COU, some Finance Officers, members of the Ministry and the Deputy Minister. It was agreed that the Joint Sub-Committee on Finance-Operating Support would pursue this matter.

2909

ACAP REPORT ON EDUCATION

Mr. Garfield Kay from the Ministry of Education joined the Committee for its discussion of this item.

Mr. Kay indicated that he was generally supportive of the ACAP recommendations. He expressed his concern, however, that many Canadian teachers were pursuing their graduate work in education through American institutions. To some extent, Mr. Kay believed, this was attributable to the lower entrance standards of the American institutions. Without wishing to dilute the high standards of Ontario's institutions, Mr. Kay suggested that it might be possible for professional experience to be taken into account in admission requirements.

The Committee was sympathetic to Mr. Kay's suggestion. Dr. Foley remarked that it should be the quality of professional experience rather than the length of that experience which should be given recognition in admission criteria.

Dr. Gerstein indicated that the Council of Ontario Universities will monitor the implementation of the ACAP Report. She suggested, however, that the CUA express its hope that admission criteria would not be too rigid, and that professional experience would be taken into account.

After further discussion, the Committee agreed to recommend to the Minister that the embargo on Education be lifted.

2910

OISE

After discussing the ACAP Report on Education, the Committee considered the problem of the role of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. At present, the instructional role of OISE is subsidized from the Ministry of Colleges and Universities. The curriculum development role of OISE is funded through contract research from the Ministry of Education. This latter source of funds has been reduced over the past few years and has therefore caused considerable strain on the resources of OISE.

Dr. Foley suggested that many of the individuals attracted to the faculty of OISE came to the Institute under the impression that they would be "graduate instructors", rather than working on curriculum development.

It was noted by the Committee that originally, OISE was the only institution to grant an M.Ed. This, however, is no longer the case.

For all of these reasons, the role of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education is becoming blurred. The Committee recognized that in the short time remaining in its mandate, it would not be able to resolve this question. The Committee agreed, however, to draw attention to this problem in its biennial report in the hope that its successor body would deal with the question.

2911

REQUESTS FOR FURTHER COST INFORMATION FROM
ONTARIO'S UNIVERSITIES

Discussion returned to the problem of the Committee's request for further information on costs from Ontario's universities. Mr. Dodge indicated that, in his view, because the institutions were spending public money, they should be required to provide any information requested of them.

Mr. Mitchell agreed that the institutions should provide information when requested. He indicated, however, that the appropriate context for requesting this information should be a thoroughgoing review of the present formula.

Mr. Walker expressed his concern about the seemingly negative attitude of the institutions towards the request for data.

Dr. Gerstein invited the members of the Committee to participate in the next meeting of the Joint CUA/COU Subcommittee on Finance-Operating Support. She indicated that COU would offer proposals concerning the appropriateness of various macro-indicators.

2912

CAPITAL SUPPORT

Mr. Egils Tannis of the Ministry joined the Committee for its discussion of this item. He circulated a compilation of the institutions' requests for capital support, and an updating of their capital entitlement.

After detailed discussion of the data presented by Mr. Tannis, Mr. Walker commented that, if there is any surplus remaining after fulfilling "carry-over" obligations, then these funds should probably be allocated to alterations and renovations.

It was agreed that until such time as the amount of money available for capital support was known, further discussion would be pointless. It was therefore agreed to convene a meeting of the CUA members on the Finance-Capital Support Committee shortly after the announcement of the Ontario budget.

2913

CONCLUSION

At approximately 4:30 p.m., the Committee adjourned its deliberations.


.....
Chairman

Continued
Publications

Ontario
COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the CUA Business Meeting held on Tuesday,
March 26th, 1974 in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor,
Mowat Block, commencing at 9 a.m.

2914 PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. W. Dodge
Mr. H. Walker
Mr. R. Mitchell
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. N. Sisco

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

Mr. B. Wilson, Assistant Deputy Minister, M.C.U.

Guests:

Dr. V. Graham, University of Toronto
Mr. J. Gray, Ministry of Health
Mr. D. Shaver, M.C.U.
Mr. M. Orris, M.C.U.
Dr. P. Glynn, M.C.U.

2915 RYERSON STUDENTS' DELEGATION (REPORT)

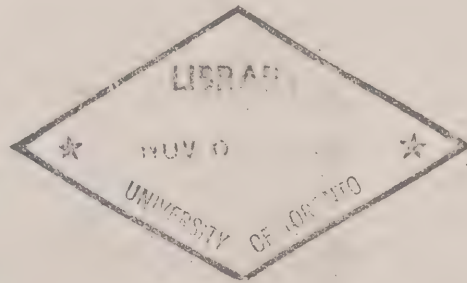
Dr. Gerstein opened the meeting by reporting to CUA that she had received an informal delegation of Ryerson students in her office since the last series of meetings. Dr. Gerstein told members that the students were concerned that Ryerson's unique nature be recognized and requested that CUA recommend to its successor that the Ryerson Sub-Committee be maintained.

Mr. Mitchell felt it would be inappropriate for CUA to make such a recommendation to its successor, and suggested simply indicating in the final report that the Ryerson Sub-Committee was considered a very useful one, and noting that the Ryerson students had made the request. The Committee members agreed to this procedure.

2916 PROFESSIONS

a) Librarians

Dr. Gerstein referred to her memo to CUA members (not dated)



on the subject of "Post Secondary Training of Librarians". She discussed the points raised in the memo with those present, and expressed her concern with the apparent cleavage within the profession between those with only experience and those holding professional degrees in Library Science.

Dr. Foley noted that the Library Science Report did not appear concerned with accessibility and mobility, as it had in the ACAP Report in Education.

Mr. Walker sympathized with the concerns expressed by the Chairman, and stated that he favoured recording this continuing concern because no response had been made to the general concerns of the COPSE Report, and because the Health Disciplines Act, rumoured to be forthcoming quite soon, may set a direction in such cases.

Mr. Dodge expressed the view that there was a tendency to overeducation in the field. He agreed that higher degrees were necessary for teachers of the subject in high schools or CAATS, but did not feel they were necessary for actual library work. Dr. Gerstein added that some of the formal requirements were not met in actual hiring practices. Mr. Dodge agreed, but noted that there is a tendency to differentiate between staff members holding degrees and those not, once they are hired.

The Committee agreed to draw up two or three paragraphs highlighting this concern, and to request that the Minister bring this to Mr. Roedde's attention.

b) Professionally Sponsored Education

The Committee held a discussion on the merits of underwriting clinical experience in professional courses. Dr. Gerstein said that there seems to be an implicit policy to do this. She referred to a memo of February 20th, 1974 from J.C. Yen to herself outlining educational programs necessary for qualification or certification which are subsidized by the Government.

Mr. Dodge asked whether consideration would be given to subsidizing articling in Law such as interns are subsidized. He said the bar admissions course could probably be eliminated, pointing out that almost nobody fails the course. Dr. Foley said that such a course of action could only be considered if articling was changed from its present form. Mr. Mitchell agreed, noting that many law firms use articling students simply as messengers, and hence many of these students learn little or nothing for that year.

Several other comments were made by Committee members on this subject. Mr. Walker noted that one of the arguments for raising the law weight was for encouragement to increase the clinical component. Dr. Foley pointed out that in the health sector, there are public places where one can intern, whereas in law, this practice is provided by the private sector. Dr. Gerstein stated that the definition of "upgrading" and the determination of what body should be responsible for it were also related issues.

Mr. Walker said that the two main questions involved were: (1) how one "moved up the ladder" within a profession, and (2) whether certification should be supported. Mr. Dodge summarized three aspects he felt should be considered: (1) the implications for the taxpayer in terms of what it will cost him; (2) the value of the course itself in terms of length and qualification; and (3) how long the program takes from entrance until the graduate begins to make a contribution to society. Later in the discussion, Mr. Dodge added "refreshing" as a fourth factor.

Dr. Gerstein stated that while it would not be appropriate to withdraw the incentive for the private sector to remain involved, it would also be unfavourable for the profession to exert too tight a control over itself. She pointed out that the problem must be seen not only from the viewpoint of post-secondary education, but also from the manpower point of view. Both levels of Government are sources of finance for manpower retraining, it was pointed out.

The question was raised of whether the professions should be treated any differently from other parts of the labour market in which the Government pays the whole bill. Dr. Gerstein reminded members that opening the system up in this way would cost the Province an astronomical sum. Mr. Walker said he was not convinced that this aspect could be separated from the certification question. Certification, he reminded those present, was a guarantee to the public that the practitioner is qualified.

It was agreed that the whole field of certification, including licensing, should be examined carefully and cautiously keeping in mind the three factors earlier enunciated by Mr. Dodge. The CUA also agreed that a review of the COPSE recommendations in this area would be useful.

2917

LIBRARY COORDINATION PROGRAM

Dr. Glynn reported to the Committee that the finances to support this program were being entrusted to the University of Western Ontario. He noted that in fact the program was undertaken before the money was finally approved.

2918

ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

At 10 a.m., Dr. Graham, Chairman of the Ontario Graduate Scholarship Selection Board, joined the meeting and reported to the Committee. He outlined the procedures followed in the program, and emphasized that it was a scholarship rather than an assistance program.

a) Institutional Awards

Dr. Graham noted that each institution was entitled to nominate 10 students for these awards, and that Brock and Trent were the only universities to nominate less than the full contingent (5 each). Only 10% of the awards in the open category could go to landed immigrants, he said, although no such restrictions were placed on the Institutional Awards. Candidates in this sector were required to meet the minimum requirements of the open awards, although Dr. Graham expressed the opinion that many of the institutional award winners would not have been successful in the open competition.

Dr. Graham reported that of ten borderline candidates in the Institutional category, six were rejected. In these cases, the universities might replace the nominee with candidates who were placed on the reversion list, or might nominate new candidates up until August. In many cases, he stated, these will probably not be replaced.

Dr. Graham indicated that he had just yesterday completed a report with a list of suggestions, recommendations etc., for Dr. Parr.

Dr. Gerstein mentioned CUA's earlier recommendation that OISE be treated as a separate institution for OGS purposes. Dr. Graham noted OISE's small size, and stated that 133 applications were received from OISE altogether, compared with about 400 in English and 495 in Psychology for example. He therefore stated that he would find it difficult to support.

b) Open Category Awards

Dr. Graham outlined the composition of the Selection Board and the panels and explained the role of each. He indicated that there appeared to be a fair distribution of university people on the academic panels, although there was no one from Wilfrid Laurier University.

Evaluation was difficult because some panel members were required to read up to 350 dossiers, Dr. Graham stated. In reply to a question, he said that while there were no quotas on the number of awards per discipline, some naturally exceeded others, simply because the number of applications

in some fields exceeded that in others. Four categories were outlined, below which applications were considered undeserving. Dr. Graham expected that with refusals, all applicants considered to be deserving of scholarship by the Board would eventually receive awards. Unfortunately, he reported, not all deserving persons in the non-Canadian, landed immigrant and visa categories would be given awards. The only non-Canadians whose names appear in the reversion list are those in humanities and social science fields, since those in other areas are more apt to receive awards from other sources. The breakdown of awards was as follows:

	<u>MA Level</u>	<u>Ph.D. Level</u>
Humanities	120	247
Social Sciences	198	214
Biological Sciences	55	38
Physical Sciences	67	68
Applied Science	51 awards altogether	

Dr. Graham indicated that there were no figures on which universities the students ended up at, and Dr. Glynn said that these would not be available until next February.

Dr. Graham reported that in the analysis thus far, there were only two areas in which the results appeared to be "out of line". These were in English, where only two out of 400 applicants were considered "outstanding", and the biological sciences, where a large number of applicants were considered by the panel to be in that category.

Dr. Gerstein commended Dr. Graham and the other members of the Selection Board and panels on the fine task they accomplished. She thanked Roger Cummins of the University Affairs Division as well for all the work he put into the process. Mr. Cummins in return indicated that the Ministry too felt indebted to Dr. Graham for his work.

Mr. Walker finished the discussion by asking whether there was any virtue in knowing where those who receive awards go in, say, five years' time. Dr. Graham indicated that while this would be interesting information, it would be virtually impossible to collect.

Dr. Foley expressed a concern about the proportions of awards in the MA and Ph.D. categories. She said that while a higher proportion of those in Ph.D. programs would no doubt often be of higher quality than those at the Master's level, it was difficult to explain so much difference in numbers between the two. Dr. Graham replied that because the awards are publicized within the graduate schools, students already in graduate school are more aware of them than undergraduates just entering. Thus the number of applications from the Ph.D. Level greatly exceeded that from the MA level.

In summary, Dr. Graham said that the institutional awards were the most difficult to deal with. When asked what changes he would recommend for future years, he suggested the number of awards be increased to 1,200 from 1,000 and that more non-Canadian students be made eligible.

Dr. Gerstein asked what procedures would be followed for this year's award recipients who were interested next year as well. Dr. Graham emphasized that the award was not a continuing one, but that these students could re-apply next year.

2919

GRADUATE STUDENT SUPPORT

Mr. R. Cummins distributed data attached to the letter of March 26th, 1974 from Mr. B.A. Wilson to Dr. Gerstein on the subject of merit awards and financial assistance from Federal and Provincial Government sources to graduate students studying at Ontario universities in 1972-73. Mr. Cummins reviewed the attached figures for CUA members. In response to a question, Mr. Cummins indicated that the average loan size (OSAP and CSL) exceeded the \$800. loan limit because the category included "loans only" support to students ineligible for the grant portion, and these amounts went as high as \$1,400.

It was agreed that Table A of the information sheets (Federal and Provincial Direct Assistance to Post-Graduate Students studying at Ontario universities 1972-73) should be included in the Committee's final report now in preparation.

2920

CHIROPRACTIC EDUCATION

Dr. Gerstein welcomed Mr. Gray from the Ministry of Health and reviewed for those present the previous meeting between CUA and representatives of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College.

Mr. Gray reported that MOH had approved the principle that education of chiropractors should be brought into the general stream of university education as a final objective. It was felt, he said, that this should be situated in a university with a Health Sciences Centre. Mr. Gray stated that MOH had some reservations as well, and indicated their feeling that the course length could possibly be shorter. The definition of the chiropractors' scope of practice was another area of concern, he said. In terms of graduate rate, Mr. Gray reported that the Ontario Council of Health had determined that the present rate of 75 graduates per year would be sufficient for the next five years.

Dr. Gerstein asked whether MOH had given consideration to whether the College would be totally absorbed into a university or merely affiliated with one. Dr. Glynn said that the situation was roughly analogous to that of the recent integration of the Schools of Nursing. He pointed out that considerable problems of control arose when affiliation was instituted rather than complete integration. Dr. Gerstein agreed, but pointed out that the members of the Chiropractic College did not seem to favour complete absorption in their presentation to CUA.

Mr. Gray noted that a phasing-in period would be necessary, and would likely mean that the first two years would be strictly affiliation in any case.

Mr. Walker was uncertain as to whether a university would accept chiropractic before its scope was defined. Dr. Gerstein commented on the fact that the Task Force had been favourable to the idea and that recognition of chiropractic by OHIP indicated a similar acceptance.

Dr. Gerstein also cautioned that once a recommendation is made and publicized, it may in itself become a catalyst for some action. Mr. Gray agreed, but pointed out that once this appears in the Health Discipline Act, it will be officially recognized in any case.

Dr. Foley expressed a concern about the fact that Ontario is the only training centre for chiropractic in Canada. She asked as well what the implications would be if the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College were to move to another province in response to a proposal that it be absorbed in an Ontario university. Mr. Gray stated that the profession generally determines which graduates of other institutions are eligible to write their examinations. Dr. Glynn added that entry is regulated by an Act creating a body with power to regulate admissions. He noted that in some instances, exams are waived if graduates come from recognized schools.

Dr. Glynn told Committee members that it would be useful if they would state the conditions upon which acceptance of the proposal to incorporate chiropractic education into the university setting would be granted. In summary, he said that chiropractors were requesting provincial support, in which case the Province is free to tell them exactly what kind of program it will agree to support. Mr. Gray indicated that the Ministry of Health feels that (1) chiropractic education should be provided at the university level, and (2) there is a thrust in the Health Sciences to bring all related health fields under a Health Sciences Centre.

In response to a question, Dr. Glynn said that students of chiropractic are eligible for Canada Student Loans, but not for grants.

The CUA agreed that Chiropractic Education in Ontario should appropriately be handled in the university sector by institutions with existing Health Sciences Centres. It was further agreed that this change should involve the eventual full integration of chiropractic with the university involved, and should be conditional upon a close resemblance between the course of study and the defined scope of practice. A recommendation would be made to this effect, it was decided.

2921

NURSING AT RYERSON

At this point, the meeting was joined by Mr. Shaver, the Health Sciences Education Coordinator of the Ministry, and Mr. M. Orris of the College Affairs and Manpower Training Division. Mr. Shaver explained the shift of nursing schools to CAATS, and said that the guidelines for this changeover had indicated that a Task Force should be set up in each of the major areas. The report under consideration at this meeting was that of the Ryerson Nursing Task Force, which reported on February 15th, 1974 as intended. The CUA, Mr. Shaver stated, was being asked to comment on the Report.

Mr. Orris pointed out that special problems faced Ryerson with respect to the guidelines because of their unique relationship in areas such as faculty associations etc. These problems, he said, had all been ironed out with the exception of a faculty problem in relation to the Sick Children's Hospital. Resolution of where those faculty (who are responsible for pediatrics at George Brown College, Ryerson and Centennial College) will eventually go, will have to be handled by the appropriate Ministry, he said. They will likely be distributed in terms of need among the three, he reported.

One issue on which the opinion of CUA was being sought concerned the fee differences between Ryerson and the hospital schools from which its students were transferring. The Ministry, Mr. Orris said, was of the opinion that students who had entered a nursing program on the understanding that fees would be \$250. per year should be permitted to complete their course at that same annual fee rate. New students entering first year at Ryerson would be required to pay the normal Ryerson fee.

The CUA agreed that this arrangement was a favourable one. In reply to a question from Dr. Foley, Mr. Orris said this decision only referred to this particular case and did not set a general precedent.

Mr. Shaver noted that using the Ryerson program as a basis for integration of all other programs, the Report assumes all students will be integrated to College by September 1975.

The discussion then turned to capital requirements at Ryerson. Dr. Glynn pointed out that \$2 million in capital to build Ryerson a new nursing school was not available, and said it was unlikely such construction would be approved in any case given the existence of space for nursing education in downtown Toronto.

The Committee agreed to accept the report of the Task Force on Nursing at Ryerson, and to indicate specifically a concern with the question of fees and provision of facilities.

2922

GRADUATE FEES

Dr. Gerstein drew the Committee's attention to COU circuletter 1322 on "Graduate Fees" dated February 7th, 1974.

Mr. B.A. Wilson spoke to the issue, stating that for the past three years, universities have been permitted to give bursaries of \$300. to graduate students to offset the third term tuition payment. When the agreement was made to allow this practice on a year-by-year basis, it was on the understanding that such bursaries would be made on the basis of need or hardship. This clause was apparently never clearly understood, Mr. Wilson said, and some universities in fact simply failed to charge the third term fee without going through the procedure of giving an offsetting bursary.

The present problem has arisen because the Ministry is planning to implement its decision not to allow the bursaries to be given out of operating funds after this 1974-5. The Council of Ontario Universities has indicated that it wishes to return to the \$600. graduate fee rather than the fee of \$892.50 imposed by the Ministry.

Dr. Foley felt the major issue to be considered was to what extent universities are permitted to set their own fees. Basic Operating Income is determined by a formula which includes an estimate of the fee, known as the "formula fee". Dr. Foley asked whether the formula fee was an estimate, for formula purposes, of the actual fee, or whether the actual fee shifted according to the formula fee set by the Ministry.

Dr. Glynn explained that the Ministry was requesting that fees be paid on a per-term basis so that a student who stayed for three terms actually paid for three terms instead of having the same tuition as ones who only attended for two terms. Mr. Wilson stated that COU is seeking to "turn back the clock" despite rising costs. He suggested the fact that universities can afford not to charge the extra fee - and can in fact afford \$300. per graduate student in bursaries, indicates that the univer-

sities could in fact survive on less than they now receive. He added that the Ministry has given the universities three years' warning that the present situation would arise.

Dr. Holmes recorded his objection that CUA was being asked to comment on a situation on which it had not been originally consulted, and with which it had in fact registered dissatisfaction three years ago. Dr. Foley said that from the university's point of view, the fee increase may be considered a disincentive to potential graduate students, and it cannot therefore be assumed that they do not need the money because they do not charge the fees. She added that if the Ministry felt it had the right to set fees, this should be clearly understood. Mr. Mitchell agreed, saying that while he did not object to the Government setting a formula fee, it should not be allowed to set the actual fee.

Dr. Gerstein said that since CUA had not been involved in the original fee change, it would be a contradiction for the Committee to state an opinion at this time. She disagreed with Mr. Wilson that foregoing the increase in fees necessarily means graduate work is overweighted.

Mr. Wilson asked whether the graduate market was sufficiently elastic that a \$300. increase would substantially affect enrolment. Dr. Glynn stated that in the Humanities, elasticity was probably very high, while in the Sciences, it was likely quite low, because most science graduate programs are organized on a calendar year basis.

Dr. Gerstein asked for reactions from individual Committee members. In response, Mr. Walker said that setting the formula fee was acceptable, and stated that the Government had the right simply to disallow use of operating funds for bursaries. Mr. Mitchell felt the problem should be left with the Ministry since the original decision to raise the formula fee had been made by them. He summarized his position in three points:

- (1) Mr. Walker's comment on the use of operating funds.
- (2) The CUA should have been involved in the original fee decision but was not.
- (3) The Ministry should not have the right to set the actual fees charged by universities.

Dr. Foley stated that if in the past the universities agreed to the fee change, and do not deny doing so, then they should either accept it or show how and why the present situation differs from conditions at the time of agreement. If, however, the universities felt no

agreement was ever reached in the past, then one could not rightly insist that they charge the higher fee. Dr. Foley called for a clarification of the fee-setting prerogative and of the difference between formula fees and the universities' fees. Mr. Walker then pointed out that legislation has given every university the right to set its own fees.

Dr. Gerstein commented in summary that since the Ministry had made the decision on the fee increase in the first place, it should be responsible for this decision as well. She recommended the CUA step back in this instance. Dr. Holmes agreed, reiterating his disappointment that the system failed to operate through the correct channels -- in this case the Joint Sub-Committee on Goals and Policies for Graduate Development. A debate in that forum would have been helpful, he said. The other Committee members also concurred in Dr. Gerstein's analysis.

2923

McMASTER REVISED CLINICAL BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES
DIPLOMA PROGRAM

Dr. Peter Glynn outlined the McMaster request, telling those present that the program was not an undergraduate one, and consisted of about ten hours per week on a once-a-week basis. This particular format permitted students to work full-time while taking the course, which most of its students do. There was a limit of three BIU's on the original course, Dr. Glynn said, although the reason for this was not apparent. The program is to be changed to concentrate more on two or three particular areas rather than covering such a broad scope. The request for support is for one BIU per term on the understanding that the course will be two years in length. The program comes under the Health Sciences sphere, Dr. Glynn said.

Dr. Holmes commented that in his view this was a request to give full-time weight to a part-time program. It was noted that in terms of class hours, the course was as heavy as other full-time courses.

Dr. Gerstein observed that the existing program was in its fourth year now. She felt the program was a good one, and drew particular attention to the fact that admissions are accepted from applicants without undergraduate degrees. The program she stated, fulfilled a sophisticated upgrading role.

Dr. Glynn noted that the proposed changes increased the number of hours by at least 2/3. Mr. Walker suggested that a maximum weight of five would therefore be more appropriate than the six which would be generated at a rate of one BIU per term for six terms, or two years.

The Committee therefore agreed to recommend that the

Revised McMaster Clinical Behavioural Sciences Diploma Program be funded at a level of one BIU per term to a maximum of five. Dr. Holmes opposed this motion.

2924 FINAL REPORT

Dr. Gerstein outlined plans for the CUA final report which she was already working on with the CUA staff members. It was agreed that as portions of the report are drafted, these would be sent to members for comment if time permitted. Dr. Gerstein noted that Mr. Peebles required the manuscript by April 15th, in order to complete a mimeograph version in time for distribution at the April 29th, 1974 final CUA dinner.

Dr. Glynn agreed to check on procedures for tabling of the report in the Legislature.

2925 PRACTICAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CUA TERMINATION

The Committee agreed that termination of terms of office for CUA members and staff on April 30th, 1974 would present some practical problems with respect to production of final minutes etc. The Ministry representatives offered assistance in typing resources or other areas in which their personnel could be of use.

2926 GRANTING OF EXECUTIVE POWERS TO DR. GERSTEIN

The Committee agreed to grant executive powers to Dr. Gerstein until April 30th, 1974 to act in any situation which required immediate action without sufficient time for consultation. Dr. Gerstein stated that whenever possible, she would attempt to consult with available members by telephone.

2927 APRIL 29th DINNER

Mr. Walker reported that arrangements were progressing well for the final CUA dinner, which would be held in the Chelsea Room of the Sutton Place Hotel, at 7 p.m. for 8 p.m. It was understood that the Minister would officially invite the CUA and guests.

2928

CONCLUSION

The meeting concluded at approximately 3:30 p.m.

.....*John J. Gustin*.....
Chairman

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the CUA Business Meeting held on Tuesday,
March 26th, 1974 in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor,
Mowat Block, commencing at 9 a.m.

2914

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Holmes
Mr. W. Dodge
Mr. H. Walker
Mr. R. Mitchell
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. N. Sisco

Ms. V. Jacobsen
Mr. J. O'Grady

Mr. B. Wilson, Assistant Deputy Minister, M.C.U.

Guests:

Dr. V. Graham, University of Toronto
Mr. J. Gray, Ministry of Health
Mr. D. Shaver, M.C.U.
Mr. M. Orris, M.C.U.
Dr. P. Glynn, M.C.U.



2915

RYERSON STUDENTS' DELEGATION (REPORT)

Dr. Gerstein opened the meeting by reporting to CUA that she had received an informal delegation of Ryerson students in her office since the last series of meetings. Dr. Gerstein told members that the students were concerned that Ryerson's unique nature be recognized and requested that CUA recommend to its successor that the Ryerson Sub-Committee be maintained.

Mr. Mitchell felt it would be inappropriate for CUA to make such a recommendation to its successor, and suggested simply indicating in the final report that the Ryerson Sub-Committee was considered a very useful one, and noting that the Ryerson students had made the request. The Committee members agreed to this procedure.

2916

PROFESSIONS

a) Librarians

Dr. Gerstein referred to her memo to CUA members (not dated)

on the subject of "Post Secondary Training of Librarians". She discussed the points raised in the memo with those present, and expressed her concern with the apparent cleavage within the profession between those with only experience and those holding professional degrees in Library Science.

Dr. Foley noted that the Library Science Report did not appear concerned with accessibility and mobility, as it had in the ACAP Report in Education.

Mr. Walker sympathized with the concerns expressed by the Chairman, and stated that he favoured recording this continuing concern because no response had been made to the general concerns of the COPSE Report, and because the Health Disciplines Act, rumoured to be forthcoming quite soon, may set a direction in such cases.

Mr. Dodge expressed the view that there was a tendency to overeducation in the field. He agreed that higher degrees were necessary for teachers of the subject in high schools or CAATS, but did not feel they were necessary for actual library work. Dr. Gerstein added that some of the formal requirements were not met in actual hiring practices. Mr. Dodge agreed, but noted that there is a tendency to differentiate between staff members holding degrees and those not, once they are hired.

The Committee agreed to draw up two or three paragraphs highlighting this concern, and to request that the Minister bring this to Mr. Roedde's attention.

b) Professionally Sponsored Education

The Committee held a discussion on the merits of underwriting clinical experience in professional courses. Dr. Gerstein said that there seems to be an implicit policy to do this. She referred to a memo of February 20th, 1974 from J.C. Yen to herself outlining educational programs necessary for qualification or certification which are subsidized by the Government.

Mr. Dodge asked whether consideration would be given to subsidizing articling in Law such as interns are subsidized. He said the bar admissions course could probably be eliminated, pointing out that almost nobody fails the course. Dr. Foley said that such a course of action could only be considered if articling was changed from its present form. Mr. Mitchell agreed, noting that many law firms use articling students simply as messengers, and hence many of these students learn little or nothing for that year.

Several other comments were made by Committee members on this subject. Mr. Walker noted that one of the arguments for raising the law weight was for encouragement to increase the clinical component. Dr. Foley pointed out that in the health sector, there are public places where one can intern, whereas in law, this practice is provided by the private sector. Dr. Gerstein stated that the definition of "upgrading" and the determination of what body should be responsible for it were also related issues.

Mr. Walker said that the two main questions involved were: (1) how one "moved up the ladder" within a profession, and (2) whether certification should be supported. Mr. Dodge summarized three aspects he felt should be considered: (1) the implications for the taxpayer in terms of what it will cost him; (2) the value of the course itself in terms of length and qualification; and (3) how long the program takes from entrance until the graduate begins to make a contribution to society. Later in the discussion, Mr. Dodge added "refreshing" as a fourth factor.

Dr. Gerstein stated that while it would not be appropriate to withdraw the incentive for the private sector to remain involved, it would also be unfavourable for the profession to exert too tight a control over itself. She pointed out that the problem must be seen not only from the viewpoint of post-secondary education, but also from the manpower point of view. Both levels of Government are sources of finance for manpower retraining, it was pointed out.

The question was raised of whether the professions should be treated any differently from other parts of the labour market in which the Government pays the whole bill. Dr. Gerstein reminded members that opening the system up in this way would cost the Province an astronomical sum. Mr. Walker said he was not convinced that this aspect could be separated from the certification question. Certification, he reminded those present, was a guarantee to the public that the practitioner is qualified.

It was agreed that the whole field of certification, including licensing, should be examined carefully and cautiously keeping in mind the three factors earlier enunciated by Mr. Dodge. The CUA also agreed that a review of the COPSE recommendations in this area would be useful.

2917

LIBRARY COORDINATION PROGRAM

Dr. Glynn reported to the Committee that the finances to support this program were being entrusted to the University of Western Ontario. He noted that in fact the program was undertaken before the money was finally approved.

2918

ONTARIO GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

At 10 a.m., Dr. Graham, Chairman of the Ontario Graduate Scholarship Selection Board, joined the meeting and reported to the Committee. He outlined the procedures followed in the program, and emphasized that it was a scholarship rather than an assistance program.

a) Institutional Awards

Dr. Graham noted that each institution was entitled to nominate 10 students for these awards, and that Brock and Trent were the only universities to nominate less than the full contingent (5 each). Only 10% of the awards in the open category could go to landed immigrants, he said, although no such restrictions were placed on the Institutional Awards. Candidates in this sector were required to meet the minimum requirements of the open awards, although Dr. Graham expressed the opinion that many of the institutional award winners would not have been successful in the open competition.

Dr. Graham reported that of ten borderline candidates in the Institutional category, six were rejected. In these cases, the universities might replace the nominee with candidates who were placed on the reversion list, or might nominate new candidates up until August. In many cases, he stated, these will probably not be replaced.

Dr. Graham indicated that he had just yesterday completed a report with a list of suggestions, recommendations etc., for Dr. Parr.

Dr. Gerstein mentioned CUA's earlier recommendation that OISE be treated as a separate institution for OGS purposes. Dr. Graham noted OISE's small size, and stated that 133 applications were received from OISE altogether, compared with about 400 in English and 495 in Psychology for example. He therefore stated that he would find it difficult to support.

b) Open Category Awards

Dr. Graham outlined the composition of the Selection Board and the panels and explained the role of each. He indicated that there appeared to be a fair distribution of university people on the academic panels, although there was no one from Wilfrid Laurier University.

Evaluation was difficult because some panel members were required to read up to 350 dossiers, Dr. Graham stated. In reply to a question, he said that while there were no quotas on the number of awards per discipline, some naturally exceeded others, simply because the number of applications

in some fields exceeded that in others. Four categories were outlined, below which applications were considered undeserving. Dr. Graham expected that with refusals, all applicants considered to be deserving of scholarship by the Board would eventually receive awards. Unfortunately, he reported, not all deserving persons in the non-Canadian, landed immigrant and visa categories would be given awards. The only non-Canadians whose names appear in the reversion list are those in humanities and social science fields, since those in other areas are more apt to receive awards from other sources. The breakdown of awards was as follows:

	<u>MA Level</u>	<u>Ph.D. Level</u>
Humanities	120	247
Social Sciences	198	214
Biological Sciences	55	38
Physical Sciences	67	68
Applied Science	51 awards altogether	

Dr. Graham indicated that there were no figures on which universities the students ended up at, and Dr. Glynn said that these would not be available until next February. Dr. Graham reported that in the analysis thus far, there were only two areas in which the results appeared to be "out of line". These were in English, where only two out of 400 applicants were considered "outstanding", and the biological sciences, where a large number of applicants were considered by the panel to be in that category.

Dr. Gerstein commended Dr. Graham and the other members of the Selection Board and panels on the fine task they accomplished. She thanked Roger Cummins of the University Affairs Division as well for all the work he put into the process. Mr. Cummins in return indicated that the Ministry too felt indebted to Dr. Graham for his work.

Mr. Walker finished the discussion by asking whether there was any virtue in knowing where those who receive awards go in, say, five years' time. Dr. Graham indicated that while this would be interesting information, it would be virtually impossible to collect.

Dr. Foley expressed a concern about the proportions of awards in the MA and Ph.D. categories. She said that while a higher proportion of those in Ph.D. programs would no doubt often be of higher quality than those at the Master's level, it was difficult to explain so much difference in numbers between the two. Dr. Graham replied that because the awards are publicized within the graduate schools, students already in graduate school are more aware of them than undergraduates just entering. Thus the number of applications from the Ph.D. Level greatly exceeded that from the MA level.

In summary, Dr. Graham said that the institutional awards were the most difficult to deal with. When asked what changes he would recommend for future years, he suggested the number of awards be increased to 1,200 from 1,000 and that more non-Canadian students be made eligible.

Dr. Gerstein asked what procedures would be followed for this year's award recipients who were interested next year as well. Dr. Graham emphasized that the award was not a continuing one, but that these students could re-apply next year.

2919

GRADUATE STUDENT SUPPORT

Mr. R. Cummins distributed data attached to the letter of March 26th, 1974 from Mr. B.A. Wilson to Dr. Gerstein on the subject of merit awards and financial assistance from Federal and Provincial Government sources to graduate students studying at Ontario universities in 1972-73. Mr. Cummins reviewed the attached figures for CUA members. In response to a question, Mr. Cummins indicated that the average loan size (OSAP and CSL) exceeded the \$800. loan limit because the category included "loans only" support to students ineligible for the grant portion, and these amounts went as high as \$1,400.

It was agreed that Table A of the information sheets (Federal and Provincial Direct Assistance to Post-Graduate Students studying at Ontario universities 1972-73) should be included in the Committee's final report now in preparation.

2920

CHIROPRACTIC EDUCATION

Dr. Gerstein welcomed Mr. Gray from the Ministry of Health and reviewed for those present the previous meeting between CUA and representatives of the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College.

Mr. Gray reported that MOH had approved the principle that education of chiropractors should be brought into the general stream of university education as a final objective. It was felt, he said, that this should be situated in a university with a Health Sciences Centre. Mr. Gray stated that MOH had some reservations as well, and indicated their feeling that the course length could possibly be shorter. The definition of the chiropractors' scope of practice was another area of concern, he said. In terms of graduate rate, Mr. Gray reported that the Ontario Council of Health had determined that the present rate of 75 graduates per year would be sufficient for the next five years.

Dr. Gerstein asked whether MOH had given consideration to whether the College would be totally absorbed into a university or merely affiliated with one. Dr. Glynn said that the situation was roughly analogous to that of the recent integration of the Schools of Nursing. He pointed out that considerable problems of control arose when affiliation was instituted rather than complete integration. Dr. Gerstein agreed, but pointed out that the members of the Chiropractic College did not seem to favour complete absorption in their presentation to CUA.

Mr. Gray noted that a phasing-in period would be necessary, and would likely mean that the first two years would be strictly affiliation in any case.

Mr. Walker was uncertain as to whether a university would accept chiropractic before its scope was defined. Dr. Gerstein commented on the fact that the Task Force had been favourable to the idea and that recognition of chiropractic by OHIP indicated a similar acceptance.

Dr. Gerstein also cautioned that once a recommendation is made and publicized, it may in itself become a catalyst for some action. Mr. Gray agreed, but pointed out that once this appears in the Health Discipline Act, it will be officially recognized in any case.

Dr. Foley expressed a concern about the fact that Ontario is the only training centre for chiropractic in Canada. She asked as well what the implications would be if the Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College were to move to another province in response to a proposal that it be absorbed in an Ontario university. Mr. Gray stated that the profession generally determines which graduates of other institutions are eligible to write their examinations. Dr. Glynn added that entry is regulated by an Act creating a body with power to regulate admissions. He noted that in some instances, exams are waived if graduates come from recognized schools.

Dr. Glynn told Committee members that it would be useful if they would state the conditions upon which acceptance of the proposal to incorporate chiropractic education into the university setting would be granted. In summary, he said that chiropractors were requesting provincial support, in which case the Province is free to tell them exactly what kind of program it will agree to support. Mr. Gray indicated that the Ministry of Health feels that (1) chiropractic education should be provided at the university level, and (2) there is a thrust in the Health Sciences to bring all related health fields under a Health Sciences Centre.

In response to a question, Dr. Glynn said that students of chiropractic are eligible for Canada Student Loans, but not for grants.

The CUA agreed that Chiropractic Education in Ontario should appropriately be handled in the university sector by institutions with existing Health Sciences Centres. It was further agreed that this change should involve the eventual full integration of chiropractic with the university involved, and should be conditional upon a close resemblance between the course of study and the defined scope of practice. A recommendation would be made to this effect, it was decided.

2921

NURSING AT RYERSON

At this point, the meeting was joined by Mr. Shaver, the Health Sciences Education Coordinator of the Ministry, and Mr. M. Orris of the College Affairs and Manpower Training Division. Mr. Shaver explained the shift of nursing schools to CAATS, and said that the guidelines for this changeover had indicated that a Task Force should be set up in each of the major areas. The report under consideration at this meeting was that of the Ryerson Nursing Task Force, which reported on February 15th, 1974 as intended. The CUA, Mr. Shaver stated, was being asked to comment on the Report.

Mr. Orris pointed out that special problems faced Ryerson with respect to the guidelines because of their unique relationship in areas such as faculty associations etc. These problems, he said, had all been ironed out with the exception of a faculty problem in relation to the Sick Children's Hospital. Resolution of where those faculty (who are responsible for pediatrics at George Brown College, Ryerson and Centennial College) will eventually go, will have to be handled by the appropriate Ministry, he said. They will likely be distributed in terms of need among the three, he reported.

One issue on which the opinion of CUA was being sought concerned the fee differences between Ryerson and the hospital schools from which its students were transferring. The Ministry, Mr. Orris said, was of the opinion that students who had entered a nursing program on the understanding that fees would be \$250. per year should be permitted to complete their course at that same annual fee rate. New students entering first year at Ryerson would be required to pay the normal Ryerson fee.

The CUA agreed that this arrangement was a favourable one. In reply to a question from Dr. Foley, Mr. Orris said this decision only referred to this particular case and did not set a general precedent.

Mr. Shaver noted that using the Ryerson program as a basis for integration of all other programs, the Report assumes all students will be integrated to College by September 1975.

The discussion then turned to capital requirements at Ryerson. Dr. Glynn pointed out that \$2 million in capital to build Ryerson a new nursing school was not available, and said it was unlikely such construction would be approved in any case given the existence of space for nursing education in downtown Toronto.

The Committee agreed to accept the report of the Task Force on Nursing at Ryerson, and to indicate specifically a concern with the question of fees and provision of facilities.

2922

GRADUATE FEES

Dr. Gerstein drew the Committee's attention to COU circuletter 1322 on "Graduate Fees" dated February 7th, 1974.

Mr. B.A. Wilson spoke to the issue, stating that for the past three years, universities have been permitted to give bursaries of \$300. to graduate students to offset the third term tuition payment. When the agreement was made to allow this practice on a year-by-year basis, it was on the understanding that such bursaries would be made on the basis of need or hardship. This clause was apparently never clearly understood, Mr. Wilson said, and some universities in fact simply failed to charge the third term fee without going through the procedure of giving an offsetting bursary.

The present problem has arisen because the Ministry is planning to implement its decision not to allow the bursaries to be given out of operating funds after this 1974-5. The Council of Ontario Universities has indicated that it wishes to return to the \$600. graduate fee rather than the fee of \$892.50 imposed by the Ministry.

Dr. Foley felt the major issue to be considered was to what extent universities are permitted to set their own fees. Basic Operating Income is determined by a formula which includes an estimate of the fee, known as the "formula fee". Dr. Foley asked whether the formula fee was an estimate, for formula purposes, of the actual fee, or whether the actual fee shifted according to the formula fee set by the Ministry.

Dr. Glynn explained that the Ministry was requesting that fees be paid on a per-term basis so that a student who stayed for three terms actually paid for three terms instead of having the same tuition as ones who only attended for two terms. Mr. Wilson stated that COU is seeking to "turn back the clock" despite rising costs. He suggested the fact that universities can afford not to charge the extra fee - and can in fact afford \$300. per graduate student in bursaries, indicates that the univer-

sities could in fact survive on less than they now receive. He added that the Ministry has given the universities three years' warning that the present situation would arise.

Dr. Holmes recorded his objection that CUA was being asked to comment on a situation on which it had not been originally consulted, and with which it had in fact registered dissatisfaction three years ago. Dr. Foley said that from the university's point of view, the fee increase may be considered a disincentive to potential graduate students, and it cannot therefore be assumed that they do not need the money because they do not charge the fees. She added that if the Ministry felt it had the right to set fees, this should be clearly understood. Mr. Mitchell agreed, saying that while he did not object to the Government setting a formula fee, it should not be allowed to set the actual fee.

Dr. Gerstein said that since CUA had not been involved in the original fee change, it would be a contradiction for the Committee to state an opinion at this time. She disagreed with Mr. Wilson that foregoing the increase in fees necessarily means graduate work is overweighted.

Mr. Wilson asked whether the graduate market was sufficiently elastic that a \$300. increase would substantially affect enrolment. Dr. Glynn stated that in the Humanities, elasticity was probably very high, while in the Sciences, it was likely quite low, because most science graduate programs are organized on a calendar year basis.

Dr. Gerstein asked for reactions from individual Committee members. In response, Mr. Walker said that setting the formula fee was acceptable, and stated that the Government had the right simply to disallow use of operating funds for bursaries. Mr. Mitchell felt the problem should be left with the Ministry since the original decision to raise the formula fee had been made by them. He summarized his position in three points:

- (1) Mr. Walker's comment on the use of operating funds.
- (2) The CUA should have been involved in the original fee decision but was not.
- (3) The Ministry should not have the right to set the actual fees charged by universities.

Dr. Foley stated that if in the past the universities agreed to the fee change, and do not deny doing so, then they should either accept it or show how and why the present situation differs from conditions at the time of agreement. If, however, the universities felt no

agreement was ever reached in the past, then one could not rightly insist that they charge the higher fee. Dr. Foley called for a clarification of the fee-setting prerogative and of the difference between formula fees and the universities' fees. Mr. Walker then pointed out that legislation has given every university the right to set its own fees.

Dr. Gerstein commented in summary that since the Ministry had made the decision on the fee increase in the first place, it should be responsible for this decision as well. She recommended the CUA step back in this instance. Dr. Holmes agreed, reiterating his disappointment that the system failed to operate through the correct channels - in this case the Joint Sub-Committee on Goals and Policies for Graduate Development. A debate in that forum would have been helpful, he said. The other Committee members also concurred in Dr. Gerstein's analysis.

2923

McMASTER REVISED CLINICAL BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES
DIPLOMA PROGRAM

Dr. Peter Glynn outlined the McMaster request, telling those present that the program was not an undergraduate one, and consisted of about ten hours per week on a once-a-week basis. This particular format permitted students to work full-time while taking the course, which most of its students do. There was a limit of three BIU's on the original course, Dr. Glynn said, although the reason for this was not apparent. The program is to be changed to concentrate more on two or three particular areas rather than covering such a broad scope. The request for support is for one BIU per term on the understanding that the course will be two years in length. The program comes under the Health Sciences sphere, Dr. Glynn said.

Dr. Holmes commented that in his view this was a request to give full-time weight to a part-time program. It was noted that in terms of class hours, the course was as heavy as other full-time courses.

Dr. Gerstein observed that the existing program was in its fourth year now. She felt the program was a good one, and drew particular attention to the fact that admissions are accepted from applicants without undergraduate degrees. The program she stated, fulfilled a sophisticated upgrading role.

Dr. Glynn noted that the proposed changes increased the number of hours by at least 2/3. Mr. Walker suggested that a maximum weight of five would therefore be more appropriate than the six which would be generated at a rate of one BIU per term for six terms, or two years.

The Committee therefore agreed to recommend that the

Revised McMaster Clinical Behavioural Sciences Diploma Program be funded at a level of one BIU per term to a maximum of five. Dr. Holmes opposed this motion.

2924 FINAL REPORT

Dr. Gerstein outlined plans for the CUA final report which she was already working on with the CUA staff members. It was agreed that as portions of the report are drafted, these would be sent to members for comment if time permitted. Dr. Gerstein noted that Mr. Peebles required the manuscript by April 15th, in order to complete a mimeograph version in time for distribution at the April 29th, 1974 final CUA dinner.

Dr. Glynn agreed to check on procedures for tabling of the report in the Legislature.

2925 PRACTICAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CUA TERMINATION

The Committee agreed that termination of terms of office for CUA members and staff on April 30th, 1974 would present some practical problems with respect to production of final minutes etc. The Ministry representatives offered assistance in typing resources or other areas in which their personnel could be of use.

2926 GRANTING OF EXECUTIVE POWERS TO DR. GERSTEIN

The Committee agreed to grant executive powers to Dr. Gerstein until April 30th, 1974 to act in any situation which required immediate action without sufficient time for consultation. Dr. Gerstein stated that whenever possible, she would attempt to consult with available members by telephone.

2927 APRIL 29th DINNER

Mr. Walker reported that arrangements were progressing well for the final CUA dinner, which would be held in the Chelsea Room of the Sutton Place Hotel, at 7 p.m. for 8 p.m. It was understood that the Minister would officially invite the CUA and guests.

2928

CONCLUSION

The meeting concluded at approximately 3:30 p.m.

.....*Paula Gustafson*.....
Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the meeting of the Committee on University Affairs held on Monday, April 8th, 1974, regarding Capital Support. The meeting was held in the CUA Boardroom, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, commencing at 9:30 a.m.

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. J. Hughes
Mr. R. Mitchell
Mr. H. Walker

Mr. J. O'Grady

Mr. E. Tannis, University Affairs Division
Dr. P. Glynn, University Affairs Division (morning)
Mr. J.C. Yen, University Affairs Division (afternoon)



INTRODUCTION

Dr. Gerstein introduced the background papers for the discussion. (See Appendix listing the status of certain ongoing projects.) She indicated that she has been advised that there will be \$18 million available for allocation for capital expenditures for Ontario's universities. This \$18 million includes \$8 million to complete projects now underway and for which there is a binding commitment.

Mr. Tannis noted that carry-over commitments totalled \$8,156,800. Mr. Tannis continued by observing that the concept of cyclical renewal was applied to the system, but not to any individual institution. In the Ministry's original calculations, it was hoped that \$13 million would be available for its cyclical renewal projects. However, given the magnitude of carry-over commitments, only \$10 million is available for both cyclical renewal and urgent new construction. In reviewing the university requests for capital support, Mr. Tannis said that he eliminated requests for renovation plans under \$25,000. Such costs are to be covered out of operating support. Further, Mr. Tannis said that he eliminated all new construction requests, since these contravened the provisions of the near-moratorium. The only exception to this

moratorium on new construction is the grant of \$1,305,000 to Guelph University and \$300,000 to Algoma College for its library. The Guelph grant will be made when it is matched with a Federal grant.

The Committee also noted the amount of funds the universities have expended for land acquisitions. It was decided to defer any discussion or decision on this matter until a later date.

The meeting then proceeded to review the recommendations for each institution.

2931

BROCK

Mr. Tannis pointed out that the \$514,500 commitment for a physical education centre received "deferred final approval". The Government is committed to this payment to Brock University, but not to do so immediately. In view of the constraints on capital support, Mr. Tannis recommended that this payment be postponed.

The meeting agreed with this recommendation, and noted that there were no further recommendations for capital support.

2932

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

After much discussion, the meeting approved the following allocation for capital support to Carleton University:

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>		<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>		
NIL		NIL
<u>B. New Starts</u>		
Alterations in Administration Building		\$ 65,000
University Centre		35,000
Tory Building a,d,f,		75,000
Athletic Building		36,000
Alumni Theatre		35,000
Library - perimeter heating		
system		105,000
Central heating plant		<u>28,000</u>
Sub-total		\$379,000
Total Allocation for 1974-75	-	\$379,000

2933

GUELPH UNIVERSITY

The meeting reviewed the submission of Guelph University and the Ministry's recommendations. It approved the following recommendations:

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>		<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>		
51	Laboratory Animal Building	41,000
62	Electrical Feeders	3,000
69	University Centre Administration	1,837,000
70	University Centre - Site	246,000
89	Completion of Feeder Loops	25,000
90	O.V.C. Alterations	131,000
Sub-total		\$2,283,000
<u>B. New Starts</u>		
Pathology VMI Extension(under const.) (subject to approval by federal government)		\$1,305,000 *
Pathology Site Development (under const.)		60,000
Botany Building Rm B3 (completed)		51,000
Recirculate Water Systems, Zoology		25,000
Beef Barn Environmental Chambers (under const.)		101,000
Improvements to elect. system Phase 3		260,000
New electrical system Phase 3		162,000
Engineering Building for Psychology (plans & specifications)		65,000
Sub-total		2,209,000
Total allocation for 1974-75		\$4,312,000

* Recommended to be added by the Committee

2934

LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY

The meeting approved funds for renovations of Forestry-Biology space, subject to the receipt of a report on space utilization. With this provision, the meeting made the following recommendations:

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>		<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>		
NIL		NIL
Sub-total		NIL

(Lakehead University)

Balance forward

NIL

Number and Name of Capital Project

Allocation 1974-75

B. New Starts

Alterations for Forestry-Biology Space	\$135,000
Renovations, Main Building 4,5,6,7	<u>29,000</u>
Sub-total	\$164,000

Total allocation for 1974-75

\$164,000

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY

The meeting was informed that, in addition to the support recommended, Laurentian University will also require funds - probably in the area of \$50,000 - to cover the costs of an expropriation settlement now before the Courts. It was agreed that it would be inappropriate to allocate a specific sum before a Court decision was received. Therefore the Committee approved the following recommendations concerning capital support for Laurentian University:

Number and Name of Capital Project

Allocation 1974-75

A. Carry-Over

NIL

NIL

B. New Starts

School of Commerce - Portable (completed)	\$ 22,000
Renovate washrooms, Phys. Ed. Building	<u>30,000</u>
Sub-total	\$ 52,000

Total allocation for 1974-75

\$ 52,000

ALGOMA COLLEGE

The meeting was advised that the land on which the Library is being set up does not belong to Algoma College. It was agreed to recommend that \$300,000 be reserved for the Algoma Library project, provided that (1) the present lease was validly issued by the deedholder to the property, and (2) there is an option to buy the property at the end of the lease.

((

((

2937

McMASTER UNIVERSITY

After reviewing the proposed renovations to the Physical Science building, the meeting agreed to delete \$65,000 from the proposed allocation. The revised recommendations, therefore, were as follows:

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>		<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>		
17	Psychology Building	\$ 51,000
35	Arts III	25,000
Sub-total		\$ 76,000
<u>B. New Starts</u>		
	Bookstore Renovations (completed))	
	Alterations to Mills Library)	\$ 233,000
	(completed))	
74	Renovations to Phys. Sc. Bldg.	313,000
77	Renovate Nuclear Research Area	170,000
76	Utilities etc. - Nuclear Research Area	171,000
	Utilities '73 (.02)	50,000
Sub-total		\$ 937,000
Total allocation 1974-75		\$ 1,013,000

2938

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

After considering the proposals for the Tabaret Hall renovations, the meeting felt, in view of other priorities, that it was appropriate to recommend that the allocation of \$360,000 be reduced to \$100,000. Further, the meeting felt that the request to support renovations for the Department of Music should be granted at the level of \$100,000. With these modifications, the meeting agreed to make the following recommendations:

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>		<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>		
34	Child Study Centre	\$ 4,000
49	Law Building 69	397,400
52	Faculty of Education	700
63	Fire Marshal's Renovations -	
	Planning	11,200
Sub-total		\$ 413,300

(University of Ottawa, cont.)

<u>A. Carry-Over</u>		<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
Balance forward	(Sub-total)	\$ 413,300
<u>B. New Starts</u>		
Supplementary Funds for OT 72	(\$	53,000
63 Fire Marshal's Renovations, construction	(300,000
Biology Alterations in - Gendron Hall		200,000
- McDonald Hall		100,000
- "Cube" barracks		100,000
Physical Education Building Alterations		70,000
Tabaret Hall Renov. (a,b1)		100,000
Psychology drop-in Centre in Central Library		100,000
Dept. of Music		100,000
	Sub-total	\$ 1,123,000
Total allocation for 1974-75		\$ 1,536,300

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

The meeting reviewed the requests from Queen's University, and made the following recommendations:

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>		<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>		
59 Miller Hall Addition	\$	77,200
63 McArthur College of Education		20,200
66 Arts/Social Sc. Complex		70,500
93 Arts/Social Science Site Services		20,200
100 Boiler #7 and Equipment		24,400
102 Central Heating Plant Alterations		4,000
	Sub-total	\$ 216,500
<u>B. New Starts</u>		
66 Arts/Social Sc. Complex (new Const)	-	
105 Main Campus Steam Distribution	\$	40,000
103 Boiler #8 and Equipment		36,000
109 Cyclical Renewal 1973/74		215,000
Cyclical Renewal 1974/74 (item b)		35,000
	Sub-total	\$ 326,000
Total allocation for 1974-75		\$ 542,500

Queen's University has requested that whatever amount of funds are made available in this fiscal year, this amount be applied against capital project 66 - Arts/Social Science Complex, which construction is nearly completed. The Committee felt that it was inappropriate for it to make such a recommendation in view of the present moratorium. Consideration of project #66 will come up for consideration as funds are released for new construction.

Further funding will require analysis of demand needs and possible proration of costs between hospitals and the University.

2940

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

The meeting drew to the Ministry's attention, its recommendation that for purposes of funding, Scarborough, Erindale and the St. George campuses be considered a consolidated unit. This consolidation applies to both capital and operating support. In reviewing the University of Toronto requests, the meeting was advised that the priorities were established after consultation with the University of Toronto. The meeting agreed to make certain recommendations, requesting only that further details and plans be submitted to the Ministry for Woodsworth College. The meeting then made the following recommendations:

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>	<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>	
TO 77 Wallberg Building Alterations	\$ 413,000
TO 72 University College Alter. Ph.2	2,000
SC 7 Scarborough College Phase 2A	<u>225,000</u>
Sub-total	\$ 640,000
<u>B. New Starts</u>	
1. University College Renov. Phase II	\$ 500,000
2. Sigmund Samuel Renov. Phase I (completed)	420,000
3. Innis Utilities (under const.)	156,000
4. Water Supply reinforcement	115,000
4. Sewer Expansion	333,000
4. Streamline reinforcement	128,000
5. Woodsworth College	250,000
6. Innis Renovations (under const.)	<u>250,000</u>
Sub-total	\$ 2,152,000
7. Erindale - street lighting	<u>21,600</u>
	2,173,600
Total allocation for 1974-75	\$ 2,813,600

2941

TRENT UNIVERSITY

The meeting was advised that Trent University also requested financial support to carry out planning for an Athletic Centre. The meeting agreed to recommend that \$45,000 capital support be granted for podium renewals, and a further \$30,000 be granted for either the replacement of the current air structure or for the planning of an athletic centre built in conjunction with the City of Peterborough and Sir Sanford Fleming College.

2942

WATERLOO UNIVERSITY

The Committee was advised that detailed plans for Science Building alterations have not been submitted to the Ministry. With the provision that these details be submitted for approval, the meeting made the following recommendations:

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>	<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>	
NIL	NIL
<u>B. New Starts</u>	
1. Supplementary Funding - Wa 93 Boiler	\$ 35,000
2. Alteration 1974 - Arts Library	140,000
3. Roads and Walks 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2	38,400
4. Major Repairs, Physical Activites	
Building	41,000
5. Utilities 1974 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4	108,000
6. Science Building Alterations, Chemistry and Biology	90,000
Sub-total	\$ 452,400
Total allocation for 1974-75	\$ 452,400

2943

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

The meeting observed that the University of Western Ontario has requested \$148,000 for Site Services for its Athletic Building. The Athletic Building was never given approval by the Ministry. Consequently the meeting recommended that no funds be provided for site services. With this deletion, the meeting agreed to make the following recommendation:

(University of Western Ontario)

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>	<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>	
67 Capital Alterations (completed)	\$ 258,000
Capital Alterations (completed)	130,000
Middlesex College - Furnishings (completed)	<u>25,700</u>
Sub-total	\$ 413,000
<u>B. New Starts</u>	
Alterations to Staging Building - 74	\$ (50,000
68 Major Road Repairs (completed)	<u>(54,100</u>
Sub-total	\$ 104,100
Total allocations for 1974-75	\$ 517,100

2944

UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

It was pointed out to the meeting that the University of Windsor has requested \$446,000 to cover the cost of unapproved, but completed, alterations. A further request for \$500,000 has been made to construct a new Services Building. After reviewing these requests, the meeting agreed to recommend that \$500,000 be allocated to the University of Windsor expressly for the purpose of constructing a new Services Building.

2945

WILFRID LAURIER UNIVERSITY

In view of the original terms of agreement between the Ministry and Wilfrid Laurier University, the CUA agreed to recommend that no capital grants be made to Wilfrid Laurier University at this time.

2946

YORK UNIVERSITY

The meeting observed that the alterations to the Ross Humanities and Social Science Building were related to the expansion of York's program in Education. It was agreed that \$25,000 should be reserved for these alterations, but allocated only after more details are received. The meeting examined the requests for support to carry out alterations on the Behaviour Sciences Building and the Steacie Science Library. The meeting did not feel that these two projects merited support in this fiscal year. With these modifications, the meeting agreed to make the following recommendations:

(York University, including Glendon)

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>	<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>	
45 Land Acquisition 1967	\$ 813,000
Sub-total	\$ 813,000
<u>B. New Starts</u>	
Alterations -	
- Central Square	\$ 26,000
- Farquharson Life Sciences	82,000
- Petrie Science (.3)	27,200
- Ross Hum. & Soc. Sc. (.1)	25,000
Moon Road Surfacing	46,000
Central Utilities b,c,d,e,f,g,i	115,000
Glendon - River bank stabilization	20,000
- Glendon Hall repairs	30,000
Sub-total	\$ 371,200
Total allocation for 1974-75	\$ 1,184,200

RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

The meeting reviewed the submission of the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, and agreed to approve the following recommendations:

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>	<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u>	
2 Library	\$ 2,852,000
4 Alterations 1972	77,000
6 Jorgenson Hall	409,000
21 Instructional Equipment	100,000
Sub-total	\$ 3,438,000
<u>B. New Starts</u>	
29 1973 Alterations (deferred component)	\$ 50,200
1974 Alterations - 285 Victoria Street	50,000
1974 Alterations - Howard Kerr Hall (quadrangle) 3,5,6,7,8	230,000
Sub-total	\$ 330,200
Total allocation for 1974-75	\$ 3,768,200


48 ONTARIO COLLEGE OF ART

After examining the details of the Ontario College of Art's submission, the meeting agreed to make the following recommendations:

<u>Number and Name of Capital Project</u>	<u>Allocation 1974-75</u>
<u>A. Carry-Over</u> (operating grants)	
Alterations of McCaul Street houses	
72/73	\$ 19,000
Sub-total	\$ 19,000
<u>B. New Starts</u>	
Preliminary planning for expansion (holding \$15,000)	\$ 15,000
Alterations and equipment 100 McCaul St.	
A. Foundation studies	24,000
B. Audio Visual	30,000
C. Sound Laboratory	9,000
K. Printing Press	23,000
Sub-total	\$ 101,000
Total allocation for 1974-75	\$ 120,000

2949 CONCLUSION

At approximately 4 p.m., the Committee adjourned its deliberations.


.....
Chairman

APPENDIX

MCU STATUS OF PROJECTS COMPLETED OR UNDERWAY (not to be considered for funding in 1974-75)

(in \$ thousands)

Institution	Deferred Final Approval	Approval in Prin- ciple	No Approval (new con- struction)	No Approval (Alterations)
Brock	515	---	---	---
Queen's	---	6,500	---	215
Guelph	---	1,305	1,800	---
Western	---	---	1,200	---
Windsor	---	---	---	446
McMaster	---	---	---	223
Univ. of Toronto	---	---	---	576

The following amounts have been expended by the universities for property purchases for which implied approvals in principle exist at:

Windsor -	\$136,000
Toronto -	\$112,000
Queen's -	\$122,600
Ottawa -	\$211,000

No priority consideration has been given to these requests in 197 /75 because the purchases are not required for immediate construction. However, they form part of long-term land consolidation programs established by the institutions which has not been objected to by the Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

Government
Publications

MINUTES of meetings

Minutes of a CUA meeting with representatives of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on United Nations University, held on Monday, April 8th, 1974, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the Boardroom of the Committee on University Affairs, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto.

2950

PRESENT

Dr. R. Gerstein, Chairman, CUA
Mr. J. Hughes
Mr. H. Walker

Mr. J. O'Grady

Mr. B. Wilson, Assistant Deputy Minister, University Affairs
Ms. G. Smithers, University Affairs

For the Mayor's Advisory Committee on United Nations University:

Mr. D. Smith, Alderman, City of Toronto
Mr. J.E. Ricketts
Professor W. Leiss
Professor G. Carrothers



2951

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

Dr. Gerstein introduced Mr. Smith, and asked him to comment on the proposal for a United Nations University.

Mr. Smith remarked that the concept of a United Nations University has been discussed for some years. He pointed out that as a result of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly 18 months ago, United Nations University will, in fact, come into existence. He observed that the Government of Japan has offered \$100 million towards the endowment target for \$400 million. The structure of the United Nations University will comprise between 15 and 20 research institutes located throughout the world. An advisory committee was established by the Mayor of Toronto with official representation from the University of Toronto, York University and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Mr. Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, is represented by the Honourable Peter Stollery, M.P. The Government of Ontario was, until recently, represented by the Honourable Dennis Timbrell, Parliamentary Assistant to the Honourable Jack McNie.

Mr. Smith remarked that the Advisory Committee has decided to propose the establishment of an institute for urban studies. The probable level of operating support for this institute will be between \$2 and \$2.5 million. The bulk of these funds will be contributed by the Federal Government out of its external aid budget. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute has already endorsed the proposal. Mr. Smith indicated that it is highly probable that the Province of Ontario would be approached to contribute a site, that is an existing building, for use by the Institute.

Dr. Carrothers remarked that the institute is intended to be research oriented rather than instruction oriented. The institute will not have the power to confer degrees. The policy of the institute will be determined by an international council. Nonetheless, a guiding principle behind the United Nations University is the principle of academic freedom.

Mr. Smith commented that United Nations personnel had received the proposal with a very positive attitude. There are only two other cities in Canada considering making proposals for a research institute related to the U.N. University. The Toronto proposal is the furthest advanced.

Mr. Ricketts underlined Mr. Smith's comments on the reception of the proposal by United Nations personnel. He added that the scope of the definition of urban studies would be unconventionally wide. Indeed "human settlement" would be a more appropriate description of the subject matter which would concern the proposed research institute.

Mr. Smith said, in response to a question from Mr. Walker that the legal status of the institute has not as yet been determined. He reiterated his hope that the Committee on University Affairs would deem it appropriate to endorse the concept of a research institute in Toronto. He also expressed again his hope that the Province of Ontario might consider providing a suitable site for the centre.

2952

CONCLUSION

Dr. Gerstein thanked the members of the Mayor's Advisory Committee for their time, and indicated that she appreciated their efforts towards this goal. The meeting adjourned shortly after 5 o'clock.


.....
Chairman

Outline

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

MINUTES of meeting

Minutes of the CUA meeting of Monday, April 29th, 1974, held in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, commencing at 9 a.m. The meeting included the appeal presentations of the University of Windsor, Trent University, and Lakehead University.

2953

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J. Holmes
Prof. W.R. Lederman
Mr. H.H. Walker
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. Rossiter
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. J. Hughes

Ms. V. Jacobsen

Mr. B. Wilson, Assistant Deputy Minister, M.C.U.
Dr. P. Glynn, M.C.U.
Mr. P. Wright, M.C.U.
Mr. J.P. Gardner, M.C.U.

Windsor Delegation:

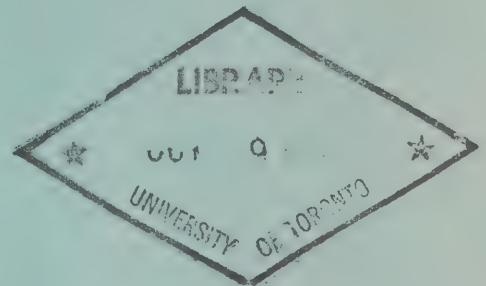
Dr. J.F. Leddy, President
Mr. F.A. DeMarco, Senior Vice-President
Mr. C.J. Clark, Chairman of the Board
Mr. R.J. Tebbs, Chairman, Finance Committee

Trent Delegation:

Dr. T.E.W. Nind, President
Prof. R.D. Chambers, Chairman, Faculty Association
Mr. B.D. Sandwell, Chairman of the Board
Mr. J.E. Leishman, Vice-President (Finance)
Prof. R.H. Sadleir, Administrative Officer
Prof. W. Pitman, Dean of Arts & Science

Lakehead Delegation:

Dr. A. Booth, President
Mr. Bryan Mason, Vice-President (Administration)
Mr. Grant Thompson, Vice-President (Finance)



INTRODUCTION - DISCUSSION ON APPEALS PROCEDURE

Dr. Gerstein introduced the discussion on appeals by asking representatives of the Ministry within what range CUA could with reason recommend additional supplementary grants. Mr. Peter Wright indicated that the Ministry was already going back to Management Board for an additional \$1.74 million, due in large part to unexpected enrolment increases. Mr. Wright added that while detailed information is now available for institutions in trouble, the comparable data for the other universities is unavailable. Thus, it is impossible to discern whether or not the problem institutions are "out of line".

Mr. Dodge commented on the procedure for allocating money in support of bilingual programs, stating that the CUA has used the "incremental cost" approach which recognizes the costs of operating in a second language in addition to the cost of operating in one. He pointed out that typing in French is not necessarily any more expensive than typing in English, but typing in both languages would be more expensive. Mr. Wright said that Laurentian was arguing against this method, and had indicated a preference for a program-based cost method.

Dr. Gerstein summarized the problem by noting two aspects of the general policy question: what is the definition of bilingualism to be used, and to what extent should money be made available as an incentive for the development of bilingual programs in the future. She added that CUA has always funded on the basis of ongoing programs. Laurentian University, she said, wished to keep availability of programs ahead of need. Mr. Wright agreed, noting that the university seems to increase its offerings at a faster rate than is justified solely by enrolment.

Mr. Walker commented on the general question of appeals, saying that he wondered if the object was to determine if all institutions were "suffering" equally. He said that he was somewhat uncomfortable with presentations which offer detailed comparisons with other institutions. He asked whether the Committee planned to continue on this line. In response, Mr. Hughes stated that in his opinion, CUA was not equipped to make detailed comparisons. Other members agreed that detailed comparisons were not necessary and would not always help in decision-making.

Mr. Wright spoke to the bilingualism question again, pointing out that Laurentian could be asked to identify the uncovered overhead which they were including in their assessment of bilingual costs. He added that the additional cost of hiring secretaries, using space etc. is essentially overhead

and can be attributed to bilingualism in many cases. He noted that Laurentian had outlined a \$112,000. deficit using a weight of 1 for the university, and said that this had been reduced to a \$50,000. deficit in the Ministry by using a 1.1 weight. Mr. Wright admitted that their past grants were difficult to justify on a purely incremental cost basis.

Professor Lederman made the general comment that CUA would have to determine how much inequality existed in the system, and ask why supplementary assistance already provided is considered insufficient. He said the CUA should ask universities what is wrong with using a BIU/FTE ratio factor as an indicator of the problem. He noted that Trent appears to be questioning the whole grant system, and at this stage, it is not possible to change the whole system for the immediate future.

Mr. Dodge expressed concern that appeals from some universities would become an annual event, particularly if there was no evidence that long-term plans have been worked out to deal with the problems. The discussion turned to the University of Windsor, with Professor Lederman remarking that Dr. Leddy has claimed their 1972 experience to be the worst that could happen to them. Professor Lederman agreed that this was certainly much worse than any other university experienced.

Dr. Foley commented on the breakdown of figures on pages 5 and 6 of the Windsor supplementary presentation brief, noting that putting Windsor on the slip year system a year early had given them \$900,000. of the \$1 million unrealized income. She added, however, that what is not apparent from the figures, is the fact that this initial enrolment shortfall will haunt them for many years. They will not be able to recover completely, she said, although the cumulative effect of the drop should become less and less. She summed up by stating there is some case for seriously considering Windsor's appeal.

Mr. Peter Wright of M.C.U. spoke on the slip year question. He said that the method was introduced as an adjustment mechanism, and that it should largely eliminate the need for bailing out universities every year for problems such as that experienced by the University of Windsor.

Dr. Gerstein enquired about residence problems at Windsor. Mr. Walker noted that the residences at Windsor have seemed to be in trouble for some time. Mr. Wright pointed out that housing is not difficult to find in Windsor and therefore presents a real alternative.

On the positive side, Mr. Walker noted that a grant increase of 18.6% had been given to Windsor in one year. Professor Lederman remarked however, that deficit financing was devastatingly expensive given present lending rates. Windsor could be in that position without any assistance.

Returning to the specific subject of residences, Mr. Walker pointed out that according to the data presented by the University, it appeared less expensive to close down one residence and fill the others. He was reminded, however, that many basic costs continue even if a building is "put in mothballs". Mr. Dodge drew attention to the last sentence on page 7, saying he was disturbed at the news that even at full occupancy, the residences will not break even.

Dr. Gerstein asked for a brief discussion on Trent University, remarking that the basic problem is one of enrolment, which cannot be solved by bailing out on an annual basis. Mr. Wright agreed, and noted that some odd decisions had been made at Trent in terms of staff hiring given the enrolment situation. For example, he said, nine additional staff members were hired last year because of the expected increase in student numbers. Enrolment dropped instead, however. He added that even if that cost could be cut out, the problem would not be eliminated. Trent is still only half the size of the next largest university.

In response to a question from Dr. Gerstein about their theoretical level of viability, Mr. Wright could only point out that Brock has indicated it can operate on the formula at an enrolment level of 4,000. It was noted that Trent feels it would be in an acceptable situation if it was now funded on the "emerging line" basis originally set out. Dr. Rossiter pointed out that at that time, Trent was the greatest critic of the line. It would most certainly be in their interest now to revert to it, but this cannot be seriously considered. All other members agreed.

Looking to next year, Mr. Wright stated that according to current figures, there is a 13% decline in applications for 1974-75 at Trent.

2955

APPEAL FROM UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR

The delegation from the University of Windsor arrived at 10 a.m. to present their appeal to CUA. Dr. Francis Leddy, President of the University, introduced his colleagues,

Mr. C.J. Clark, Chairman of the Board, Mr. F.A. DeMarco, Senior Vice-President, and Mr. R.J. Tebbs, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Dr. Leddy opened the discussion, stating that while Windsor appreciated the supplementary grant it received, it felt this was not as high as it might have been. He added that it was his opinion that had the University been allowed an input at the time the decisions were made, this would have had an impact. He outlined again the effect of the enrolment shortfalls on Windsor University, and stated that this has been with the university ever since. He said that although a partial enrolment recovery had been made, the drop of 400 in student numbers would be felt at Windsor three times over the next three years.

Dr. Gerstein assured Dr. Leddy that CUA was aware of the continuing basis on which the shortfall was felt. She also raised the issue of the residences as a constant drain on the University.

Dr. Leddy stated that the University has lost confidence in its ability to predict enrolment trends. He told CUA that enrolment of non-grade 13 students had increased, but others were down. Early figures at this point may indicate a slight increase next year over this one, but Dr. Leddy said he expected the University to hover around the 6,000 mark for some time.

Dr. Leddy was asked to what he attributed the decline, and stated that he felt it had in some ways become "fashionable" not to go to university these days. Replying to a question from Mr. Mitchell concerning changes in the geographic mix of students, Dr. Leddy said that Windsor regularly receives about 62% of its students from the City of Windsor, and surrounding district, with 38% coming from farther afield.

Dr. Gerstein enquired about numbers in Windsor's Law School. Dr. Leddy stated that students were being accepted into the School with less than a B.A. degree. He said the school was virtually full at 430 students now, although possibly 40 or 50 more could be accommodated. He added that staff/student ratios are at a maximum of 1:19 now, and thus more staff would have to be added to accommodate the students.

Mr. Dodge asked how much easier the problem would have been made had the shortfall been foreseen. Dr. Leddy replied that this would have made a difference in staffing among other things. He noted that Windsor had hired new staff in English and the Social Sciences just prior to the shortfall, in expectation of increases in these areas. He added that attempts are being made to use attrition to cut back staff, but this was a slow process.

Dr. Gerstein asked to what extent tenure policies had placed the University in a stranglehold position. Dr. Leddy replied that about 70% of the faculty at Windsor were tenured, and these were unfortunately in the wrong areas. Mr. C.J. Clark added that the University was building when projections were for an increase.

Mr. DeMarco outlined Windsor's space problem in a more detailed manner for CUA. He pointed out that even though Windsor is overbuilt, costs exist for unused buildings as well. Moreover, he noted, space of a different nature is still required in areas such as Law. He stated that in Windsor's opinion, tying a University's income to enrolment does not take account of fixed costs which remain unchanging despite student numbers.

Dr. Foley referred to the graph (showing the gap between costs and income) which was distributed by Windsor. She said that while Windsor was attempting to lower the cost line, CUA was faced with the task of raising the bottom, or income, line. She asked what proportion of the gap actually remained. In reply, Mr. DeMarco told members that the space problem plus residences, created a deficit of about \$1 million. Dr. Foley said that time was a crucial factor, because although Windsor will probably "come together" again, there is a time lag involved. She asked whether Windsor felt the only possibility of eliminating this problem lay through allocation of additional supplementary grants. Mr. DeMarco said that he felt this was the only possibility. He said that in 1972-73, a retroactive slip year "bailed out" the University, and the new supplementary grant for 1974-75 will be of assistance, but there has been nothing to help them in the present (1973-74) year. This is the year, he added, in which the full impact of the enrolment drop is felt, due to the practice of slip year. Mr. DeMarco pointed out that in all previous years, Windsor's actual enrolment figures exceeded expectations, and thus staff were hired to teach an increased student population which did not materialize. He finished by stating that unless there is some growth, no solution for the problems of space, maintenance and residence losses is apparent. He referred to the Ministry's residence study, and suggested that possibly the only solution to that problem would be the Government buying equity in the operation.

Dr. Gerstein asked whether residence space could be adapted for other uses. Dr. Leddy reminded members of CUA that whatever use was made of them, the mortgage remained the same. Also in reply to a question from Dr. Gerstein, President Leddy said that there was little hope of selling the residences, with the possible exception of Electa. He

stated that while Windsor makes an effort to attract summer conferences, if it succeeds to too great an extent, it is pressured by the motel owners and other competitors.

Mr. Walker asked what percentage occupancy was achieved in the winter term. Mr. DeMarco replied that last year, one residence was closed down, and this year, they are full, but one residence of double rooms has been converted to singles. The equivalent would be about 85% occupancy, he said.

Mr. Walker enquired as to why Windsor chose to build new residences with such problems. In response, Mr. DeMarco said that the problems lay with the old rather than the new residences. The old ones he described as the most expensive, least attractive and most difficult to fill. Mr. DeMarco added that Windsor was not "overbuilt" because the residences had reached capacity level before the enrolment drop.

Dr. Gerstein asked what Windsor considered an acceptable solution on a long-term basis to the problems of stabilization at a university such as Windsor. Mr. DeMarco replied that the formula would have to recognize certain factors beyond a university's control, including local economic conditions. He added that a fixed cost section to a formula was necessary to recognize costs which cannot be predicted by enrolment. In summary, he stated that a totally enrolment-based formula was insufficient.

Mr. Dodge pointed out that figures presented in Table 1 of the University's presentation indicated that the enrolment decline trend has been reversed at Windsor, and an upward swing is in evidence. He asked how closely these figures could be verified. President Leddy felt the figures were fairly accurate, but admitted it would be a while before they could be definitely verified.

Mr. Dodge remarked that according to the figures presented, the problem will not disappear for some years. He raised the prospect of having these appeals for years to come. Mr. DeMarco reminded him that by using up all reserves, and making use of the supplementary funds made available, an accumulated deficit of \$1.9 million had been reduced to \$1 million. He stated as well that the Board of Governors has already appointed a review Committee to look into the problem for next year. The only deficit arises from the two fixed costs of space (buildings) and residences. If these problem areas could be corrected, there would be no need for future appeals, Mr. DeMarco said. The Finance Committee is still working on future cuts, he reported. Mr. DeMarco stressed the disastrous position in which the University would be placed if it was forced to borrow at present interest rates to cover its deficit.

Dr. Rossiter spoke to the presentation, saying that he had much sympathy with Windsor's predicament and adding that Windsor seems to caricature the problems present in all institutions at this time. He remarked that CUA had addressed these problems in its consideration of supplementary grant allocations earlier in the spring, and had felt at the time that it had adequately compensated Windsor for its shortfalls. He pointed out that according to COU Table 1 entitled "Preliminary Calculation of 1974-75 Operating Grants, with Comparison for 1973-74", the grant in 1974-75 was 21.1% higher than in the previous year, in which the same number of students attended. He noted as well that Windsor is 21% overbuilt, he said. While it is admittedly difficult to "put space in mothballs", Dr. Rossiter felt Windsor should not eliminate this course from consideration.

Addressing the residence aspect, Dr. Rossiter remarked that it was not a new area to the CUA, since all universities have the same problem. He noted that Western has many more beds in residence space, at the same mortgage rates. He expressed the opinion that residence rates at Windsor were low, but conceded that these are a function in part of the going rates for accommodation in the City of Windsor. He said that while all universities lose money in occasional years on ancillary operations, Windsor is the only one which does this consistently. He felt an argument could be made that the Ontario taxpayer should not be expected to subsidize the students' food and residences at Windsor and not elsewhere.

Mr. DeMarco commented that Windsor's residence rates were about average, adding that thought had been given to raising them to \$625. for double occupancy, room only, which would put them slightly on the high side. He pointed out that if rates were too high, students would be discouraged.

Dr. Rossiter told the Windsor delegates that the University of Ottawa had made the same plea two years ago, and solved their problem to a large degree by increasing their rates. Their residences are now full and are breaking even. He stated that an improvement in the efficiency of the residence operation was of course necessary as well. Dr. Leddy replied, pointing out that at some institutions maintenance of residence facilities is charged to something other than the residences themselves, thereby improving the financial picture of the operation.

Mr. Walker concluded by asking Mr. DeMarco what kind of leases were given students by private landlords in Windsor, and why maintenance costs at Electa were twice as high as at Cody Residence. Mr. DeMarco stated in reply to the first question, that Windsor landlords required year round leases,

and students must sublet for summers. Responding to the second question, he informed Mr. Walker and other CUA members that there was considerably more space in Electa for food services etc. which made it much more expensive. In reply to a question from Mr. Mitchell concerning the size of the mortgage debt, he stated that this was over \$6 million.

Dr. Gerstein enquired whether Windsor had attempted to work out a long-term plan for viability. President Leddy replied that he felt Windsor to be a special case in light of its loss of students and its deficit situation. He said all universities would face this situation eventually, but Windsor had been hit earlier than the others. He added that Windsor is to a substantial degree regulated with respect to salary by the rest of the system, and he said what was needed was a clear view of where the whole system is going. Dr. Leddy concurred with the suggestion of Mr. DeMarco that the formula should be separated in part from its enrolment base. He said that if a solution could be found for the problem of the residences, he felt the University would "see daylight" again. Dr. Leddy noted that it was very difficult to plan ahead with two or three unknowns. He admitted that there was no way of knowing whether or not he would have to return next year with a similar appeal.

Dr. Gerstein thanked the delegation from Windsor, assuring them that serious consideration would be given to their case. President J.F. Leddy expressed the gratitude of himself and his colleagues at the opportunity to present their appeal, the candour of the discussion, and the helpful opinions which had been expressed. The delegation left at 11 a.m.

2956

DELEGATION FROM TRENT UNIVERSITY

The Trent University delegation arrived at 11 a.m., including Professor T.E.W. Nind (President and Vice-Chancellor), Professor R.H. Sadleir, Vice-President, Mr. J.E. Leishman, Vice-President (Finance), Mr. B.D. Sandwell, Chairman of the Board of Governors, Professor W. Pitman, Dean of Arts & Science, and Professor R.D. Chambers, Head of the Faculty Association.

Professor Nind opened the presentation, thanking CUA for the opportunity to discuss the appeal, and also for the capital support which will provide for planning of an athletic building. The major problem facing Trent now he said, was a deficit of approximately \$700,000., including \$75,000. carried over from last year. He added that timing had made the situation more serious, as Trent received no financial news from the Ministry until two months before the start of the fiscal year. He said that Trent requires

a period of stability to permit it to plan properly. Trent is so small, Professor Nind stated, that any attempt to eliminate the \$700,000. deficit would have to be made by reducing faculty if it is impossible to raise enrolment. This, he said, would create severe problems. He added that the numbers of students in high schools at present indicate enrolment problems will likely continue for some time yet.

Professor Nind spoke more specifically on the enrolment issue, saying the University was going out and interviewing students who have indicated an interest in Trent. It is still hoped that there will be 3,000 students by 1980. This, he said, was a revised prediction.

Speaking of the problem in short-run terms, Professor Nind indicated that there appeared to be little immediate prospect of alleviating the situation. He said academic programs have been examined to see what changes could be made in them to help the situation. It was noted that Trent had no professional schools, or graduate schools, and no great desire to go into either of these areas. Successful areas which have aided in stabilizing Trent have been the Canadian Studies program, the Native Studies program, and the Queen's-Trent Education program. It would be possible, Professor Nind said, to move fairly quickly into such areas as Environmental Science, Developmental Studies, Interpretive Studies, and a Native Studies diploma program. The Native Studies diploma program was considered important to Trent's development in this area, he said, because many native peoples do not have the usual entrance requirements for the degree program. The proposed program would be two years after Grade 12, Professor Nind indicated. Other areas of interest to Trent included Legal Studies, Fine Arts (in cooperation with Sir Sanford Fleming College), and some form of Administrative Studies. Expansion has been occurring in the part-time, off-campus and summer evening courses, he stated. In the area of non-credit courses, Professor Nind pointed out that Trent has offerings in salvage archaeology, residential adult education programs for native peoples, senior citizens etc. These offerings, CUA was told, were available because of the interest and enthusiasm of a few members of faculty and administration. These are important programs, President Nind stressed, if the "Learning Society" is to have any real meaning.

Professor Nind repeated his request that Trent be assisted in creating a period of stability for the University so that long-term planning will be possible. The planned athletic facilities should aid in attracting students, Professor Nind said. He concluded his remarks by recommending discussions be held leading to a three to five year

understanding to give Trent the necessary period of stability, and an additional grant for the coming year, based on a 14.6% average university grant increase.

Following the President's comments, Professor Chambers of the Faculty Association spoke on the announced level of extra-formula support in 1974-75. He stated strongly that the announcement was not received favourably by faculty members at Trent. Professor Chambers said the faculty felt this indicated that either the student-based formula had broken down, or CUA and MCU did not know what they were doing, or the faculty should unionize as soon as possible.

Referring to economies practiced after the crisis of 1973, Professor Chambers said it had generally been felt that the University's efforts were recognized. The 1.8% increase shocked the University, he said, particularly after the Ministry's increase in last year's supplementary grant to Trent. To meet the \$700,000. deficit, Professor Chambers said, 25% of the faculty would have to be fired.

Professor Chambers pointed out that in the past few years, the Government of Ontario had considered itself a provider of services in the Province, but at the present funding level, there is a real chance that efforts to provide non-credit courses in the Peterborough area will have to be dropped.

In summary, Professor Chambers said that through no fault of its own, Trent has suffered financially and otherwise. He demanded better treatment so that Trent is not forced to continue an existence based on begging, scrambling and wheedling.

Following this presentation, Mr. B.D. Sandwell, Chairman of the Board of Governors, spoke about Trent's plans to help itself out of its problems. He began by noting that from his position, the situation is looked at somewhat differently than from that of his academic colleagues. He noted that those who were familiar with the business world were aware that periodic times of rapid change are inevitable. The important question, he said, was how to cope with this situation without threatening the real life of the institution. He said the problem presented a challenge. Mr. Sandwell agreed that the University had a degree of over-capacity, but said the Board had not in the past been too concerned about recruiting because they felt that with good courses and faculty, students would automatically appear. This assumption can no longer be made, he said. He indicated a willingness on Trent's part to make some short-term sacrifices for their long-term survival. Mr. Sandwell concluded by saying they intended to do everything possible to help themselves.

Dr. Gerstein responded to the presentations by assuring Trent that neither CUA nor MCU had any intention ever of harming Trent. The record would show, she said, that both CUA and MCU supported Trent before the extent of its problems were fully known. She referred to Trent's unique nature, noting that in another system, it would likely have been a private institution. Trent, Dr. Gerstein stated, had always been given special consideration out of a belief that there was a place for an institution of its nature in the system. She told members of the Trent delegation that CUA members were aware of Trent's geographical region, student mix etc., as well as the quality of research of its faculty members. She assured Trent delegates as well that CUA was given the impression that other universities in the system were also willing to accept Trent's unique role and special needs. Dr. Gerstein commented that Trent's program still maintains its exciting quality, but stressed the importance of "selling" this to students so that enrolment figures will justify the role it wants.

Professor Nind conceded that Trent was caught in an image that was real ten years ago, and which is not true today. He stated clearly that the notion that Trent does not wish to grow is untrue, but haunts the University.

Mr. Leishman spoke specifically on the financial needs of Trent University. He drew attention to two fund-raising programs which were undertaken, stating that the recent five-year program had raised \$1,500,000. so far. At the end of this year, he said, the University would be in better financial shape than it had ever been. However, he said, there would be a debt of about \$700,000. next year. Repaying a loan in this amount would be virtually impossible, Mr. Leishman said.

Mr. Leishman told CUA that Trent did not ever fit the formula and never would. Something extra would have to be developed to accommodate Trent, he said, but in the meantime, extra assistance was necessary. He reminded the Committee that Trent's average weight was the lowest in the system.

Mr. Dodge asked Mr. Leishman to name a specific price which Trent felt would be a reasonable addition. Mr. Leishman replied that at the 14.1% scale recommended by the COU, Trent would receive an additional \$803,000. Without assistance, Trent would be forced to borrow, and would incur interest of \$70,000. annually, he said.

Dr. Foley noted that there was a fine line between normal recruitment and "raiding". She suggested Trent's problems were sufficiently severe that "raiding" would not be possible even if the University felt it was ethical. Dr. Foley

asked President Nind if he had any particular reasons for Trent's inability to attract students. In reply, Professor Nind said he had his own list of why some students are out of reach to Trent. He cited a current lack of interest in Arts and Science as one reason, but added that preferences should eventually shift back. Second, he said Trent's "small group" approach was not attractive to most students, although he maintained that there was a place for it in the system. Third, President Nind conceded that the crisis atmosphere created when \$600,000. was cut from the budget last year caused some students to have doubts about the long-term existence of Trent or of some of its programs. He said that the University should be able to achieve a slight enrolment increase in the coming year, but that an administration school would help with enrolment. As well, Professor Nind believed that when present graduates entered the work force, they would be able to influence prospective students. In response to a comment by Dr. Rossiter, he conceded that a professional school could increase costs considerably as well.

Professor R.H. Sadleir, Vice-President of Trent, commented that without a doubt, more and more Ontario families were finding it difficult to send their children away to university. When Dr. Foley suggested the answer to this lay in increased student assistance, Professor Sadleir pointed out that the families involved were those in the \$14,000. salary range, who were often ineligible for assistance but unable to pay.

Professor Chambers added a few remarks to those he had made earlier, stating that CUA had access to Trent's open budget, and pointing out that at Trent, the President has only one full-time assistant and one full-time secretary, and the Dean of Arts has just one full-time secretary. This situation, he said, was very unusual for a university President.

Mr. Walker enquired about changing student/staff ratios with growth, and Professor Nind said that in the 2500-4000 students range, Trent could handle the situation with a ratio of 15:1, but if further growth occurred, this would change. He suggested, for example, that a ratio of 17:1 would not be unreasonable for a student population of about 10,000.

Mr. Dodge indicated that while CUA has always been interested in and sympathetic towards Trent's particular style, it would be ridiculous to continue without change if the programs were not attracting students. He suggested further, that if Trent retained its distinctive style, it could not be expected to fit into a formula. Both Professor Nind and Professor Chambers disagreed, the

former reminding Mr. Dodge that the formula failed to serve the needs of some of the larger universities as well. He admitted, however, that there could be much truth in the idea that today people want mass produced education.

Dr. Rossiter asked for a report on the housing situation at Trent. Mr. Leishman told members of CUA that last year, there was a \$36,000. profit on residence operations, but this year a loss of about \$42,000. is anticipated. Although these will almost balance out over the two year period, a deficit of \$60,000. was predicted over the next year.

Dr. Gerstein thanked the Trent delegation for appearing before CUA again, and added that she felt they had argued their case well. President Nind expressed appreciation in return for the time, interest, and sympathy of the Committee in hearing the appeal.

The delegation from Trent University left at about 12:20 p.m.

LUNCHEON

2957

DISCUSSION OF THE MORNING APPEALS

Mr. Walker pointed out to Committee members that if enrolment is low for the next three years by some aberration, Windsor will incur costs from space (fixed costs) and staff (flexible costs). He reminded CUA of the \$900,000. bailout given Windsor in 1972-73, without which they would have had a deficit in that year.

Committee members generally agreed that there should be no special assistance with respect to residence costs, since this problem was not unique to Windsor.

Dr. Foley said that in the long run, Windsor would have fared better if it had not been on slip year. It was ironic, she stated, that the slip year, which is aimed at solving this precise problem fails in certain situations. Professor Lederman agreed, but said Windsor could not have it both ways depending on which gives them more money. It was pointed out that if Windsor was bailed out now, it would start a never-ending routine.

Dr. Gerstein turned the discussion to Trent University, remarking that Trent had similarly attempted to argue the advantages of reverting to a system abandoned long ago which would give them more money now. Mr. Dodge reminded CUA members that Trent had been red-circled with respect to one portion of their income, but not another. If this practice is continued, he said, Trent will never be able

to get more money on the global scale. Dr. Rossiter summarized Trent's argument that while their enrolment has gone down, so has the extra-formula grant which is intended to compensate for it. He noted that while the Trent grant went up 1.6%, Windsor went up 21.1% according to COU calculations.

It was agreed to resume the discussion later in the day.

2958

LAKEHEAD DELEGATION

Dr. Booth, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Mason from Lakehead University were introduced to CUA members on their arrival at 2 p.m. Dr. Booth distributed the Lakehead supplementary brief, and apologized for it not having been received earlier due to the mail strike. Members read the brief, following which Dr. Booth addressed the major issues.

Dr. Booth opened by telling CUA that while Lakehead appreciated the grant which CUA had recommended for it in 1974-75, the general feeling at Lakehead was that a larger amount could have been allocated, particularly when Lakehead's increase of 4.6% was compared with 14.6% over the system. Secondly, Dr. Booth reported that considerable shifts had been felt in the student mix at Lakehead. He indicated that during his Presidency, an attempt had been made to develop a regional and vocational image for the University. Changes in mix cannot be accommodated immediately however, he said.

The third point Dr. Booth raised concerned faculty shifts as a result of enrolment changes. It was not possible, he stated to make catastrophic changes which would destroy the university's concept and image and deny the right of access to many disciplines to the people of Northern Ontario. Speaking specifically on tenure, Dr. Booth told CUA that it was a holdover from an era when it was a necessary inducement in attracting good faculty.

On the subject of staff/student ratios, Dr. Booth said Lakehead's situation was "neither the worst nor the best" but was not too good from an academic viewpoint. Dr. Booth also compared Lakehead's average weight with that of the system as a whole, showing Lakehead to have 1.41 against a system average of 1.88. Specifically, looking at undergraduate Arts and Science, Lakehead's average operating weight is the lowest in the Province, Dr. Booth reported. Application of the University of Toronto level of 1.24 would give Lakehead an additional \$200,000., he said. Faculty salaries, determined by age, rank, and subject, are in all cases at Lakehead worse than the mean for the system.

Talking to the issue of the operating budget, Dr. Booth justified the expenditures of Lakehead for CUA. He said there was a proper role for a regional university, and stressed that it must offer a range of subjects to serve the needs of the people of the region. Not all of these can be expected to be financially viable, he stated. He pointed out that while enrolment is down in Arts subjects, this area still provides an exceptionally good training for many areas of employment.

Lakehead's geographic location means it incurs abnormal heating and travel costs, Dr. Booth said. He estimated travel expenses to be about \$65,000. higher than for a similar institution in the south. Utilities, he estimated would be \$100,000. more than for the comparable southern institution.

In terms of economies, Dr. Booth reported that almost no preventive maintenance was being carried out, administrative costs had been reduced to the bare minimum and staff was at a minimum in all areas.

In summary, Dr. Booth compared Lakehead's budget increase of 4% with a cost of living increase of the order of 10%. The predicted deficit, he indicated, was about \$600,000. which is the 6% Lakehead did not receive.

In terms of specific recommendations, Dr. Booth requested an increase of about \$500,000. in the 1974-75 supplementary grant, and allowance of one year's lead time to offset enrolment problems. This would still give Lakehead the second lowest percentage increase in the Province, he pointed out.

Turning to the academic side, Dr. Booth said Lakehead was still awaiting approval of their masters' programs in education and sociology.

Dr. Gerstein responded to Dr. Booth's comments at this point. She told Lakehead delegates that CUA had examined that institutions' problems in terms of its history, role, enrolment, and within the constraints of the global amount of money available for distribution in supplementary grants. She assured them that their interpretation that CUA was "displeased" with Lakehead was incorrect. Dr. Gerstein felt Lakehead was a legitimate institution with an important role in the north. She asked what was foreseen in the way of future enrolment.

Dr. Booth replied that Lakehead expected an enrolment increase, although it intended to take care that this was not developed irresponsibly. He drew attention to Lakehead's forestry program, which could accept many more students than it did, but which restricted enrolment out of a sense of

responsibility to the students in terms of employment opportunities. Dr. Booth reported that Lakehead's forestry graduates had all received a great many employment offers. In the area of science subjects, it was stated that enrolments were low across the Province, and that the numbers of students in high school science courses were also low. The Arts faculty are being reduced by a slow attrition process, but Dr. Booth indicated a problem because when a Department is "under fire", the good faculty, who can easily secure other positions, tend to leave first. History and political science courses have been hard hit, he said, while sociology and experimental psychology are keeping up. Dr. Booth said the Geography Department has a small but good staff, and he indicated Lakehead's interest in developing in the environmental sciences. Expansion in this area would absorb the many students who apply for forestry but are really interested in environmental studies. As well, Dr. Booth said he had been given evidence that if Lakehead entered this field, research money would be available from U.S. sources.

Dr. Booth said he expected enrolment to level off at about 2,800 over the next eight years. He did not predict much change in the size of the support population.

Dr. Gerstein asked how much revenue was lost when the nursing schools were put into the community colleges. Dr. Booth estimated a loss of about \$200,000. Dr. Holmes asked how much of the \$65,000. travel costs involved trips to COU. Dr. Booth conceded that a large proportion was tied up in such trips.

Mr. Dodge noted that Lakehead's enrolment pattern indicates a tendency to decrease while others increase. He said also that a university has a responsibility to think of excellence, and he stated that Lakehead had been criticized for not excelling. Dr. Booth in reply admitted that in some areas, Lakehead does not excel, while in other areas, it has considerable expertise. It is too expensive, he said, to bring in top people in all areas, but Lakehead does have very good faculty in some areas.

Mr. Walker asked why Lakehead had a lower student/staff ratio for 1973-74 than for 1971-72. Dr. Booth reminded him that Lakehead was not merely trying to improve this aspect of its operation. He added that he knew of no other institution which has tried to develop a unique regional character, with the exception to a limited extent of Laurentian. His institution, he reiterated, has tried to change and define its whole identity and role. There are initial difficulties, Dr. Booth stated, because the base population in relation to the rest of the Province is static or declining, a new university has fewer graduates out in the field to promote it, and the M.C.U. announcements do little to help.

Dr. Foley enquired how Lakehead had arrived at the recommended additional grant figure of \$500,000. She was told in reply that the deficit for 1973-74 was \$553,000. and this would largely be taken care of by such a grant.

Dr. Rossiter reminded Lakehead delegates that all universities were operating under similar constraints, and pointed out that at his institution (Western), they were in some ways operating on a worse basis than Lakehead. For example, Dr. Rossiter drew attention to the fact that Lakehead had far more staff per student than Western. Dr. Booth responded by saying that the economies of scale practices at Western were not applicable at Lakehead.

Mr. Walker asked how Lakehead could have lost money from the nursing school which was financed by the Ministry of Health. Dr. Booth replied that the University had "sold services" to the nursing students.

Dr. Booth also pointed out that the existence of the CAAT in the area makes the situation more serious. He said there was really only room for one institution in the area, and the present arrangement creates an unfortunate competition.

On the question of tenure, Dr. Booth said he was trying to "sell" the faculty on the idea of contract employment. Rather than ensuring academic freedom, tenure has come to mean job security.

Dr. Rossiter asked at what point such appeals would end. He enquired what enrolment level Lakehead felt would be viable, compared to Brock for example, which is a Southern institution of comparable size. Dr. Booth replied that this depended on what level of excellence the Committee felt was ideal for Lakehead. He said he hoped for some indication that the Government was at least slightly interested in Northern Ontario. He added in reply to the actual question that he expected enrolment to level off at about 2000-2200. Dr. Rossiter concluded the discussion by saying he and the Committee were aware that because of the geographical nature of its setting, Lakehead would never be able to operate on the exact same basis as a comparable Southern institution.

Dr. Gerstein assured Dr. Booth and his colleagues that the discussion had been very worthwhile and that serious consideration would be given to their request. Dr. Booth thanked CUA for the opportunity to present their case. The delegation from Lakehead University withdrew at this point.

2959

DISCUSSION OF APPEALS

Dr. Gerstein began by asking for further continuation of the discussion on the appeal presented by Windsor. It was pointed out that Windsor received in 1974-75 a grant increase of 21.1% over the previous year, and that the University had little in the way of its own plans for alleviating the situation in the long term. It was later noted that while the grant increase for Windsor was in the neighbourhood of 20%, the 21.1% figure could not be accepted as necessarily accurate. Following a lengthy consideration, the Committee agreed to recommend that no additional supplementary allocation be made to the University of Windsor, and to record CUA's regret that Windsor lacked any long-term plans for improvement of the situation.

The discussion then turned to the requests made by Trent University. Dr. Gerstein commented that in her opinion, their request was realistic, and that she was impressed with their genuine need. She felt there was room for consideration of the appeal.

Dr. Rossiter suggested Trent's extra-formula grant of the previous year be red-circled, which would give the University an additional \$252,000. in 1974-75. This suggestion was accepted by a majority of the other Committee members in recognition of the unique problems faced by that institution and the realistic approach it has taken to addressing these in the longer term.

Members then turned to a discussion of Lakehead's presentation. Mr. Pritchard felt there was an argument for a good - possibly better than average - institution in the North. He noted that Lakehead was below their 1969 enrolment.

Dr. Glynn pointed out some weaknesses in the arguments presented by Dr. Booth. He reminded CUA members that while Lakehead lost some income with the departure of the nursing students, it also lost some expenditures. Mr. N.A. Sisco added that he believed Lakehead had claimed BIU's for these students as well as receiving payment for providing services to them. This is income they should not have had, he said, so they are not really in a position to complain when it is withdrawn. Dr. Foley commented that whether or not Lakehead was entitled to this income, it had been received, and its loss was therefore very real.

Mr. Dodge remarked that if Trent receives the extra grant agreed upon, Lakehead will be the bottom institution in funding terms. To bring Lakehead up to Trent's level, he said, an extra \$142,000. would be required. Dr. Rossiter responded by asking why Lakehead should be the same as Trent. Dr. Foley said she too had reservations about making adjustments without being certain something worthwhile would result.

Dr. Holmes felt M.C.U. should provide figures on the grants made for this year, last year, and the previous year, as well as enrolment figures for the same years.

2960

CONCLUSION

The Committee agreed to defer discussion on Lakehead University until the presentation from Laurentian had been heard.

The meeting concluded at 4 p.m.

Arva Gusten.

.....

Chairman

COMMITTEE ON UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS

M I N U T E S

Minutes of the CUA meeting of Tuesday, April 30th, 1974, held in the CUA Boardroom, 5th Floor, Mowat Block, commencing at 9 a.m. The meeting included the appeal presentation of Laurentian University.

2961

PRESENT

Dr. Reva Gerstein, Chairman
Mr. W. Dodge
Dr. J.M. Holmes
Professor W.R. Lederman
Mr. H.H. Walker
Mr. N.A. Sisco
Mr. R.W. Mitchell
Mr. D. Pritchard
Dr. R. Rossiter
Dr. J. Foley
Mr. J. Hughes

Ms. V. Jacobsen

Mr. B. Wilson, Assistant Deputy Minister, M.C.U.
Dr. P. Glynn, M.C.U.
Mr. J.P. Gardner, M.C.U.
Mr. P. Wright, M.C.U.

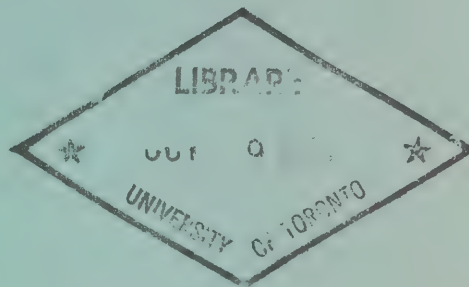
Laurentian University Delegation (A.M.)

Dr. E.J. Monahan, President
Professor J. Hendry, Director, School of Translators
and Interpreters
Dr. L. Larouche, Director, University of Sudbury
Dr. J.N. Desmarais, Chairman of the Board of Governors
Dr. H. Albert, Vice-President (Academic)

2962

A.C.A.P. - EMBARGO ON SOLID EARTH SCIENCES

Dr. Gerstein drew the attention of Committee members to the recommendations of COU with respect to the ACAP study on Solid Earth Sciences. It was agreed to recommend that the embargo on the discipline of Solid Earth Sciences (including Geomorphology and Pedology) be removed with the assumption that continued monitoring of the process will be done by the COU. It was also felt by most of the members that COU should be commended for the role it has played in this process, and that mention should be made of the updating report requested for August each year.



2963

DISCUSSION OF BILINGUALISM POLICY

Mr. Dodge requested that a discussion be held of the policy CUA follows with respect to bilingualism so that the position would be clear when Laurentian University made its presentation later in the morning. He asked specifically for a clarification of the policy on program expansion.

Dr. Gerstein said she felt this was a Government policy decision, not something CUA should decide. Mr. Dodge agreed, and noted that in the past, many attempts have been made by universities to expand programs. These have not been accepted for funding until they have been approved, he said. Mr. Dodge drew attention to the statement made in the working copy of the final CUA Annual Report which read "The Committee also feels that decisions by universities or affiliated colleges to expand educational programs for Franco-Ontarians should be examined on their merit with respect to eligibility for funding". He outlined the present policy of funding ongoing programs on the basis of incremental costs incurred as a result of the need to operate in two languages. He also outlined the argument Laurentian was making, namely that money should be provided as an incentive for the implementation of bilingual programs which are in the process of being planned. He asked whether the Committee favoured sticking to the original stance or giving Laurentian some encouragement in its proposal.

Mr. Walker made two general comments. He said first that while Laurentian had a complicated formula to justify receiving \$540,000., it has sometimes been felt in the past that Laurentian was overfunded. Second, he reminded members that only a certain limited amount of money was made available for distribution in supplementary assistance grants.

Dr. Rossiter expressed the opinion that the grant made by the Ministry on CUA's advice was a legitimate grant for bilingualism, and that the amount now being requested would be used to help solve their general Northern-based problems. He noted that Laurentian received a 30% increase in their supplementary grants in 1974-75.

Mr. Dodge commented that CUA must be cautious in its assessments, since the issue was so politically sensitive. Mr. Walker read from a copy of the Laurentian University Act, showing that Laurentian has been given powers to provide instruction in either or both languages. Dr. Glynn pointed out that this could be interpreted to mean that as part of their normal role, it should be provided out of operating funds.

Mr. Sisco asked if Laurentian was actually requesting money to develop programs which may or may not attract students. It was agreed that this was the case. Mr. Sisco then asked whether Laurentian would be permitted to develop (for example) a bilingual nursing course, when one already existed at Ottawa. Duplication could be a problem, he pointed out. Dr. Gerstein agreed, and suggested consideration should be given to provision of bilingual or Francophone education on a Province-wide system basis.

2964

PRESENTATION BY THE DELEGATION FROM
LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY (10 a.m.)

At this point in the meeting, the delegation from Laurentian arrived, including President E.J. Monahan, Professor J. Hendry, Director, School of Translators and Interpreters, Dr. L. Larouche, Director, University of Sudbury, Dr. J.N. Desmarais, Chairman of the Board, and Dr. H. Albert, Vice-President (Academic).

President Monahan began by thanking CUA for the opportunity to appear before it again. He said he had indicated to the Ministry that he would be meeting the Committee, and had made arrangements to speak with the Ministry the same afternoon.

On funding of bilingualism, President Monahan defined two areas: one with respect to funding policy and one with respect to actual costs. While the two aspects are related, he said, the first is more fundamental. Dr. Monahan said that he assumed full agreement on the first of these, as it had been stated on several occasions that the policy of the Government was to fund education in both languages, and that it is recognized that teaching in two languages is more expensive than in only one. How much more expensive is a debatable point, he added. Laurentian considers itself to have a responsibility both to its Francophone population, and to the Anglophone portion who wish to pursue studies in the other official language. Dr. Monahan argued that an adequate support system should be devised so that courses and programs can be offered in the proper "milieu".

Turning to the cost aspect of the problem, Dr. Monahan said more careful delineation and agreement was required. Agreement existed with respect to the ability to identify (within limits) the direct costs of providing services in two languages within a bilingual institution, he said. However, Dr. Monahan indicated that calculations could be done on either of the following bases: 1) on the basis of marginal or incremental costs, as is the present practice; or, 2) on the basis of program costs, which Dr.

Monahan felt was the only basis which would allow Laurentian to fulfil its responsibility to the Franco-Ontarian population it serves.

Dr. Monahan said that in his opinion, it was a mistake to assume a university's basic administration costs are determined by Anglophone programs, with the Francophone component seen as an addition, an "extra" cost tacked on.

Dr. Monahan said that while it is true that Laurentian does not have a really large number of students enrolled in its courses, these students will not be attracted to Laurentian by non-existent course offerings. In order to increase Francophone enrolment, Dr. Monahan argued that finances ought to be made available for the development of attractive courses in the French language. He told CUA that an analysis of the needs of the Francophone population had been made, and that many of these were in the professional category. Almost nothing is available at present in this area, he reported. Dr. Monahan expressed a great willingness to discuss and defend cost estimates of such programs, and regretted the lack of precisely this kind of discussion with either CUA or the Ministry.

Dr. Monahan referred to the formula used by the Federal Government in making funds for bilingualism available on the basis of ongoing programs. He felt the base of this formula to be unfair, as well, and drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the University has no avenue by which to communicate its dissatisfaction to the Federal Government, except through the Province. He requested help from the Provincial Government in this respect.

At this point, Dr. H. Albert made the comment that on the basis of the Francophone proportion of the provincial population, the equivalent of one full-fledged Francophone institution in Ontario could be justified. He continued by pointing out that a tally of the programs available in the French language across the Province indicates a poor response to this need. Dr. Albert discounted arguments sometimes made that Franco-Ontarians are not interested in French-language university education, reminding CUA that the same argument had been made - and proven untrue - for French-language secondary schools.

Dr. Albert told the Committee that Laurentian was concerned with the problem of duplication in the system, and was working with the University of Ottawa to ensure that this is not occurring. He said there was a commitment from all affected universities in the Province to establish an overall pattern of programs, but added that direction and support from the Province is required. He noted that all

these institutions were catering to the same population, and thus co-operative planning would help. At this point, Laurentian distributed copies of costing figures for the coming year, worked out with Mr. P. Wright of the Ministry.

Dr. Gerstein responded to the remarks made by Laurentian delegates. She said CUA was aware of the scope for bilingual education afforded the University by its Charter, and had allocated special grants to it for that purpose in the past. She agreed that funds were allocated at present on the basis of ongoing programs, stating that whether this basis is just or not was a policy question which would eventually have to be faced. Dr. Gerstein told Laurentian delegates she was very interested in the systems approach to bilingual education proposed in their presentation.

Mr. Dodge again confirmed that CUA had been trying to grapple with incremental costs rather than program costs. These, he said, were not costs of funding French language courses or English language courses separately, but of funding bilingual programs. He reminded Laurentian that regardless of language, every student is a BIU. From this base, he said, it can be determined how much extra it costs to run a program in the second language as well. Mr. Dodge indicated that the Committee had attempted to work with formula ideas, and agreed that the formula employed by the Federal Government was not a good one. The Committee had rejected the idea of using this formula, he said. Consideration had been given as well to using the University of Ottawa as a base - which turned out to be inappropriate for Laurentian - and to devising a formula for each individual institution. All of these approaches were rejected, Mr. Dodge reported, and the CUA had resorted to looking at each university on an individual basis. He told Laurentian delegates that until the present, CUA had maintained the theory of funding by incremental costs, but he added that this was open to argument.

President Monahan replied that any formula which made sense would be a Province-wide one, and that using incremental costs makes sense only for administrative and academic support costs which can be identified and quantified sufficiently. This is not possible, he maintained, at Laurentian because of the nature of its programs. Faculty members cannot be retrained to teach in a new discipline area or a new language, he said.

Referring to the data distributed, Dr. Albert said an analysis was done of the programs currently being offered, then the Planning for Tomorrow suggestion for expanding offerings in the next five years was adopted, and a calculation was made of the minimum number of staff required. The pro-

posed bilingual grant, Dr. Albert said, would be the difference between the total cost and the formula income. He indicated that some figures had been revised, and stated a willingness to account for any money spent on bilingualism so that CUA and the Ministry are aware that it is in fact spent for its intended purpose. Dr. Albert said that Laurentian had always shown a deficit for bilingualism, because this was subsidized by other sectors. In summary, he told CUA that a brief for the Ministry would be prepared shortly to support Laurentian's stand against the Federal formula.

Dr. Gerstein noted that at present, the per-student cost is \$4,500. According to the data distributed on Laurentian's Five-Year Plan, she said, this would rise to \$5,500. In other words, the programs would not become more viable, but more costly. She asked whether this was the result of an introduction of professional schools. Dr. Monahan replied in the affirmative.

Mr. D. Pritchard pointed out to President Monahan that any university in the system starting a new program could argue that slip year funding puts them at a disadvantage. He commented that Laurentian's 1974-75 projected student/staff ratio was 9:1, and noted that Laurentian as a whole has a lower ratio than the rest of the Province. President Monahan replied that for its number of full-time students, Laurentian has the most extensive range of full-time courses in the Province. As well, he said, changing student preferences cut down on the size of some classes, notably in the sciences.

Dr. Rossiter asked whether Laurentian's Five-Year expansion Plan included professional schools or just Arts, and Mr. Pritchard enquired whether Laurentian was in fact taking on too much in the Plan. Dr. Monahan said in reply that plans included programs in social work, nursing, commerce and physical education. He pointed out that these are all offered in English at the present time, and that to give them in French would require another increase. Dr. Rossiter referred to line 12 of the estimated costs and pointed out that the weight of 1.1 used to determine "Total revenue generated" would increase with the addition of professional schools. Dr. Monahan countered this in part, by telling Dr. Rossiter that some of the students were already counted in the English professional schools, and would simply be transferring to the French language instruction section.

Dr. Rossiter raised again the issue of Laurentian's extravagant staff/student ratio. He said that supplementary grants were intended to pay for the uneconomic bases of the universities. There is a valid argument, he said, for fewer professors in some areas, but all other institutions with exactly the same problem have less extravagant

staff/student ratios.

Dr. Monahan asked that if CUA felt it was only prepared to spend a certain amount on second-language education, or Laurentian was offering too many programs, that it say so clearly. He said that if the Government was not prepared to fund more than one institution for bilingual offerings, the grant would be better allocated to Ottawa.

Mr. Hughes asked whether the Francophone population in the North was sufficient to support the programs proposed. Dr. Albert pointed out that one-third of Ontario's Francophone population was located in the North. Dr. Monahan added that despite this, Laurentian University would always be marginal in terms of numbers. This, he said, had to be recognized and accepted.

Dr. Gerstein enquired how Laurentian would react to a system-wide approach to bilingualism, with the institutions involved dividing up their areas of expertise. Dr. Monahan said he would react positively to this suggestion if it was done across the Province. Mr. Pritchard asked if Laurentian's present proposals for entering into the professional areas would cause duplication in areas now offered at Ottawa University. Dr. Monahan pointed out again that 30% of the Province's Franco-Ontarians live within 100 miles of Sudbury. He asked if it was fair to force these people to go to Ottawa for their education. Dr. Gerstein then asked for a response to the idea of taking a regional approach to education within a broad geographical area. Dr. Monahan again indicated an initial positive reaction, suggesting a small nursing program with two French-speaking faculty members next year, with the possibility of providing services to the Francophone CAAT students as well.

Dr. Desmarais spoke next, stressing the political sensitivity of the bilingual education issue in an area in which both French-speaking and English-speaking people live side by side. He said most cutbacks recently have been on the English-speaking side, in order to subsidize French language instruction, and he tried to impress upon the Committee the serious implications of a continuation of this practice for the harmonious relations in the community. Francophones, Dr. Desmarais stated, had been aware for some time of their disadvantages, having been told by commissions and committees that they have "100 years of catching up" to do. These people are frustrated and dissatisfied, he reported, and many of the younger ones are going to Quebec for their education. The amounts of money put into bilingualism are not large in Provincial terms, Dr. Desmarais said, but they are large in local terms. Dr. Desmarais summed up his appeal as one for consideration on the grounds of the political situation rather than the technicalities of costing.

Mr. Walker asked for more details of the proposal to offer French language courses on a complementary basis. Dr. Albert gave the example of a masters program from the University of Ottawa, taught by Laurentian in the North. A student could thus finish off a graduate degree with only one or two summers spent in Ottawa. Also suggested was a cooperative Commerce course which would permit each institution to specialize in particular areas such as finance and accounting at Ottawa, Public Administration at Laurentian. He conceded that some duplication was inevitable, particularly in Arts, but he expressed willingness to provide access to the Laurentian accounts on an annual basis. Dr. Albert finished his remarks by commenting on the MOH investigation into a French nursing program in Ontario. He said that Ottawa would be the logical location for such a program, but suggested the first two years could be offered at Laurentian. Dr. Gerstein agreed that this was a very worthwhile proposal.

Mr. Dodge remarked that the Laurentian proposal for an alternative to the incremental cost funding mechanism would be given consideration, but added that the large question open to speculation was whether or not students will appear when the University announces a new program available in the French language.

The delegates from Laurentian University thanked CUA again for the opportunity to restate their case before the Committee, and withdrew shortly after 11 a.m.

2965

DISCUSSION OF THE LAKEHEAD AND LAURENTIAN APPEALS

Mr. Dodge opened the discussion, saying he had no quarrel on principle with the requests made by Laurentian. The proposal for a program costing was seen as a useful alternative to the present method, but Mr. Dodge indicated he still considered the incremental cost approach valid despite inability to adapt it to a formula. He added that he found the figures presented in the data distributed to be highly questionable, and suggested a careful perusal of these would be necessary before they could be accepted.

Dr. Gerstein wondered if the "systems" idea was worth pursuing. Mr. Walker commented that Laurentian appeared to see this as a closed agreement among the institutions involved. Dr. Gerstein said that it might be possible to plan a five-year program across the Province if the global amount of money the Province was willing to put into this was known. She stressed the importance of maintaining an awareness of the political overtones, but expressed the opinion that trying to solve the problem in one particular area alone was not wise.

Dr. Rossiter agreed with this approach, and said that in his opinion, most of Laurentian's problems were related generally to their Northern geographical location rather than specifically to costs of bilingualism. He too felt the figures provided by the University were largely inaccurate. Dr. Rossiter commented on the various cost estimates individually and stated that although the north must be funded on an extra-formula basis, there is no justification for extravagance.

Committee members agreed that the short-term problem should be addressed, as the CUA would not be in a position to consider the problem in the long run. It was agreed to recommend that while the Committee does not disagree with the proposals of the University, it does not consider itself to be in a position to assess the figures presented.

Mr. Wilson noted that \$630,000. would be the equivalent of "free" faculty for the programs, and he questioned the validity of other costs being too great to be covered by formula income. Mr. Dodge agreed, adding that one extra professor increases overhead and other costs over and above his salary, but five extra professors do not increase it five times.

Professor Lederman felt that Dr. Monahan should be encouraged, but said it was very difficult to put a figure on this. With respect to the political situation between Francophones and Anglophones in the region, Professor Lederman felt if financial assistance could ease this, it would be money well spent. Dr. Holmes expressed the opinion that Dr. Monahan had already been well encouraged by a 30% compensatory grant increase. Dr. Foley suggested CUA recommend the program costing approach be examined as an alternative to the present method. The other members agreed with this suggestion. Dr. Foley remarked that using this approach, faculty would not increase in the same proportion to students as an institution grew; thus costs would decrease as the base became smaller. Mr. P. Wright of M.C.U. pointed out, however, that according to Laurentian's five-year plan, the faculty would grow at a faster rate than the student population. He added that the implications of using this approach to financing the costs of bilingualism at the University of Ottawa were substantial.

It was finally agreed to recommend that the Ministry undertake a thorough review of funding policies for bilingual programs in Ontario universities, including consideration of proposals that a program-based costing scheme replace the present incremental cost method. It was further agreed to recommend thought be given to the idea of providing a Province-wide system of Francophone university services. All CUA members felt the necessity of long-term planning

by Laurentian University should also be stressed.

LUNCHEON

Following a brief luncheon break, the discussion was directed at Lakehead University. Dr. Foley reminded CUA members that the request made was for \$500,000. to help offset a \$553,000. deficit. Dr. Peter Glynn informed the Committee that Lakehead's income (including education) was up 7.9% in 1974-75. He noted that education was funded on a line basis, and that the loss of the diploma program in Education had been more than compensated for. Dr. Rossiter added that in losing the nursing students, Lakehead will save money. He conceded, however, that there was a real enrolment loss. Dr. Glynn said that actually Lakehead's enrolment had increased by 3% instead of decreasing by 10% if the students who were removed by Government decision were excepted.

Mr. Walker said he would have been more sympathetic had Lakehead presented a plan for the longer term as Trent has done. He added that Lakehead was ending the present fiscal year that same day with a surplus. Mr. Walker recommended consideration should be given to Lakehead's appeal on receipt of a five-year plan involving both financial and academic aspects of the University's operation. He added that recognition should be given to the necessity of providing a certain core of programs at a university. Professor Lederman added that Dr. Booth was a very capable person attempting to do a good job of managing what had been a highly disorganized institution before he inherited it. Students who do go to Lakehead, he said, should be able to feel they are in a viable institution with courses available in all the major areas.

The Committee finally accepted Mr. Walker's suggestion for its recommendation. It was agreed as well to reiterate the problems unique to Northern geographic location, and the commitment of the Committee to provision of educational facilities in the North comparable to those in the South, despite some additional costs.

2966

MINUTES

The minutes of the CUA business meeting of April 8th, 1974, on capital expenditures were accepted with revisions. Minutes of the special meeting to deal with the United Nations University proposal were accepted without revisions.

The minutes of the Sub-Committee on Finance/Operating Support of April 16th, 1974, were also accepted with revisions.

2967

REPORT ON INSTRUCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SUB-COMMITTEE

Dr. Gerstein reported that the Instructional Development Sub-Committee had met on April 1st and 2nd, and had made arrangements to continue after May 1st, 1974, under the auspices of the COU. The COU, she said, would be able to "co-opt" individual members for meetings etc. The procedure was that Dr. Macdonald wrote to Dr. Parr, stating the COU's intention to use the existing body as an interim body until such time as another was appointed.

Dr. Gerstein also reported that discussion was held at that Sub-Committee meeting on the conditions of awards (which were to be worked out with the cooperation of OECA and OCUFA) and the criteria used to rate project applications. As well, she said, money had been set aside for future 1974 allocations, since applications were still being received and present grants might require additions later in the year. A large number of projects were also considered at the meeting, and several grants were made, she said.

2968

REPORT ON THE CUA BUSINESS MEETING ON CAPITAL SUPPORT

Dr. Gerstein briefly summarized the CUA business meeting on Capital Support which was held on Monday, April 8th, with the Toronto members of the Committee. She reported that consideration had been given on an institution-by-institution basis to the various projects. Minutes of the meeting were distributed to members who had not already received them.

2969

CAPITAL SUPPORT BUILDING BLOCKS, VOL. 5

Mr. E. Tannis joined the meeting at 2 p.m. to make a few comments on the COU Building Blocks, Vol. 5 report which was sent to members. He felt the report was commendable, but said he would question the conclusions because of the narrow and hypothetical data base. Mr. Tannis said he had read all University submissions to CUA on the topic, and had noted that most institutions had requested that the cyclical renewal allowance be increased from the present 1%. He said that in the Report, this topic had been discussed in two parts: life costs and cyclical renewal.

a) Life Costs

Mr. Tannis stated that in his opinion, Conclusion #11 in the section on Life Costs was very important; i.e., that the initial user requirements affect the cost of facilities more than other considerations and have consequences for subsequent user requirements. It is this area which particularly requires further study to be carried out.

The report did not suggest how operation of existing facilities could be improved.

b) Cyclical Renewal

Mr. Tannis pointed out that the report was seeking to add the average annual replacement costs of furniture and equipment to the elements already included in cyclical renewal, but that these are currently included in BIU's and that no negative adjustment had been suggested. The new total combined costs of the components was listed in Conclusion #5 (page 2.23) as between 2.67% and 4.68%, indicating that the present 1% was too low.

Mr. Tannis commented that it was not likely that costs would reach the 2.67% without including furniture and equipment. In his opinion, acceptance of this figure at this time would be premature. After an investigation, a decision could be made as to whether furnishings should be placed under the operating or the capital side. He felt placing these under the capital side would require new Ministry staff to deal with the requests. Mr. Tannis therefore suggested they continue to be funded through the operating funds except in situations when new, significant programs are introduced on enrolment: substantially increased in existing programs.

Dr. Gerstein enquired whether there was a tendency for institutions to "live with" deteriorating facilities to allow them to build up to more than the \$25,000. level so that capital funds can be applied. Dr. Glynn suggested a solution to that problem would be to require that capital requests be major items, not accumulations of smaller ones. Mr. Tannis indicated that many of the smaller universities would prefer to see a \$10,000. base to define "large projects", while the larger ones prefer the higher base line.

Dr. Rossiter said he had serious doubts about including furniture and equipment replacement in capital allowances. These items are all provided by the Government, he said, and they can at least be maintained by the institutions. He felt that CUA was in no position to evaluate the report, but said he nonetheless felt it was a worthwhile exercise which should be continued. Dr. Rossiter agreed with the COU that 1% was insufficient, but was not certain the suggestions made in the report were valid. His own reaction was that a figure between 1 and 3 would be appropriate.

2970

CONCLUSION

Dr. Gerstein expressed her gratitude to all CUA members for their cooperation and assistance during the period of her Chairmanship. She indicated that serving with them on the Committee for many years had been a valuable experience.

The final meeting of the Committee on University Affairs concluded at approximately 3 p.m.

Ara Gerstein

.....

Chairman

